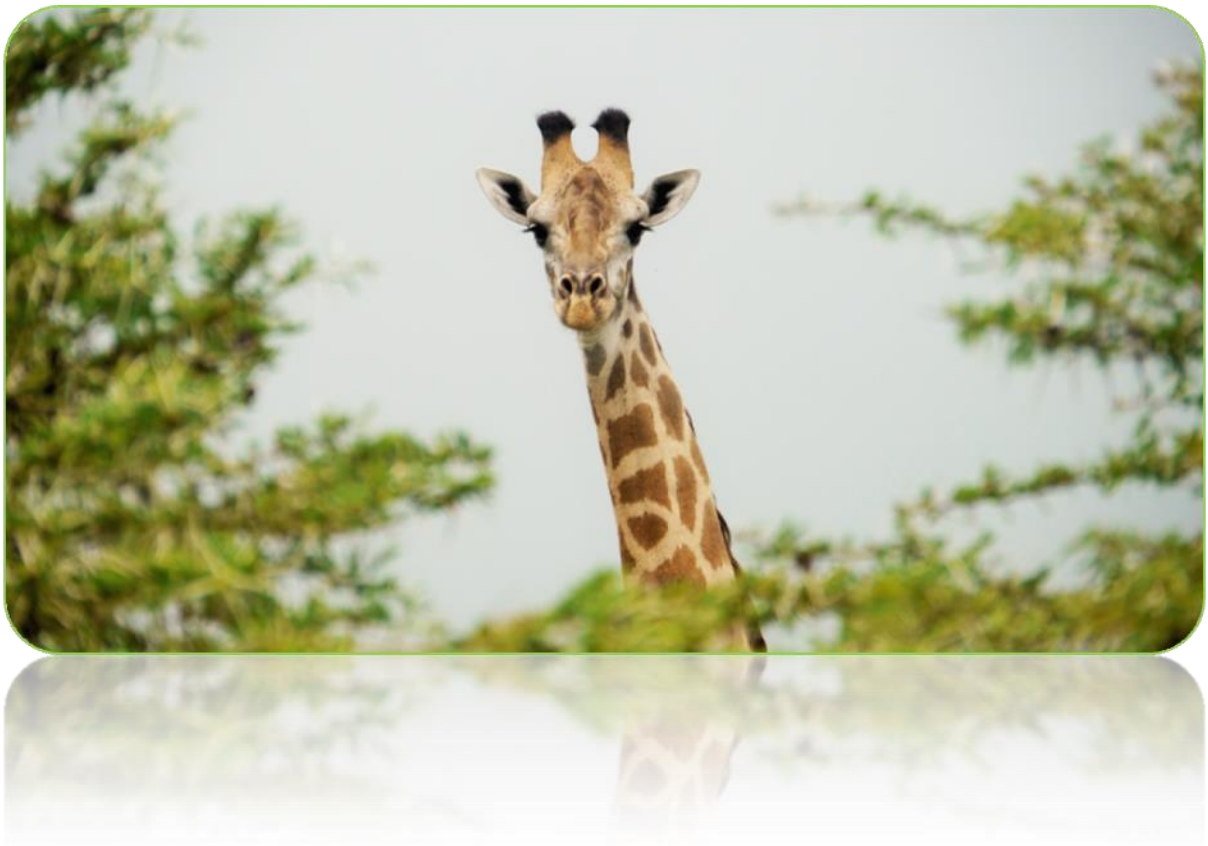


**LEARNING AND ACTION PLATFORM (LeAP) FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AGAINST
ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE**

BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

March, 2019



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1. INTRODUCTION

This report covers findings of a baseline study undertaken to understand communities' engagement in tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) and their involvement in developing IWT projects and programmes.

The study gathered quantitative and qualitative data from five (5) villages located in Mugumu district of Serengeti 'Northern Circuit' and three (3) villages located in Morogoro district 'Southern Circuit'. This study employed three data collection techniques: Focus Group Discussions, key Informant interviews and household survey. All methods focused on both qualitative and quantitative data collection gathered was analyzed using SPSS and excel. The analysis provided the balance of report contents as well as valuable insights of the situation in the villages studied.

1.1. Operational context

The illegal wildlife trade (IWT) threatens the survival of many iconic species. Local Communities are also negatively affected in their livelihoods activities by living alongside with wildlife. Engaging local communities is a critical element of effective strategies to tackle IWT (reference), but there is a lack of knowledge about different types of community-based approaches and the conditions under which they will and won't work. Communities themselves are rarely consulted in IWT programme design processes and lack capacity and voice to engage in policy debate, meaning policies and programmes often do not reflect their priorities and views.

Through Learning and Action Platform (LeAP) for Community Engagement Against IWT a project funded by the UK Government's Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, aiming at developing best practices in involving communities in managing wildlife resources and taking action against wildlife crime, moving beyond law enforcement to successfully tackle poaching. Tanzania Natural Resource Forum is implementing LeAP-IWT project in Tanzania through collecting policy evidences and best practice information regarding IWT. This study is part of the project activity

that focuses on assessing/monitor the current situation happening on the ground. Gathered information will be used as the benchmark which will help the project implementers embarking into the execution of the project with fully understanding of the current situation. Therefore this report presents the process and findings of baseline survey conducted in the northern and southern wildlife circuit.

1.2. Objectives of the study

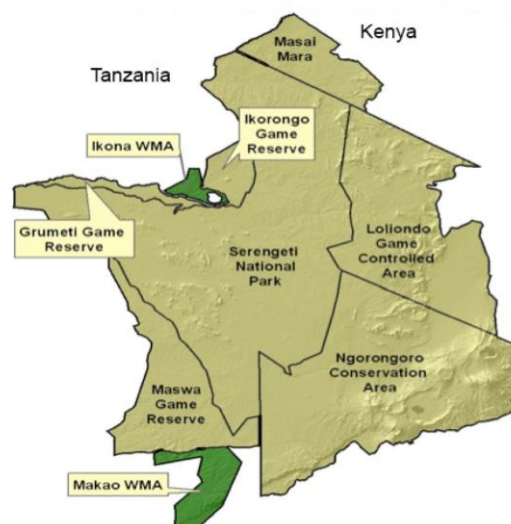
The study had two main objectives;

- To assess community engagement in preventing poaching and illegal wildlife trade within villages' adjacent to Serengeti National Park in the Northern ecological circuit and Selous Game Reserve in the southern ecological circuit.
- To document policy makers and IWT project implementers perceptions towards communities contributions in tackling IWT

2.0. STUDY AREA

The study research was carried out on adjacent communities in both Serengeti National Park adjacent to Selous Game Reserve

Figure 1: A map showing the study area



2.1. The Northern Circuit, Serengeti National Park, Serengeti District

2.1.1. Land coverage

Serengeti district covers an area of 10,372.2km² (100%) that is fragmented into smaller for different uses

Table 1: Land coverage in Serengeti district

NO	NAME	LAND COVERAGE	PERCENTAGE
1	Serengeti national park	7,000.0km ²	67.5
2	Protected wilderness of Ikorongo	558.9km ²	5.4
3	Protected wilderness of Grumeti	434.5km ²	4.2
4	Wild Management Area (WMA)	242.3km ²	2.3
5	Mugumu municipal authority	240.0km ²	2.3
6	Agriculture, livestock, residents	1,897.3km ²	18.3
TOTAL		10,372.2km²	100.0

Source: B Mugumu district profile, 2018

2.1.2. The climatic condition

The climatic condition at Serengeti district is impacted by three agro ecological zones within the area, which are;

The upper zone

- It has an average of 1860m - 1960m above the sea level
- It receives an average rainfall of 1,200 mm annually.

The central zone

- It has an average of 1401m - 1860m above the sea level

- It receives an average rainfall of 1000 mm - 1,200 mm annually.

The lower zone

- It has an average of 1200 m – 1401 m above the sea level
- It receives an average rainfall of 600 mm - 1,000 mm annually

The temperature condition depends on the rainfall as shown above; they receive bimodal rainfall having long rainy season from August to December and short rainy season from February to April. The average rainfall in the wet season is 24⁰ C and on the dry averaged at 26⁰.

2.1.3. Demography

According to 2012 Tanzanian census, Serengeti has a population of 249,420. Among 121,399 (48.68%) are men and 128,021 (51.33%) are women, this equal to 2.8% population growth per month.

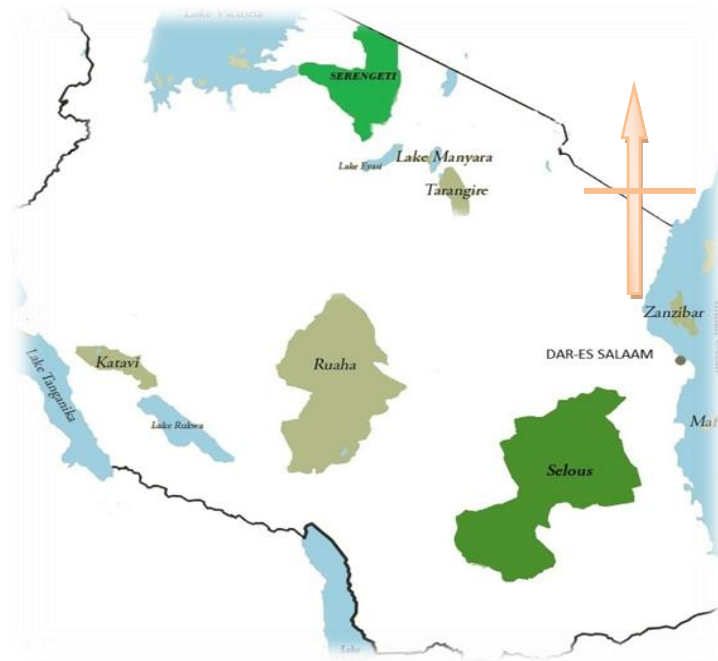
2.2. The Southern Circuit, Selous Game Reserve, Morogoro District

Selous Game Reserve covers an area of 50,000km². It was designated a UNESCO world heritage site in 1982 due to its wildlife diversity and undisturbed nature. It is 94kms south Morogoro town in Morogoro district; south eastern foothills of the Uluguru mountains. The district is bordered by Bagamoyo and Kisarawe districts (coastal region), Kilombero district to the North and west. It is located at 6⁰ and 8⁰ south of the equator and longitudes 36⁰ and 38⁰ east of Greenwich.

2.2.1. Land coverage

At the southern circuit three villages in Bwakila ward were selected as study sites. This is because the selected villages border the game reserve, partly border the National Park and all the three villages form the community wildlife management area (WMA) JUKUMU. Interviews were conducted in Bonye, Mbwade and Kisaki villages in Bwakila ward, Morogoro district.

Figure 2: A map of Tanzania Serengeti national park and Selous game reserve



3.0. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative; it focused on how communities are involved in tackling poaching and illegal wildlife trade within their areas. The methods for data collection and analysis are described according to the objectives of the study and linked to study questions, data collected and the strategies for analyzing the data.

3.1. Sampling procedure and sample size

3.1.1. Sample design

In this study a number of different sample methods were used in the selection of ecological circuits, villages and households for population presentation during the survey. A judgmental (purposeful) sampling method was used to choose the national park and the game reserve, the reason behind was due its value and complexities of the areas such as the presence of national park and game reserve and the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs). Thus eight villages were

purposively selected to reflect project objectives in terms of support to be provided and outcomes to be achieved.

3.1.2. Sample Size

The sample size comprised 10% of the population in the study area. Boyd *et al.* (1981) recommends that in order for a sample to be reliable, a random sample should constitute at least (5-10%) of the total population. However Kothari (2004) recommends that a good representation of the total population should be at least be 10% of a given population. Basing on 5-10% population presentation, research team determined to use a 10% representation to each subject representing a given population. For the survey, two different types a questionnaire were developed. One focusing on the key informants and the other on households at the villages, the respondents included household heads, village leaders, district officers, governmental officers, experts and NGOs members with issues related to illegal wildlife trade and poaching. The sample size selected for the questionnaire is shown below in Table 2:

Table 2: Sample size selection on a 10% household representation in the eight (8) villages.

No	VILLAGES	NO OF HOUSEHOLD	10% OF HOUSEHOLD
1	BONJUGU	500	50
2	MISEKE	602	60
3	PARK NYAGOTI	315	31
4	MAKUNDUSI	804	80
5	ROBANDA	415	42
6	BONYE	1200	120
7	MBWADE	1810	181
8	KISAKI	1176	118
	TOTAL	6,822	682

Source: Villages offices March, 2019

3.2. Study planning

A meeting was held with enumerators at both sites to enhance understanding of the project and communities to be interviewed in the baseline as well as how the survey will be conducted within the five (5) villages in Mugumu and three (3) villages in Bwakila. At the meeting the survey plan was discussed, data collection tools were reviewed plus approved and a realistic time frame for conducting the survey was agreed upon. A training was conducted where by the enumerators were taken through the guidelines, baseline questions, data collection tools, ethical standards and logistics. Pre-testing of the survey questionnaires was done to determine the relevance of the questions, survey time and interpretation challenges. The instruments were reviewed after pre-testing and finalized for field use.

3.3. Data Collection Methods

Different methods were applied in the study for data collection. These methods included administering questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion, and participant observation to obtain primary data.

3.3.1. Primary data collection

Primary data was collected from villages around Serengeti National Park by using structured questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussion, and key informant interview as well as participant observation.

Questionnaire administration; Questionnaire with both open-ended and closed questions was administered to the respondents. The team had two types of questionnaires i.e. for communities and project implementers and policy makers/Government officials. All questionnaires focused on gathering baseline information on communities' engagement in tackling IWT, policy processes and involvement in developing IWT projects and programmes.

Interviews; Personal interviews (face to face interviews) were conducted with a set of questions guiding the interviews. At the Northern Zone, the team conducted 263

interviews to community households in five (5) villages and at the Southern zone a total of 419 households were interviewed, making a total of 682 households being interviewed altogether in both zones; with a representation of 10% of the sample population based on each village's household demographic population. The villages where interviews were conducted includes Park Nyagoti 31 households, Miseke 60 households, Bonjugu 50 households, Robanda 42 households, Makundusi 80 households, Bonye 120 households, Mbwade 181 households and Kisaki 118 households.

*(Photo by: Emmanuel Mlay,
TNRF. March 2019) →*

Photo 1: A video interview with a ranger from Grumet Reserve (GR). He was the famous known poacher and turned to be the protector 'Head ranger for GFR)



3.3.2. Focus group discussions

The team conducted 1 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in each village with a mix of men and women making a sum of five (5) group discussions. Village members in the FGD ranged from 9 to 12 in each discussion. FGD was guided by a list of questions as lead by the interviewer with the help of the village government officials, participants were selected to represent various interest groups including elderly, the youth and influential people within the villages. The aim of the discussion was to supplement and triangulate information that was collected through other methods.

3.3.3. Key informant interviews

Key informant interview was conducted to policy makers and non governmental institutions including international organization who are implementing IWT and other conservation projects

in the study areas and across other regions in Tanzania. For this study the key informants included government officials at Serengeti and Morogoro districts, conservationists, village leaders, Director of wildlife and the national anti poaching team.

3.4. Data coding and analysis

The data collected from household in villages and key informants through focus group discussion and interviews were coded, processed and then analyzed. The analysis was aided by statistical package of social science (SPSS) and a statistical software Microsoft excel. These easily manipulate data in a way that is understandable and simple to use and interpret. Finally the presentation of different variables was done using tables, percentages, bar charts and line graphs.

4.0. BASELINE STUDY FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Overview

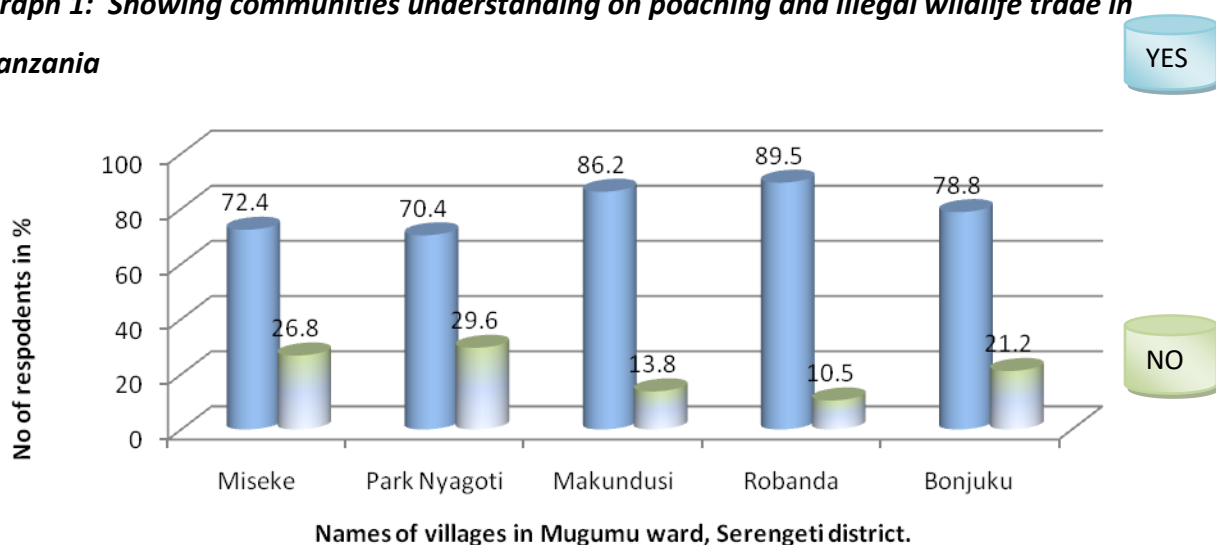
This session presents results of the study from the two sites. The session is divided into four sections, the first section illustrates findings at the Northern ecological circuit and the second section illustrates findings of the southern ecological circuit, the third section shows the relationship of both the Northern and the southern ecological circuit and last session presents policy and project implementers perceptions towards communities engagement in tackling IWT.

4.1. The Northern Ecological Circuit Area, Serengeti National Park

4.1.1. Communities Perception towards poaching and illegal wildlife trade; local to national level perspective

Local perception on poaching varied among the respondents in the five (5) villages in Mugumu ward of Serengeti district, each village had different views and responses. A significant number of respondents understands and acknowledged that poaching and illegal wildlife trade is a huge problem in their locality and nationally. The graph below illustrates the results as from the responses of the respondents.

Graph 1: Showing communities understanding on poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania



4.1.2 Awareness of the problem of poaching and IWT in Tanzania

The study revealed that 80% of the respondents are aware of the critical problems with poaching and illegal trade of wildlife in Tanzania. They have been involved in patrol and to the national campaign of tackling illegal wildlife trade 'OPERATION TOKOMEZA UJANGILI'. However, the 20% of the respondents who said are not aware of poaching and/or IWT they clarified that IWT was the problem in the past years (around 1990s years), right now there's no poaching in their villages.

The respondents narrated critical problems of illegal wildlife trade and poaching from local to national levels, this includes the contribution to the reduction of wildlife, loss of tourist, reduces the rate of re-production of wildlife, as such all these factors brings a negative impact to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as they cause loss of currency and tremendous reduction of the wildlife business.

4.1.3 Awareness of Poaching and IWT problems in the village

The study found out that 57% of respondents said there is a problem on poaching and IWT in their villages and while 43% said no as they are not aware of any poaching being conducted in their villages but rather in the neighboring villages.

However, most respondents mentioned that they became aware of the problems related to poaching and IWT through community awareness education sessions given by organizations working in Serengeti such as Grumeti Fund; seminars during village meetings; and stories from fellow community members who have been affected by poaching and illegal wildlife trade, from local news (radios and TVs), heard from people doing poaching, articles and social media.

It was interesting during the interview to note that the communities themselves are aware of few un-trusted communities who does poaching and IWT and other groups of communities who do not hunt but hosts illegal hunters and traders in their houses.

The communities narrated the reasons for an increase in poaching and IWT among them be, an ever increasing of population around the national parks and game reserves that has also

resulted to an increase utilization of wildlife meat as a means of income earning and for home consumption.

Table 3: shows poaching and illegal wildlife trade within villages.

NO	VILLAGES	RESPONSES	FREQUENCIES		PERCENTAGE	
			YES	NO	YES	NO
1	MISEKE	→	19	41	32.1	67.9
2	PARK NYAGOTI	→	10	21	31.5	68.5
3	MAKUNDUSI	→	47	33	58.5	41.5
4	ROBANDA	→	15	27	35.1	64.9
5	BONJUGU	→	29	21	57.6	42.4
	AVERAGE	→	24	29.8	43	57

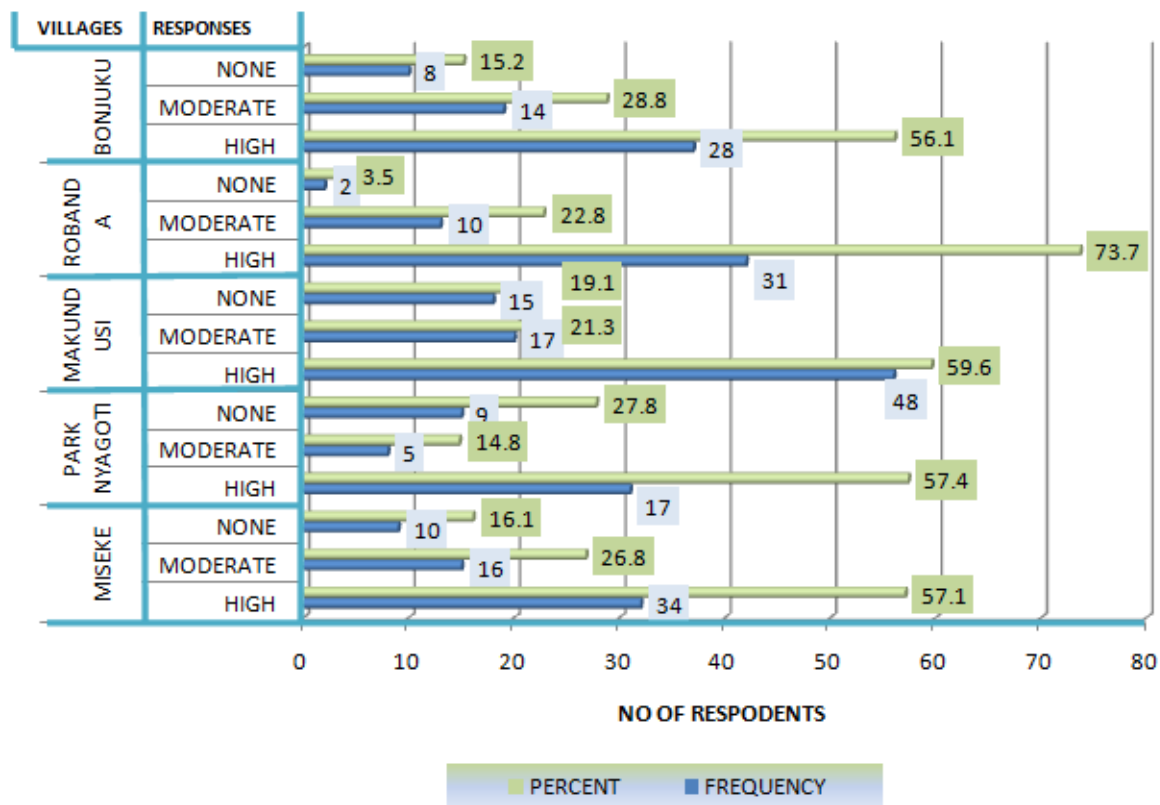
Source: Baseline study 2019

4.1.4. Communities engagement on poaching and illegal wildlife trade

According to the findings the degree of engagement varies from high to low, the levels depend on how the community gets engaged with the process. In all the five villages about 61% of the respondents have high engagement level of involved in stopping illegal wildlife trade and poaching, while 22% of the respondents get involved but partially and 16% don't participate at all on stopping illegal wildlife trade and poaching.

Communities have taken measures and initiatives to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade through the formation of village anti poaching group that work independently within their areas including the WMAs and with the Government anti poaching crew. Communities are also participating through giving out information on illegal activities that might be of threat to wildlife.

Figure 3: Community engagement on poaching and illegal wildlife trade at Mugumu villages



Source: Baseline study 2019

4.1.5. Perceptions on communities who responded Yes and No on the roles of communities in helping stopping poaching and IWT.

Through the community engagement process in IWT and combating poaching, communities managed to narrate their roles in fighting against IWT and poaching which includes; informing the authorities on incidences of IWT and poaching around their villages, providing mass education/reminding others on IWT and poaching effects within the village and establishment of the groups to fight against poaching and IWT. On the other hand, those who responded no to the roles of the community perceived that; it is the role of the authorities and not the community to fight against IWT and poaching, they are not aware and had never been involved in the process of combating poaching and IWT, communities have no money to fight against IWT and poaching,

4.1.5 Communities' recognition by laws, policies and the government on poaching and IWT

55% of the respondents interviewed said that they are being recognized by the government while 45% said they are not recognized by laws, policies and the government.

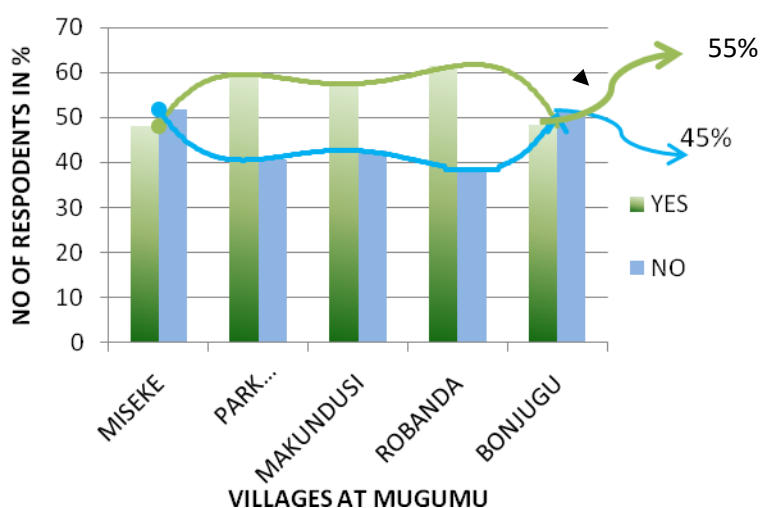
In an efforts of combating the Illegal wildlife trade, the government of Tanzania under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) through the national strategy to combat Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT), recognizes that the communities has a role to play to combat IWT. However, according to the interviews done with the respondents to gauge their understanding that the laws and policies of the government of Tanzania recognizes them as key players in combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade in their localities.

Table 4: Government's recognition on the role of villages at Mugumu in stopping poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

NO	VILLAGES OF MUGUMU	PERCENTAGES	
		YES	NO
1	MISEKE	48.2	51.8
2	PARK NYAGOTI	59.3	40.7
3	MAKUNDUSI	57.4	42.6
4	ROBANDA	61.4	38.6
5	BONJUGU	48.5	51.5
AVERAGE		54.96	45.04

Baseline study: 2019

Figure 4: Government's recognition on the role of villages at Mugumu in stopping poaching and illegal wildlife trade.



Baseline study: 2019:

4.1.6 Government consultation with communities on poaching/illegal trade

The study revealed that 30% (consulted) and 70% (not consulted) at Miseke, while Park Nyagoti showed 39% (consulted) and 61% (not consulted), Makundusi 54% (consulted) and 46% (not consulted), Robanda 54% (consulted) and 46% (not consulted) and for Bonjugu 49% (consulted) and 51% (not consulted). The consultation were done through meetings, seminars, education,

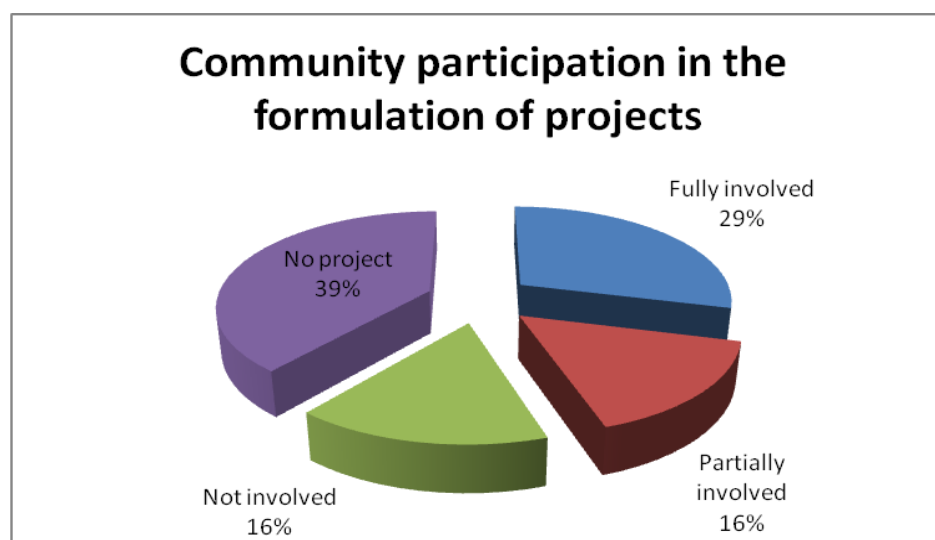
and training from game reserve centers. The communities evidenced that the government has used its bodies like TANAPA, where communities at Miseke were given opportunities to voice out their views on how come up with task forces for combating poaching and illegal Wildlife trade, this was taken as a best practice for accountability purposes.

4.1.7. Anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade projects or activities within community

The study revealed that, on average 39% of the of the respondents were not aware of the existence of project focusing on anti-poaching/illegal wildlife trade, only an average of 29% of the respondents were involved and are aware of the existence of some projects and employment opportunities brought by projects to local communities' that focused on anti-poaching/illegal wildlife trade such as Grumet and WMA, COCOBA, TANAPA and Grumet reserve. Most communities argue for their involvement during project identification and design, that can be done during village meetings.

The respondents (29%) narrated various ways in which were actively involved in the participation of the project, which includes; involved during the process of planning and implementation by WMA, were informed during village meetings and seminars and through preparation and formulation of groups for investment purposes.

Figure 5: Community participation in the formulation of projects



Source: Baseline data, 2019

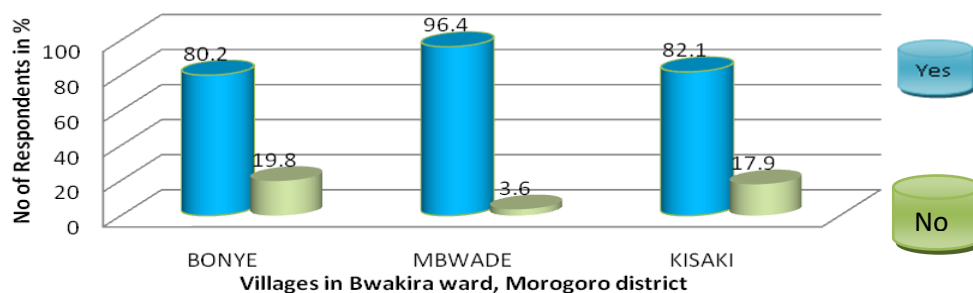
4.2. THE SOUTHERN CIRCUIT AREA SELOUS GAME RESERVE

4.2.1. Communities understanding of poaching and illegal wildlife trade; local to national level perspective

The study found out that 80.2% of the respondents had an understanding of poaching and IWT, while 19.8% had no understanding of the poaching and IWT in Bonye village, 96.4% had understanding and 3.6% had no understanding in Mbwade; and 82.1% had understanding while 17.9% of respondents had no understanding in Kisaki.

The yes respondents provided the following reasons; they hear from news specifically Television and radios, they witnessed poachers arrested, heard from their communities and from government reports.

Figure 6: Communities understanding of poaching and illegal wildlife trade



Source: Baseline data 2019

4.2.2 Awareness of Poaching and IWT problems in village;

The study show that 97% of the responded claimed on the existence of the problem within their localities, while 41% of the respondents said that there is no problem of poaching and IWT in their localities. The findings evidence presence of poaching and IWT varied from one village to the other, Mbwande had the highest rates of poaching and IWT (77.5%) followed by Kisaki which accounted for 74% as compared to Bonye (56.2%) The reasons for poaching and IWT were associated with inadequate economic means of livelihood, having a great number of unemployed youth, discouragement caused by the damage of crops caused by destructive wild

animals like elephants to the crops and hyenas to the livestock. Table bellow show the responses

Table 5: The presence of poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Bwakira villages.

NO	VILLAGES	RESPONSES	FREQUENCIES		PERCENTAGE	
			YES	NO	YES	NO
1	BONYE	→	68	53	56.2	43.8
2	MBWADE	→	131	38	77.5	22.5
3	KISAKI	→	91	32	74.0	26.0
	AVERAGE	→	97	41	69.2	30.7

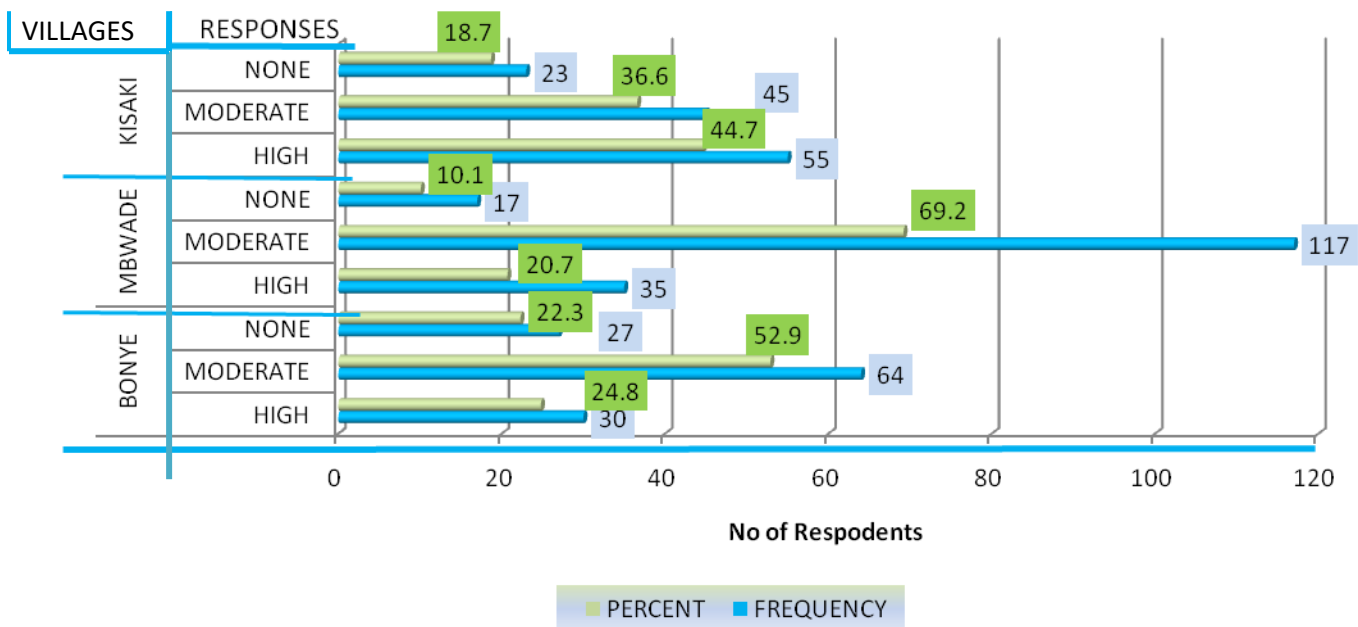
Field work: 2019

4.2.3. Communities engagement on poaching and illegal wildlife trade

According to the findings the degree of engagement varies from high to low, the levels depend on how the community gets engaged with the process. In all the three villages about 75% of the respondents have high engagement level of involved in stopping illegal wildlife trade and poaching, while 22% of the respondents do not involve themselves into combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

The respondents said that there informers among them who inform the authorities whenever there is any illegal activities conducted in the area. They also have youth informal groups that raise awareness on the impacts of poaching and through educating village members of impacts of poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

Figure 7: Community engagement on poaching and illegal wildlife trade at Mugumu villages



Source: Baseline data 2019

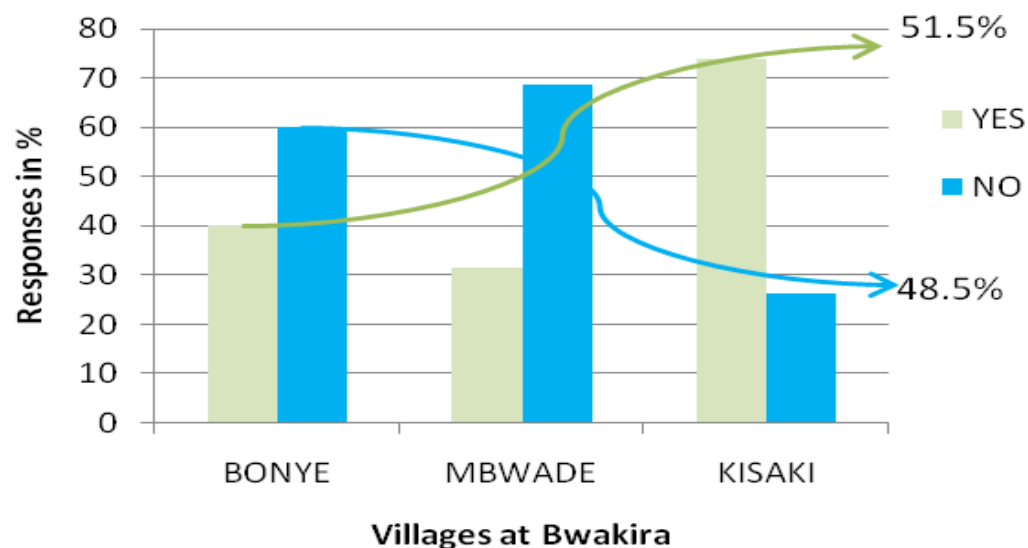
4.2.4 Communities' recognition by laws, policies and the government on poaching and IWT

The study revealed that 51.5% of the respondents are not recognized by either government or the laws and policies that fight against poaching and illegal wildlife trade within their localities and the game reserve; while 48.5% said they are recognized by laws, policies and government in their contribution to fighting against IWT and poaching.

Table 6: Government's recognition of the role of villages at Bwakira stopping poaching and illegal wildlife

NO	VILLAGES AT BWAKIRA	PERCENTAGES	
		YES	NO
1	BONYE	40.1	59.9
2	MBWADE	31.4	68.6
3	KISAKI	74.0	26.0
	AVARAGE	48.5	51.5

Figure 9: Government's recognition of the role of villages of Bwakira, Mugumu ward in stopping poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

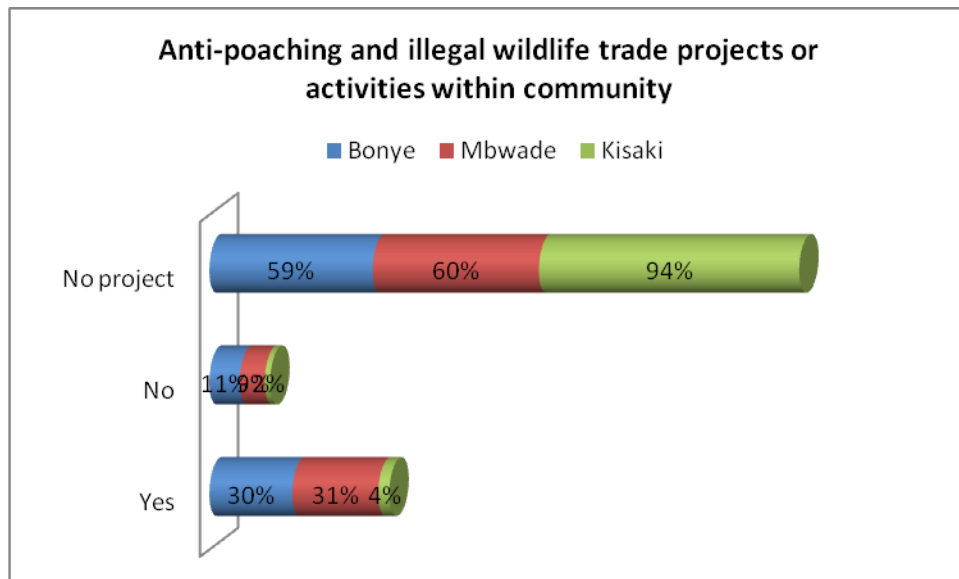


Source: Baseline data 2019

4.2.5. Anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade projects or activities within community

The study found out that in Kisaki 94% of the respondents said there are no anti-poaching and IWT projects, while in Mbwaide and Bonye villages accounted for 60% and 59% respectively. On the other hand 31% and 30% of respondents in Mbwaide and Bonye villages respectively said there are anti-poaching and IWT projects or activities within their communities. Communities appreciated the level at which they are involved in the projects of fighting against poaching and illegal wildlife trade, they evidenced that to be the best practice in eradicating poaching and IWT in their villages.

Figure 6: Anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade projects or activities within Bwakira villages



Source: Baseline data 2019

4.3. POACHING AND ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE; A VIEW BY POLICY MAKERS ON COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TO COMBAT

Policy makers, Policies, reflection of → community engagement in the policy and projects on the ground



Photo 2: Mr. Robert Mande from explaining the implementation of national anti poaching strategy in tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania

- Policy makers are important stakeholders on conservation. As part of the key partners they provided detailed information on policies, projects and the connectivity of community with policies and projects and how they are used to stop poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Among policy makers interviewed included commissioners, ministers, DGO, game scouts and village leaders.

The following were the policies discussed; wildlife policy 2007, WMAs and WCA 2009. The wildlife policy 2007 shows the role of the community (public) to support the government efforts in the conservation management and development plus the sustainable utilization of wildlife. The policy requires the local communities living on the villages land with viable populations of wildlife and wetlands resources should setting aside wildlife conservation areas on their land for wildlife to protect and benefit from them.

Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) emerged during the reform process in the 1990's, and become active in 2003. It was a new framework for communities to manage and benefit from

wildlife; it has regulations that help the rural communities to manage wildlife on their land for their own benefit and sustainability of wildlife.

Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) 2009 in section 18 No 5 states that; there should be an integration of wildlife conservation with rural development through the transfer of the management responsibility of wildlife management areas to the local communities and ensures that the local communities obtain tangible benefits from wildlife conservation.

- Along with the policies there is number of projects operating within these areas (sample villages adjacent to Serengeti National Park and Selous Game Reserve). These projects are;

Grumeti Fund at Mugumu, focusing on conservation and community development on Serengeti ecosystem in Tanzania taking an approach of anti poaching and law enforcement operations plus community outreach. Under anti poaching and law enforcement the project has game scouts, Joint intelligence unit, special operation group and innovation and technology. On the community outreach the project assist youth to achieve higher level of education, Increase income generation opportunities and

promoting a peaceful coexistence of wildlife and humans through education, enterprise development and environmental education. These in a way to help stop or minimize poaching by the locals through introduction of alternative sources of earning incomes hence changing their lifestyle from hunting to other livelihood activities.

Vikundi vya tembo (elephant village scouts) a group of youth selected to prevent or stop elephants from damaging resources within the village including food crops.

The project provides support to communities with the capacity to coexist with the wildlife and secure willingness to participate in conservation related activities. It has a vision of ensuring community livelihood improvement along with conservation prosperity.

Reasons for poaching and illegal
wildlife trade →

- For economic purposes.
- Cultural back ground
- Superstition influences the poachers and illegal wildlife traders.
- Neglect

Roles of local communities to stop poaching / illegal trade → The policy makers highlighted different community roles in stopping poaching and IWT, which includes;

- Those living closer to protected areas can easily spot new comers and report them with the collaboration of the DGO.
- Elders to play the role of advising youth on the impacts of poaching and illegal wildlife trade.
- Availability of village scouts help to prevent, stop poaching and illegal wildlife trade.
- Each member of the community has the role to provide information of people dealing with IWT and poaching to authorities or police while also stopping colluding with poachers to kill wildlife animals.

Role of project in engaging the community →

- Educating the community on impacts of poaching and illegal wildlife trade.
- Encouraging parents to let their children go to school as a way of reducing the number of youth within the community that are focused on only poaching as a means of livelihood.
- Provision of employment to a number of village members in various fields; for example game scouts.

Community engagement on policy issues → The project support communities on skills development and engagement in environmental friendly projects, changing poaching perception through Community Conservation Banks (

COCOBA) initiatives, provision of entrepreneurship capacity building, rescue areas encroached through land use planning, provision of special permit from the wildlife Act.

The wildlife policy of 1998 has taken into consideration the engagement of the communities in protecting wildlife and clearly mentioned the benefit has to flow from conservation activities to the community where this will influence the positive attitude to conservation.

- Consultation of local communities →
- Conducting meetings with the community. For example during the establishment of WMA communities were sensitized and engaged in the process
 - Formulating youth troops to control poaching and illegal wildlife trade within the villages
 - Majority of the communities have opinion that poaching and IWT is a bad practice, however, hunting for subsistence seems to be supported by some community members as part of the source of livelihood. Illegal wildlife trade is mostly well known by community members.

- Influence of the consultation on design of the policy/project →
- Different researches have shown that communities are not ready to conserve, they weren't involved; after review the community was given the authority to manage areas

adjacent or villages neighboring

- Members get room to share their views during formulation of policies
- It motivates the communities to participate in the project (development) hence stop poaching practices.
- It has influenced activities like taking their children to school, reducing the number of children with no education but as a way to improve livelihood for the future.
- Lead to improvement of WMA regulation to strengthening of the community institution in managing WMA resources which includes the level of education of the AA members to be at least secondary school education and recruiting of the qualified staff by WMA mandatory.

5. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

In both the northern and the southern ecological circuit, findings show that majority of the community members understand and acknowledge that there is a problem of poaching and illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania. However, the two (2) ecological circuits have similarities and differences though one is a national park and the other being a game reserve, the differences and similarities highlighted below can be of interest in documentation of lessons and best practices during project implementation.

5.1 Similarities and differences between the two circuits

The similarities

- Poaching and illegal wildlife trade is an ongoing practice in both the northern and southern ecological circuit.
- In both communities they managed to provide reasons of poaching and illegal wildlife trade in the in Serengeti national park and Selous game reserve..
- There is a reduction in practice of poaching and illegal wildlife trade in both circuits as a result of different campaigns e.g. TOKOMEZA campaign, community engagement and involvement in anti-poaching and IWT and laws imposed by the government.
- The practices of poaching and illegal wildlife trade have shifted from poaching for trophy to poaching for wild meat. Incidences of wildlife interactions and damage to villages adjacent to the northern and southern ecological zone have increased.
- Most poachers are within the village, they do poaching to sustain their families; these results from the fact that some have historical cultural behavior of hunting, however, the rise of damage to crops and livestock by wildlife such as elephants, lions and hyenas was evidenced in both circuit.
- Poachers are known by the villagers but two major factors cause them to be un reviled, one being some are their family members sustaining the family and some are local leaders within the villages so they use their authority to threaten those who report them as poachers.

- Inadequate diversification of economic activities within both the circuits has caused most of the youth to engage into poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

The differences;

- At the northern circuit most poachers historically their tribes originate within the area while at Southern circuit most of the poachers are immigrants
- Majority of respondents at the Southern circuit villages agree with the fact that there is still poaching and illegal wildlife trade within their localities as compared to northern circuit villages.
- The environment and nature of Selous Game reserve encourages more poachers and illegal wildlife traders as compared to Serengeti national park.
- The volume of projects on anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade (conservation) are most concentrated within the Northern circuit as compared to the Southern circuit in the sampled villages.

5.2. Key Issues emerged during the study

Nutrition and the subsistence aspect on poaching to villagers

For years most of the elders in many villages have been depending on wild meat as their major food, for quiet sometime have not been aware of vegetables and other food crops of the like. "Taitasi Chacha at park Nyagoti stated that ***"after restrictions on anti-poaching and IWT brought on board we were affected health-wise since most of us especially the elderly are used to consumption of wild meat"***. "Back in the days it was easy and cheap to get wild meat, but currently it is hard to get and at the same time it is impossible for us to turn to vegetables because firstly we are not used to them but secondly there some health problems that come along. For example when I do eat vegetables I get prolonged stomach pain." The communities understands the impacts of poaching but sometimes they let young people poaching for food; we as the youth get

into poaching as way get money due availability of reliable market. Wild animals hunted for food include,

Originality of poachers and illegal wildlife traders

Although poachers may originate from a given village; it was identified during the interview most of the time poachers that hunt within village area or elsewhere in the protected areas, they do not disclosed the village originated. This comes from villages such as Miseke and Robanda at Mugumu, Serengeti district and Kisaki village at Bwakila, Morogoro district. Respondents narrated that when poachers were caught anywhere in the protected area they did not mention their villages of origin but rather mention up any village within the region, this cause some villages to be thought as keeping poachers while they are not.

Wildlife damage to village property

Wildlife imposes costs to the local villages though at a point some villages view wildlife as an important aspect to their livelihood, wildlife causes damage of villagers. The damage is directed to crop destruction, livestock losses or injuries, property damage or sometimes death of human beings. The damage has been reported over time and it is well known to the government. Therefore the government through its bodies (Conservationists) compensated for the damage caused by the wildlife, but the compensation given to villagers who have experienced loss or damage does not match the cost they have incurred. The situation has degraded the morale of most villagers to wildlife protection instead they view wildlife as an enemy to their livelihood.

Policy formulation versus community consultation

For effective policy formulation to implementation requires a synergy between the government and the community. Much as administration is valuable to the process how much has our society been drawn as far as conservation or wildlife policy formulation is concerned, particularly on poaching and illegal wildlife trade? This question was raised by

one of the respondents during focus group discussion at Park Nyagoti in Mugumu district. The question gave the interviewer a glance of why most of the interviewees responded they don't really know if the policies or the government identifies them as conservers. Mugumu sample villages in the Northern circuit had a 45%, while Bwakira district in the southern circuit had 51.5%.

It was noted during discussion that youth are at the wider range deal with poaching and illegal wildlife trade, this has resulted to loss of life for most youth who practice poaching and IWT as they are attacked by the authorities.

People still claim that wildlife business is a problem in their villages, as they have been observing wild meat been sold in the village and it is out of poaching and illegal wildlife trade, this has been as a result of limited permission given by the authorities to conduct legal wildlife trade.

Poverty was claimed to be a reason for poaching and illegal wildlife trade, causing most youth practicing poaching and IWT die as they are killed by the authorities in the national parks and game reserves.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation

The following recommendations should be taken to ensure effective community engagement on stopping poaching and illegal wildlife trade within their villages

- The government should ensure full involvement and participation of village members adjacent to protected areas (Serengeti National Park and Selou Game Reserve) on how they can help create measures to stop poaching and illegal wildlife trade.
- Providing total education on wildlife conservation together with the impacts of poaching and illegal wildlife trade to the community in the villages and the country as a whole. This should be provided all age groups (from children to elders).

- Introducing livelihood projects to areas that have harsh conditions in terms of climate, soil typology as well as water scarcity and at the same time livestock, crop and property damage done by the wildlife.
- Provision of incentives, appreciations and support to village members that are actively involved in stopping poaching and illegal wildlife trade within their villages.
- Development of mechanisms to have a common understanding and connection among the government, communities (villages' adjacent protected area) and other stakeholders like CSOs on projects about poaching and illegal wildlife trade, their status and progress to avoid project overlap at the same areas but also repetition of the same type of projects within villages.

5.3. Conclusion

Poaching and illegal wildlife trade are activities still occurring both in the northern and the southern circuit. Though different approaches have been undertaken to either minimize or stop poaching, the community should be linked to all measures and strategies undertaken to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade since they in one way or another come into contact with the poachers and illegal wildlife trade.

REFERENCES

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Hamudi_Majamba/publication/309540765_Tanzania's_Oil_and_Gas_Industry_Legal_Regime_Management_and_Access_Rights/links/5825b37d08ae61258e4603ae/Tanzanias-Oil-and-Gas-Industry-Legal-Regime-Management-and-Access-Rights.pdf

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Household Questionnaire

DATE: _____

Location: _____

BASELINE SURVEY: COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

Please record in a spreadsheet (and ideally use the numbers rather than words eg yes = 1; no = 0) so we can ask the same questions at the end of the project

Q1: Are you aware that there is a big problem with poaching and illegal trade of wildlife in Tanzania?

Je unafahamu kwamba kuna tatizo kubwa la uwindaji na biashara haramu ya wanyamapori nchini Tanzania?

Ndiyo (1).....

Eleza

Hapana (0)

Eleza

Q2: Do you think there is a poaching and illegal wildlife trade problem in the area where you live?
Unadhani kuna tatizo la uwindaji haramu na biashara haramu ya wanyamapori katika eneo unalo
-ishi?

Ndiyo (1).....

Mfano: _____

Hapana (0)

Mfano: _____

Q4: Do you think you/your community has a role in helping to stop poaching/illegal trade?
Unadhani wewe au jamii yako ina wajibu wa kusaidia kumaliza tatizo la uwindaji haramu na
biashara haramu ya wanyamapori?

Ndiyo (2): Wajibu mkubwa

Ndiyo (1): Kwa kiasi

Hapana (0):

MAELEZO/KIVIPI: _____

Q5: Do you think the government recognises your role in the laws and policies it makes?

Unadhani sheria na sera za Tanzania zinatambua nafasi yako katika kumaliza tatizo la uwindaji haramu na biashara haramu ya wanyamapori?

Ndiyo (1).....

Eleza

Hapana (0)

Eleza

Q6: Has the government ever consulted you/asked for your views about poaching/illegal trade or about its approach to tackling it?

Je Serikali imewahi kukushirikisha katika kutoa maoni yako juu ya mchakato wa namna ya ukabiliana na tatizo la uwindaji haramu na biashara haramu ya wanyamapori?

Ndiyo (1).....

Eleza

Hapana (0)

Eleza

Q7: Are there any anti-poaching/illegal wildlife trade projects or activities in your area run by the government or by NGOs?

Kuna miradi ama shughuli zozote za serikali au mashirika yasiyo yakiserikali zinazolenga kupungua ama kuzuia ujangili/uwindaji haramu na biashara haramu ya wanyamapori?

Ndiyo (1).....

Eleza kwa mifano

Hapana (0)

Eleza kwa mifano

Q8: Were you/your community consulted on the design of these projects

Wewe ama Jamii yako imeshirikishwa katika kuandaa miradi hiyo?

Ndiyo (1)

Eleza kwa mifano

Hapana (0)

Eleza kwa mifano

Q9: Are you/your community actively involved in these projects?

Je unashirikishwa /ama jamii yako inashirikishwa kikamilifu katika miradi hiyo?

[NDIO KIKAMILIFU KABISA (2): ELEZA KWA MIFANO

NDIYO KWA KIASI FULANI (1) : ELEZA KWA MIFANO

HAPANA SI-SHIRIKI KABISA(0) : ELEZA KWA MIFANO

Q10: HOW are you involved?

Unashirikishwa kivipi?

Appendix 2

BASELINE SURVEY: POLICY MAKER/PROJECT IMPLEMENTER PERCEPTIONS

Please record in a spreadsheet (and ideally use the numbers rather than words eg yes = 1; no = 0) so we can ask the same questions at the end of the project

Q1: Name of policy/project you are involved with/responsible for

Brief info about the project/policy

Q2: Do you think local communities have a role in helping to stop poaching/illegal trade?

[YES A BIG ROLE (2): Explain

YES A SMALL ROLE (1) : Explain

NO (0) : Explain

Q4: How is the role of communities reflected in the policy/project?

i. **What does the policy say** about community engagement

ii. **What does the project do** to engage communities)?

Q5: Have you ever consulted local communities about their views about poaching/illegal trade or about its approach to tackling it?

[YES (1): Explain

NO (0)

Q6: Did that consultation have any influence on the design of the policy/project?

[YES (1)

NO (0)
