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# Park-people Relations and their Contribution to Community Livelihoods: A Case of Kilimanjaro National Park in Tanzania

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**PARK-PEOPLE RELATIONS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO  
COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS: A CASE OF KILIMANJARO  
NATIONAL PARK, TANZANIA**

**By**

**Jackline J. Andrea**

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree  
of Master of Art in Development Studies of the University of Dodoma

The University of Dodoma

October, 2015

## **CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the University of Dodoma a dissertation entitled “*Park-people Relations and their Contribution to Community Livelihoods: A Case of Kilimanjaro National Park in Tanzania*” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Development Studies of the University of Dodoma.

.....

**Prof. Davis Mwamfupe**

(Supervisor)

**Date.....**

## DECLARATION AND COPYRIGHT

I, **Jackline Joseph Andrea**, declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University for a similar or any other award.

**Signature:** .....

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## **DEDICATION**

I would like to dedicate this work in deepest respect to my beloved parents Joseph Mushi and Beatrice Sawe who dedicated their moral and material support to make sure I complete this work successfully. Thank you father and mother for your support and love.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of this work is a result of support of different people. I am therefore indebted to many, whom without their assistance, this work would not have been completed. It is impractical to name them all here, though the following deserve special recognition.

First I take the opportunity to express my gratitude first and foremost to the almighty God for keeping me alive till now. My supervisor Prof. Davis Mwamfupe whose guidance, patience and directions made this work manageable. I must confess that his encouragements lighted my way of doing the study in this field.

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This study would have not been possible without the assistance of KINAPA staff especial Mr. Charles Ngendwa the Park Warden of Community Conservation Services (CCS), the Village Executive Officers and the respondents in Foo and Wari villages.

Finally, but not least important, I wish to record my deep gratitude to my parents, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Mushi, my lovely mom Beatrice Daniel Sawe, brothers Praise Mushi, Baraka Mushi, Regan Mushi and George Sawe, my sisters Happy Sawe, Violet Mushi and Glory Sawe. However, my deepest gratitude goes to my friends for their love, support and encouragement during my postgraduate.

## ABSTRACT

The study assessed park-people relations and their contribution in community livelihoods at KINAPA and its surrounding communities. The specific objectives of the study were to investigate park-people relations, to examine the factors influencing the park-people relations at KINAPA and to examine contribution of the park to the livelihoods of communities adjacent to the Kilimanjaro National Park. A sample of 99 respondents were selected from Foo and Wari villages and involved in the study, four tourism officers, one village executive officers from each village and one village chairperson from each village. Data collection methods included survey, structured interview and focus group discussion and the analysis involved descriptive statistics of means, percentage and frequencies.

It was found that community park-people relations ranged from “poor to very poor” (62.6%) and most interviewees who were women (60.6%) with primary level of education rated park-people relations from “bad to very bad” (74.4%). Results further more show that KINAPA staff reported park-people relations as “moderate”.

Park-people relations influenced by crop damage due to wildlife was found to be “very significant” (67.9%), prohibition of villagers to harvest forest products (71.7%) “very significantly” and lack of participation in the choice of development projects. Respondents 68.6% show that park has failed to improve their livelihood as they rated from “low to very low”. They neither own any asset nor use forest products including bee keeping and hunting. The study recommends TANAPA to involve villagers in planning and decision making on park development projects and provide them with compensation in conservation cost to improve park-people relations.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>CBOs</b>      | Community Based Organizations                                   |
| <b>CCS</b>       | Community Conservation Service                                  |
| <b>GDP</b>       | Gross Domestic Product  |
| <b>KINAPA</b>    | Kilimanjaro National Park                                       |
| <b>LHDs</b>      | Livelihoods   |
| <b>SAN Parks</b> | South Africa National Park                                      |
| <b>SPSS</b>      | Statistical Package for Social Science Research                 |
| <b>TANAPA</b>    | Tanzania National Park  |
| <b>UNESCO</b>    | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| <b>UNWTO</b>     | United Nation World Tourism Organization                        |
| <b>URT</b>       | United Republic of Tanzania                                     |
| <b>USD</b>       | United State Dollar   |
| <b>WB</b>        | World Bank  |
| <b>WTO</b>       | World Tourism Organization                                      |

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

The study focused on park-people relations and its contribution to community livelihoods at Kilimanjaro National Park (KINAPA) and surrounding communities were selected for detail investigation. The chapter is organized into six major sections whereby the background to the problem is presented first, followed by statement of the problem. The third part deals with objectives and research questions that guided the study. The last part presents the significance of the study.

#### **1.2 Background to the Problem**

Tourism is the fastest developing enterprise in Africa and nearly worldwide. In general, tourism is currently one of the world's major investment opportunities. According to United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in 2013, traveling and tourism's total contribution to the global economy rose to 9.5% of global GDP (US \$7 trillion) and was expected to grow by 4.3% to USD 7,289 and 9.6% of GDP in 2014. In total, nearly 266 million jobs were supported by travel and tourism in 2013 - 2014 in 11% of all jobs in the world. Travel & tourism investment in 2013 was USD 754.6 billion which is 4.4% of the total investment. The sustained demand for travel and tourism, together with its ability to generate high levels of employment continues to prove the importance and value of the sector as a tool for economic development and job creation (UNWTO, 2014).

According to the World Bank, tourism contributes significantly to development in Africa. For example, African countries have managed to attract many tourists and increased substantially their earnings from tourism hence development. South Africa earns over \$ 2 billion from tourism, with over 5 million arrivals per year (WB, 2002). These impacts of tourism on communities could influence the communities' effort to develop the industry. Moreover, tourism plays an increasingly important role in the development of communities through job creation, state and local tax revenue, market, improvement of infrastructure, social structure, quality of life, entrepreneurship, social capital, foreign currencies and economic diversification.

According to Uukwaluudhi Management Committee (2009) tourism in Namibia helps to create cash income, employment, social capital, foreign currencies, market for local goods, preservation and conservation of local culture and investments. For example in Kunene and Caprivi wildlife and wilderness, there is also improvement of infrastructure due to presence of park so as to simplify movement of tourists.

In Uganda different parks such as Mgahinga Gorilla National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable National Park attract many tourists who contribute to the growth of national economy. The most direct economic benefits that occur within primary tourism sectors are lodging, restaurants, transportation, amusements, and retail trade. These help in generating regional economic impacts, that were annually estimated to be \$ 4.4 million foreign exchange earnings; \$ 8.8 million sales effects; \$ 3.9 million of income; \$ 2.7 million government revenue; and 946 person years of employment opportunities (Frechtling, 2008).

The tourism industry is the world's largest industry and is being utilized for economic development and rapid growth in many developing countries.



In Tanzania, the tourism industry is growing at an annual rate of 5% and contributes 17% to GDP. Tanzania is a country with many tourist attractions.

More than 44% of Tanzania's land is covered with game reserves and national parks. There are 16 national parks, 29 game reserves, 40 controlled conservation areas and marine parks. Tanzania is also home to the famous Roof of Africa, Mount Kilimanjaro (URT, 2002).

According to World Bank (2010) number of arrivals in Tanzania was last measured at 459,000 tourists and earn \$ 381,000,000 in 2000 while 783,000 and \$ 1,279,000,000.0 earn was in 2010. Additionally, World Travel and Tourism Council (2012), explains that tourism can give more benefits to the economy by increasing the levels of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) employment and visitor's export. Tourism also attracts more foreign and domestic investment, market for local goods as well as improvement of infrastructures hence development at community and national level. The tourist industry supports 27,000 jobs and generated 25% of Tanzania's foreign exchange by the year 2010 (Pasape *et al.*, 2015).

According to Zanzibar Tourism Act of 2009, Zanzibar government has made a decision to provide the tourism sector with its due importance in cooperation with the local people. So far, tourism is a source of Zanzibar's foreign currency earnings by 70 percent. According to Zanzibar Tourism Commission, tourism is increasingly and becoming a leading economic sector in the island which helps in providing 11,500 workers with direct employment and an additional of 45,000 people that are in tourist activities.

According to Kweka (2003) Tanzania is one of the most visited countries in wildlife tourism and is heavily concentrated on northern circuit. According to Pasape *et al.*, (2015) Tanzania is the country in East Africa which has abundant wildlife.

Wildlife acts as a major tourism attraction in Tanzania despite the presence of other tourism attractions like Mount Kilimanjaro.

Despite the benefit from the industry there are different challenges facing it. Lack of education and skills have been key factors in the deterioration of this industry. Not only that but also low level of technology has been a challenge as tourism sites lack mobile phone networks, internet, radio and television networks. Such circumstances hinder the smooth survival of the tourists from abroad whom their life are much influenced by technology. Other challenges are like lack of social services such as hospitals, sports and other recreational services; poor people park relations, diseases like malaria, ebola and other tropical diseases, poor infrastructure, political instability as well as terrorism for example, bombing of USA embassy in Tanzania and insecurity issues like tribal clashes. One of the challenges of tourism is human-wildlife conflicts because establishment of protected areas involved eviction of people from their land without compensation. For example, in northern region of Tanzania, a human-wildlife conflict is a common problem (Shen, 2009).

National park nearly thought the country has experienced a sour relationship with surrounding communities for a number of reasons. First there has been hostility between park and local community, this was due to the fact that conservation process involves evicting people from these areas and denying them access to the resources critical for their livelihoods hence the decisions to allocate lands for

conservation have often faced resistance. For decades the conservation policies seem to have been accorded higher priority to wildlife than humans (Davis, 2011). This is illustrated by the following reactions from a number of personalities who wanted the Maasai pastoralists to be evicted from Serengeti National Park in the late 1950s:

- *“The interests of fauna and flora must come first, those of man and belongings being of secondary importance”* – the then Serengeti Park Manager (Kideghesho, 2008).
- *“Retaining the Maasai in the park would diminish the value of the area for wildlife and, therefore, risk the interests of the white tourists”* (Kideghesho, 2013)

Also, Saadani (formerly, a game reserve) was declared by the government in 2000 to be a national park whereby its boundaries were expanded into the village land. This action created tension between the park managers and local communities whose areas were taken on the idea that they would be compensated. Under this scenario of the eviction and prohibitive policies which symbolize on how the conservation process is done, created anger to local communities and therefore, conflicts have become the salient features in most of protected areas (Goldman, 2011; Kaswamila, 2010). For example, the Maasai in eastern Serengeti resented the proposed park boundaries through violence and vandalism. They resisted the government conservation by spearing the rhinos, setting fires and terrorizing civil servants (Kideghesho, 2013).

As part of a solution, Tanzania National Park (TANAPA) decided to involve the local communities living adjacent to national parks. TANAPA established an Outreach Program where local communities were given conservation education and at the same time some funds generated from tourism are nowadays channeled to help the communities in various projects. Also programs aim at “supporting individual

efforts on poverty alleviation” by providing loans to small entrepreneurs adjacent to the park (TANAPA, 2007). The essence is some sort of benefit sharing mechanism since the right of local communities to go to the parks and collect resources was denied.

Based on this policy, TANAPA has been funding development projects in the adjacent villages in order to improve the park people relations. This study has investigated the relations between the park and the surrounding communities and how these relations have contributed to improvement of livelihoods.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

In order to gain support from local community to conservation of wildlife and sustain tourism in general, TANAPA initiated programs meant to benefit the local communities. TANAPA believed that tourism cannot be attacked if there are efforts to cultivate good relations between parks and adjacent communities. According to park staff, the relation between park and adjacent villages has improved significantly in recent decades. However, the extent to which the park-people relations have contributed to improvement in LHDs on adjacent community has not known in greater detail. Therefore, the intention of this study is to examine on how the park-people relation have benefited the adjacent community in terms of their, assets, skills and means of living.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.4.1 General Objective**

Main objective of this study was to:

To examine Park-people relations and their contribution to community livelihoods,

### **1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

Specific objectives of this study were to:

- a) Investigate park-people relations (from perspectives of park staff and the local people);
- b) Examine factors influencing the park-people relations at KINAPA, and
- c) Examine the contribution of the park to the livelihoods of communities adjacent the Kilimanjaro National Park

### **1.5 Research Questions**

The study was guided by the following research questions:

1. What are the relations between local community and park?
2. What are the factors influencing the park-people relations?
3. What is the contribution of the park to livelihoods of adjacent villagers?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

It is believed that this study will provide a better understanding of park relations and its effects in community livelihoods. Factors influencing park-people relationship will also be known by KINAPA/TANAPA and business decision-makers so as to address residents' concerns and to implement appropriate directions and strategies for tourism planning and development. This will then influence positive relations between parks and surrounding community's development hence to encourage community in preserving and conserving tourism resources.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter gives a review of literature related to park-people relations and its contribution to community livelihoods. Aiming at identifying the knowledge gap that this research sought to bridge this part shows different components including definitions of key terms, theoretical review, empirical review, conceptual framework and research gap.

Theoretical review covered the general knowledge on various concept used in the study and theories. Empirical review covered various studies conducted in different case studies about park-people relations and its contribution to community livelihoods. It shows different status of park-people relations, factors that influence park-people relations and its contributions to community livelihoods in different case studies.

The central idea in all these reviews was to identify park-people relations; factors influence park-people relations and its contribution to community's livelihoods. The reviews were used as the comparative information or as references when the researcher was discussing the findings. It shows the extent to which the problem in the study area is greater than other areas.

#### **2.2 Definition of Key Concepts**

##### **2.2.1 Tourism**

According to WTO (2010) tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one

consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. For this study tourism is travel for recreation, leisure, family or business purposes, usually for a limited duration.

### **2.2.2 Livelihoods**

Livelihood is defined as a set of activities, involving securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire above necessities working either individually or as a group by using endowments (both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity repeatedly (Ellis, 2000). For this study, livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.

### **2.2.3 National Park**

National park is a piece of public land include a wide variety of parks and recreation areas ranging from developed urban sites (e.g., playgrounds, sports fields, par courses, mini-parks, pocket parks, and tot-lots) to remote, essentially natural areas and even pristine wilderness areas. May include cultural buildings and sites developed or preserved for their educational and historic (or pre-historic) value (e.g., museums, historic buildings), and may include active areas for motorized and non-motorized vehicle recreation (California, 2014). For this study a national park will be considered as an area protected by the state for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation wildlife.

#### **2.2.4 Community**

Community is a collection of people who have become aware of some problems or some broad goal and learn about themselves with their environment, community comprised geographical community, community of identity, community of interest or solidarity and intentional community (Roberts, 1991). For this study community is a group of people living in the same defined area sharing the same basic values, organization and interests.

### **2.3 Theoretical Review**

#### **2.3.1 Sustainable Livelihood Approach**

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources), and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base' (Chambers and Conway, 1992). Livelihoods bring the means, activities, entitlements and assets by which people make a living.

The Sustainable Livelihood Approach aims to identify and develop the assets, skills and activities of poor groups across all sectors in order to meet the livelihood goals (Farrington, 2001). The framework views people as operating in the context of vulnerability. Within this context they have access to certain assets or poverty reducing factors. These gain their meaning and value through the prevailing social, institutional and organizational environment. This environment also influence the livelihood strategies ways of combining and using assets that are open to people in pursuit of beneficial livelihood outcomes that meet their own livelihood objectives (*ibid*).



The study uses sustainable livelihood approach as a guide since it recognize the need of incorporating natural resources and livelihoods of local community. In order to achieve protection of natural resources like national parks there is need to uplift livelihoods of local people and genuine participation of the local communities living around the resource as a key to sustainable management. In relation to park-people relations when local community surrounding national parks are benefiting from park in term of activities, skills and assets communities will be willing to participate in conservation activities rather than destructing resources hence to reduce illegal activities in protected areas.

Examples of activities which can be established by park to improve livelihood of local community are like trading, agricultural activities, waged employment, bee keeping and livestock keeping. Skills which local communities can gain from park due to presence of park so as to improve their livelihoods are like conservation skills, entrepreneurship skills, tour guide skills and environment conservation. Local communities they can gain assets from the park like houses, car, bicycle, and motorcycle. Presence of skills/capabilities, activities and assets from the park will increase the well-being of the people, reduce vulnerability, improve food security and more good use of natural resources to local community. Member of the local communities may also gain livelihoods incentives from national parks. These gains will improve park-people relations hence encourage local communities and other stakeholders to participate in sustainable management of natural resources.

This will also contribute to making people to stop disturbing the ecosystem by different human activities like poaching and deforestation hence sustainable tourism.

## 2.4 Empirical Review

Conservation and livelihoods have been intensely discussed and severely debated, a debate that has gained momentum in recent Biological Diversity and Sustainable Resources Use times (Andam *et al.*, 2010; Dudley *et al.*, 2008; Simpson, 2008; Spenceley, 2008, SANParks, 2011). In the Durban Accord of 2003, the World Parks Congress emphatically emphasized the role of protected areas as contributors to poverty reduction and economic development and as creators and sustainers of livelihoods. Most of the parks have helped to improve local communities livelihood, and the example of South Africa's protected areas like Kruger National Park and Golden Park Highland have helped to improve livelihood of local communities. This is not only by contributing to local economic growth, but also more directly by creating employment opportunities, environmental education, recreational opportunities and the unlocking of economic opportunities. Also there are different outreach programs to strengthen park-people relations in South Africa. The *People and Parks* program deals with infrastructure, and since 2007, more than 300,000 school children have enjoyed free access to national parks. These programmes exemplify Golden Gate Highlands National Park's efforts to contribute to the alleviation of poverty in communities adjacent to the park at the same time improving park-people relations (Taljaard, 2010).

In Uganda Bwindi National Park has a protection status but local people continue to invade the park and carry out illegal activities like pit sawing and snaring to supplement their subsistence activities (Game, 2014). To solve the tension and conflicts around the park they establish programs like revenue sharing, sustainable use of non-timber resources and conservation education.

Hulme and Murphree (2001) reported that funds obtained from revenue sharing were used in constructing schools, health clinics and road construction. Through this it helped to improve park-people relation and to improve community livelihood.

In Tanzania there is stressing of the importance of conducting integrative, sustainable development outside national parks example Tarangire National Park especially in Simanjiro District (Meyer, 2008). To do so TANAPA has established Tanzania National Parks Outreach program which aims *to improve relations between parks and local communities, To strengthen the local institutional capacity, including Community Based Organizations (CBOs) for addressing conservation issues; to facilitate the planned benefit sharing and assist communities to gain access to information on resources and services that promote sustainable development* (TANAPA, 2007). A percentage of park revenues are used to assist community development initiatives, such as schools, health dispensaries, water schemes and roads. Villagers are encouraged to develop cultural tourism projects to cultivate their own financial returns from park visitors. Many locals are employed within the parks by lodges and tour operators and by TANAPA, particularly in the fight against poachers who desire to steal from the parks for profit or subsistence. When villagers depend on the park for employment, and witness the community benefits from the presence of a park, they are more likely to defend the protected area and to report poaching. Failure to do this can be a cause for conflict and resentment between the park management and local people (Sachedina, 2006).

From the above overview it is clear that, there are different initiatives which have been taken to improve park-people relations. However, if park-people relations will improve livelihoods of surrounding community this will influence member of the

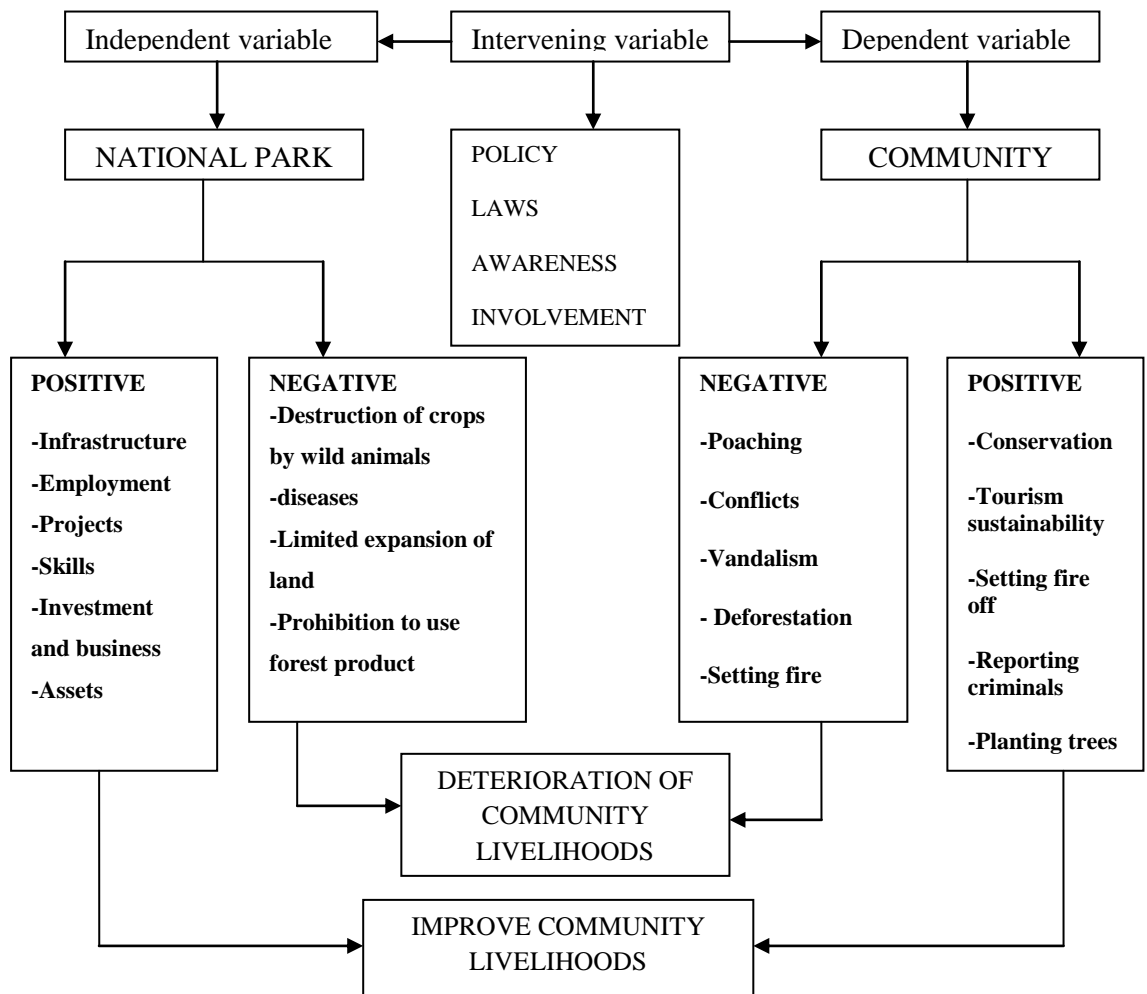
local community to participate in conservation activities rather than disturbing ecology.

## **2.5 Conceptual Framework**

Conceptual Framework “is setting of two or more interrelated concepts that present a systematic view of a phenomenon that helps to explain it and make predictions about the phenomenon” (Nentwich, 2003). The conceptual framework is used to give consistency throughout the research design and process.

The following conceptual framework (Figure 2.1) consists of causative variable which is the park and this may influence good park-people relations and communities’ livelihoods or poor park-people relations depending on what it offers to dependent variable which is community. If park can lead to eviction of people from their land, spread of diseases, prohibiting surrounding community to use forests product this will influence poor park-people relations hence community will not be willing to participate in conservation activities hence to participate in conflicts, vandalism, illegal hunting and setting fire.

When park build infrastructures, schools, hospitals, different projects and awareness rise this can influence good park-people relations whereby this influence communities to participate in conservation of protected areas like setting fire off, reporting criminals, tourism sustainability and planting trees. Presence of good park-people relations will improve surrounding communities’ livelihoods by helping community to own assets, to gain skills and livelihoods activities while presence of poor park-people relations will lead to deterioration of community livelihood.



**Figure 2. 1** Conceptual Framework Showing Park-People Relations

## 2.6 Knowledge gap

Despite the potentiality of tourism in Tanzania, available literature on this industry is scanty and does not explore the wider areas of the sector. Most of the literature shows different efforts which has been taken to improve park-people relations but fail to show different perspectives about park-people relations. In addition, factor influence park-people relations and how park contribute in improvement of community livelihoods in term of skills/capabilities, means of living/activities and assets has not yet be known. This study intends to bridge these information gaps concerns of park-people relations and its contribution towards community livelihoods around parks in rural areas.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, the methods and procedures of data collection and analysis are presented. This is followed by a description of the research design and of the study area. Also presented in the chapter is the targeted population, sampling procedure and sample size. Data sources, method of data collection, tools, and data analysis are presented as well.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Research design is a blue print or detailed plan for how research study is to be conducted-operationalizing variables so that they can be used as a basic for testing hypothesis and analyzing results (Flick, 2007). Research design is a scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems (Orodho, 2003). This study employed cross-sectional design and used both quantitative and qualitative approaches to capture information which concern with park-people relations. Researcher employed cross-sectional design because it allows collection of data once in a life time (Olsen, 2004). It helped to understand the factors which influence park-people relations in the study area and how it influences people's livelihoods. The data which was obtained helped to develop a guide for improving tourism in relation to community. Courtenay, (1998) argues that qualitative method facilitates in understanding the meaning people have constructed and experiences they have on the issue.

### **3.3 Description of Study**

The study was conducted at Kilimanjaro National Park and surrounding areas. KINAPA was gazetted in 1973 and officially opened for tourism in 1977. It was nominated by UNESCO as a world heritage site in 1989 criteria (vii) which is to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance. It is located at a distance of 41 Kms away to the East of Moshi town. It covers an area of about 1,500 square kilometers. The park is administered by the Tanzania National Parks Authority (Lovert and Poc's 1993). KINAPA has four gates which are Machame, Marangu, Rongai and Londosi.

The area is preferred because it is among the national parks facing illicit problems like setting fire and deforestation despite there being different initiatives which have been developed to improve park-people relations.

### **3.4 Targeted Population**

The study population consisted of communities surrounding Kilimanjaro National Park, park staffs, porters, village chair persons and village executive officers, entrepreneurs, tour operators and elders. According to URT (2012), the population of Foo village was 5505 and Wari population was 4051. This study included women, youth, elders and men who are residents of these villages. The respondents were obtained through probability sampling while key informants were obtained through non probability sampling.

### **3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size**

The study used random sampling for data collection. The technique was used because it ensures equal chance to all respondents to be selected for research and it is free from bias during selection of respondents to be interviewed in the study. In simple random sampling each unit of population has a known, equal, non-zero probability of being included in the sample. This means the selection of each unit is independent of the selection of any other unit. The randomly sampling method was applied in selection of individual respondent from ward within the study area. In other words this method gives equal chances to all the wards to be selected as a member of the sample.

Purposive sampling is a process of choosing the particular units of the universe which have important information about the study (Mason, 2006). This method was used to select key informants with useful information for the study. This sample technique fit this study because the information about park-people relations and its effect in community livelihoods was easy to obtain from park experts and other key informants. Also according to Kothari, (2004) purposive sampling is convenient, time efficiency and less expensive.

#### **3.5.1 Sample Size**

According to Kothari (2004) sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the population to constitute a sample. The sample size in this study comprised of 99 respondents from Wari and Foo villages which are adjacent to Kilimanjaro National Park. This sample size of 99 respondents was estimated from equation (1) as explained in detail by Rwegoshora (2006).



$$n = \frac{N}{1+(N*e^2)} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Where

n = Sample size

N = Total Population

e = Standard error (1-10%)

1 = constant

The following values were used to compute the sample size; N = 9555 and e = 10%, giving sample size of 99 head of respondents.

The sample drawn from population fulfills the requirement of efficiency, representativeness, reliability and flexibility as illustrated by Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (1979) and the formula provided simplified method of calculating size of sample as indicated in equation (2):

$$n = \frac{P.n}{P} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Where

P = Total population

n = Total sample size,

n<sub>i</sub> = Sample size for strata <sub>i</sub>

P<sub>i</sub> = Population for strata <sub>i</sub>

The following data was used in sample distribution.

P = 9556,

n = 99,

P<sub>1</sub> = 5505, (Population of Foo)

P<sub>2</sub> = 4051, (Population of Wari)

Also four tourism officers were selected based on their participation and experience of working in tourism especially in Community Conservation Service (CCS). Other selected respondents included two village chair persons from each village, two village secretaries, two village elders from each village, three head teachers and two porters and tour guides.

**Table 3. 1 Sample Distribution of Respondents**

| <b>Sample category</b>  | <b>Foo village</b> | <b>Wari village</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Members of households   | 56                 | 43                  | 99           |
| Tourism officers        | 4                  | -                   | 4            |
| Tour company staffs     | 2                  | -                   | 2            |
| Porters and tour guides | 2                  | 2                   | 4            |
| Village officers        | 2                  | 2                   | 4            |
| Village elders          | 2                  | 2                   | 4            |
| Entrepreneurs           | 2                  | 1                   | 3            |
| Head teachers           | 2                  | 1                   | 3            |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>72</b>          | <b>51</b>           | <b>123</b>   |

### **3.6 Data Sources**

This study utilized both primary and secondary data. These sources are described in detail in subsequent sections.

#### **3.6.1 Secondary Data**

Secondary data refer to information collected and processed in the past for other purposes which may have value to the performance measurement and evaluation (Berger, 2009). According to Blaikie (2009) the use of secondary data involves extrapolation of information that already exists, but was collected for other purposes.

The secondary data provide necessary background information, an in-depth understanding of underlying issues, and a framework in which it is easy to analyze primary data for the study. Secondary data for this study was obtained from different literature related to the study, reports, and journals from tourism offices, library and internet. This helped to obtain accuracy of information about the study because secondary data provided statistical information which supported primary data

### **3.6.2 Primary Data**

The primary data are the fresh data collected for the first time from the field and are original (Kothari, 2004). In this study primary data were collected during the actual field work by using three methods of data collection, namely house hold survey, key informant interviews and focus group discussion. Primary data was collected from community surrounding Kilimanjaro National Park (KINAPA) and key informants such as park officers, local government officers, tour company officers, entrepreneurs, elders, porters and head teachers of schools surrounding the national park.

### **3.7 Data Collection Method**

The researcher collected data using different techniques. The primary data were collected through questionnaire survey, interview for key informants and Focus Group Discussion. These methods helped to gather important information through different views obtained from local communities who are surrounded by KINAPA so as to know park-people relations and its impact to community's livelihood. This study used instruments such as questionnaire (both open and closed questions) as well as interview guides both (closed and open ended).

Those interviews used to serve the purpose of getting more information from the respondents. With guiding questions, Focus Group Discussions were conducted, and these comprised of ten members in each group. The use of mixed methods and tools helped to acquire a large basket of information about the study and paved a way of attaining the objectives of this research.

### **3.7.1 Household Questionnaire Survey**

A questionnaire is a carefully designed instrument which contains a set of questions for the process of data collection in accordance with the specifications of the research questions and hypotheses (Kothari, 2004). The household questionnaire was used because of its capability in collecting data from relatively large sample and protects the privacy of respondents (Hesse-Biber, 2010). Questionnaire involved two types of questions which are, open-ended and closed-ended questions. The open-ended questions provide the respondents with enough freedom to give out what he/she knows and express their views freely (Duval, 2005). Close ended questionnaire covered more ground within limited timeframe particular to those respondents who had severe time constraints. The questionnaire contained themes relating to park-people relations, factors which influence park-people relations and its contribution to community livelihoods in the study area undertaken in KINAPA.

### **3.7.2 Key Informants Interview**

Interview involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses, (Kothari, 2004). In this study semi-structured interviews were used to obtain information about the study from key informants who are park officers, village officers and other people who are participating in tourism.

These were not members of the villages. They included entrepreneurs, tour companies, porters and tour guides. Semi structured interview gives room for a more open conversation regarding the subject of the study. Checklist was used to guide the interview.

### **3.7.3 Focus Group Discussion**

According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), Focus Group Discussion is a convenient method in producing information quickly and for identifying an exploring beliefs, ideas and opinions in communities. This study had two Focus Group Discussions from each village which were composed of females, youth, males and elders whereby each group consisted of ten members. The Focus Group Discussions were guided by checklist to obtain information from each village and schools around the park about the study. Focus Group Discussions were needed to set a general picture of the theme of the study.

### **3.8 Data Analysis and Data Presentation**

Data analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationships that exist among data groups (Kothari, 2009). It implies examining what has been collected in a survey or experiments and making deductions and inferences (Kombo and Tromp, 2011). It involved uncovering underlying structures; extracting important variables, detecting any anomalies and testing any underlying assumptions.

The process of data analysis aims at determining whether the observations support the research questions that were formulated before going into the field to collect the information.

Regarding to this study the data collected was edited for accuracy and completeness before analysis.

Descriptive analysis method was adopted. This type of analysis, analyze the responses through diagrams, tabulations, frequencies and percentages. In analyzing the data, answers from different respondents and information obtained from documents was thoroughly be checked out and compared for their validity. The purpose was to add value on the study findings.

Analysis of data was basically kept in consideration the objectives of the study together with research questions. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science Research (SPSS). The findings were discussed in comparison with various secondary sources of data so as to maintain the validity and reliability of the findings.

### **3.9 Validity and Reliability of Data**

This section presents validity and reliability of the study. The first part presents validity and the second part reliability.

#### **3.9.1 Validity**

Validity is examined in order to find out whether the instruments measure what they supposed to measure (Brown, 2009). In this study the validity was achieved through the use of simple random probability sampling technique which helped to reduce bias during the selection of the respondents. This sampling technique also helped in making sure that every member of the local community under study has equal chance of being selected. Also, validity was achieved by using purposive sampling which was used in selection of key informants.

Other different methods of data collection such as focus group discussion, interview, survey and documentary review helped in making the data collected valid.

The training of well understood research assistants facilitated fear reduction among the respondents and made them to attempt the questions accordingly and correctly. Hence validity of the study was achieved.

### **3.9.2 Reliability**

The measuring instruments are reliable when they provide consistent results even if they are repeatedly used (Kothari, 2004). To ensure reliability of this study, the questions repeated to various units during different occasion of data collection. The collection instruments tested several times in the same occasion so as to find out to what extent they are reliable by providing the expected and required information. Therefore, this led in achievement of reliable results of this study.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the findings of the study and it is divided into five major sections. These include; introduction, followed by description of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents i.e. sex, age, level of education, wealth category, place of birth and marital status. Part three provides a discussion on local people's perspectives on their relations with Kilimanjaro National Park. Part four expresses the factors that influence park-people relations and the last section (part five) consists of a discussion on the contribution of park-people relations on community livelihoods.

#### **4.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents**

The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents discussed in this section include several aspects such as sex, age distribution, marital status and level of education. These characteristics are discussed because they are important in understanding the basis of the relations between local community members and the national park.

##### **4.2.1 Sex of Respondents**

This study involved both males and females, whereby as shown in Table 4.1 there were 60.6% females and 39.4% were male respondents. Therefore, according to the data, it shows that most people who participated in this study were women.



This is because the turn-up of females was higher than that of males. However, this proportion of females was just enough to get the views at household level.

**Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Socio-economic Characteristics**

| VARIABLE          | DESCRIPTION        | Responses (%) |                |         |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
|                   |                    | FOO<br>n = 53 | WARI<br>n = 36 | AVERAGE |
| Sex               | Female             | 64.2          | 56.5           | 60.6    |
|                   | Male               | 35.8          | 43.5           | 39.4    |
| Place of birth    | Outside district   | 5.7           | 6.5            | 6.1     |
|                   | Within district    | 94.3          | 93.5           | 93.9    |
| Marital status    | Not married        | 45.3          | 41.3           | 43.4    |
|                   | Married            | 50.9          | 52.2           | 51.5    |
|                   | Widow              | 3.8           | 6.5            | 5.1     |
| Economic activity | Crop farming       | 69.8          | 54.3           | 62.6    |
|                   | Official work      | 9.4           | 15.2           | 12.1    |
|                   | Casual work        | 9.4           | 26.1           | 17.2    |
|                   | Tourism activities | 11.3          | 4.3            | 8.1     |

**Source:** Field Data, 2015

#### 4.2.2 Place of Birth of Respondents

The findings of the study have revealed that the majority of respondents (93.9%) were born within the study district. Only a small proportion of 6.1% of the respondents were born outside the district and this indicates a limited effect of migration on the composition of rural population in the study area. This is also not surprising because for a region like Kilimanjaro the shortage of land is a very critical problem therefore migrations into this area is something that is difficult to take place. Table 4.1 illustrates the information pertaining to socio-economic characteristics including the place of birth of respondents.

### **4.2.3 Marital Status of the Respondents**

The responses provided in Table 4.1 show that about 43.4% of the respondents were not married while 51.5% were married, and 5.1% were widows. This means that majority of respondents who were engaged in socio-economic activities in the study area were married. The data is supported by the experience that in many cases married people always have more responsibilities than those who are not married.

### **4.2.4 Major Economic Activities of Respondents**

The findings of this study show that majority of respondents (62.6%) were engaged in farming activity and this proportion reflects the realities of rural life of the majority of the population in Tanzania. Since many respondents had primary level of education, then the main option of work which they had was to engage themselves in agricultural activities. Muganda *et al.*, (2013) conducted a study at Mto wa Mbu in Tanzania, where they came up with the same conclusion that the community surrounding Manyara National Park, had agriculture as the major economic activity and this was due to their low level of education. The fact that the majority of respondents are engaged in farming is very important because this activity requires land and therefore, their relations with the park will also be determined by how land is shared for different activities.

Casual work was observed to be the second preferred economic activity of the people living in the study area with 17.2% of the total respondents. The third economic activity is wage employment with 12.1% of the respondents and these were mostly civil servants including teachers, nurses and village executive officers.

The last one is tourism related activities with 8.1% of the respondents whereby these worked as security guides, cooks and other casual activities at the KINAPA offices. As it shows, more of them 11.3% were found in Foo village (Table 4.1). Although there are opportunities of working in the National Parks, very few people were directly employed in this sector. It was observed that most tourists pick workers like porters and tour guides from urban areas such as Arusha, Marangu and Rombo areas and leaving local people near the park almost jobless.

#### **4.2.5 Level of Education of the Respondents**

Respondents in this study had achieved different levels of education. According to Figure 4.1, the level of education of most of respondents was primary education and this accounted for 60.6%. This proportion was followed by those respondents who had achieved secondary education and these accounted for 22.2%. Certificate holders accounted for 5.1%, while diploma holders were 5.1% and degree level formed only 5.1%. Therefore, from the data, many respondents to this study were found to have primary school education. These proportions reflect the general situation in the country where majority of rural populations have primary education. This is due to the fact that primary education in Tanzania is compulsory compared to other levels of education which are optional.

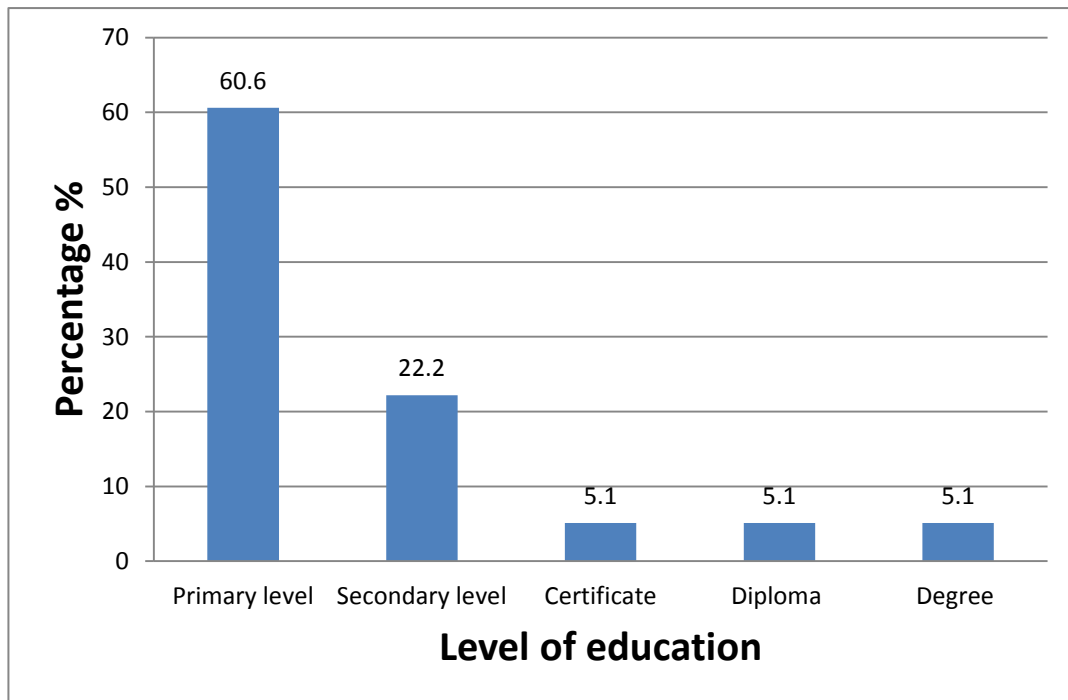


Figure 4.1: Level of Education of the Respondents

#### 4.2.6 Age of Respondents

This study involved people with different age groups (Table 4.2). For example, in the age group between 15 and 24 years there were 8 respondents representing 8.1% while the category between 25 and 34 years were 24 respondents accounting for 24.2% and between 35 and 44 years, there were 37 respondents forming 37.4%. The age category between 45 and 54 years, had 18 or 18.2% of the respondents and that of between 55 years and above, had 12 (12.1%) respondents. The last category of 71 to 80 years had 2 respondents accounting for (1.7%).

The findings indicates that majority who participated in this study are middle aged respondents with the age between 24 and 37 years (24.24%) and 37.37%. These helped in understanding the age group which mostly participates in tourism activities in the study area.

**Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age Categories**

| <b>Age Category (years)</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 15-24                       | 8                | 8.1            |
| 25-34                       | 24               | 24.2           |
| 35-44                       | 37               | 37.4           |
| 45-54                       | 18               | 18.2           |
| 55 and above                | 12               | 12.1           |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>99</b>        | <b>100</b>     |

**Source:** Field Data, 2014

#### **4.2.7 Wealth Categories of Respondents**

Respondents in the study villages were grouped into different wealth categories. There were four major categories identified and these included: the ‘very poor’ (6%), ‘poor’ (13%), ‘moderate’ (75%), and well-off (6%). Majority of people were found into moderate category and this reflects the situation in Kilimanjaro Region where the majority are “moderate” while in Tanzania most people are poor. Table 4.3 shows that there are a number of items which distinguish one wealth group to another and these include type of a house, ownership of land, ownership of cattle, poultry, source of energy, ownership of means of transport and electronic equipment. For example the very poor have houses built by mud and have less than 0.5 hectares of land and they only have poultry project. Firewood was used as source of energy and own no electricity equipment or means of transport.

The ‘poor’ have their houses built of timber, own less than one hectare of land and keep poultry and sheep. Source of energy was firewood and charcoal, electronic equipment owned are like radio and phone and own no means of transport. The ‘moderate’ have their houses built of stones and cement bricks; own between one and one and a half hectares of land the main crop being coffee, keep cow especially

dairy cattle and poultry the respondents who fall under this group grow coffee and keep dairy cattle from which they get milk for sale. With these wealth categories it is included that the local people's dependence on the national park depends on wealth group whereby the "poor" and "very poor" seems to depend more on the park for their livelihoods.

**Table 4. 3 Wealth Categories in the Study Area**

| Items                | Very poor (7%) | Poor (15%)         | Moderate (71%)                             | Well-off (7%)                                   |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|---|
| House                | Mud house      | Timber house       | Stone, cement block house                  | Cement block house                              |
| Land owned           | 0-0.5ha        | 0.5-1ha            | 1-1.5ha                                    | 2-5ha   |
| Livestock            | poultry        | poultry, sheep     | 1-2 cows and poultry                       | 3-10 cows and poultry                           |
| Source of energy     | Firewood       | Firewood, charcoal | Firewood, charcoal, kerosene, electricity. | Firewood, kerosene, gas, electricity, charcoal. |
| Electronic equipment | None           | Radio, phone       | Radio, TV, phone                           | Radio, TV, fridge, cooker, phone, iron          |
| Transport owned      | None           | None               | Motorcycle                                 | Car, motorcycle                                 |

**Source:** Field Data, 2015

Firewood, charcoal, kerosene and electricity are the main sources of energy, electronic equipment owned are like radio, television set iron and phone electronic equipment, and some own motorcycle as means of transport. The respondents who are categorized as 'well-off' have their houses built by cement blocks; own between 2 to 5 hectares of land, keep cow and poultry.

Firewood, charcoal, kerosene gas and electricity are used as sources of energy, electronic equipment owned are radio, television set, cooker, iron and phone, own car and motorcycle as means of transport (Table 4.3).

### **4.3 Park-People Relations from the perspectives of Park Staff and Local People**

One of the objectives of this research was to examine how park-people relations are perceived by park staff and members of the local communities in the villages adjacent the park. Two perspectives are considered, that is, park staff perspective and local people's perspectives. As it will be discussed below these perspectives are somewhat different and this has some effect on the preparedness of the local people to participate in wildlife conservation.

#### **4.3.1 Park Staff Perspective**

Employees of the Kilimanjaro National Park perceived the park-people relations as positive. The park staff further noted that the relations were improving compared with past years when their relations with the local people were very bad. Several examples or evidences were reported by park staff to show the good relations with people in the surrounding villages. First, park staff reported that in many cases the local communities participate in controlling fire in the park whenever it occurs. This was also supported by Village Chairperson and Village Executive Officer of Foo village who revealed that their people were willing to cooperate with park staffs in controlling fire in case of fire outbreak. It was also reported that such cooperation from the local communities represents an improvement in the park-people relations compared with what was happening some years ago.

The second evidence of good cooperation between park and local communities is the decreasing number of incidences of poaching compared to years in the past. Park staff also reported that in some years in the past incidences of poaching were many as people killed animals in the park. However, after providing education on the importance of wildlife conservation to the local communities cases of poaching have decreased in number. Therefore, according to park staff the decrease in poaching cases is largely explained to be a result of participation of local people in wildlife conservation in recent years.

Another evidence of the good park-people relations according to park staffs some people in villages adjacent the park are reporting on any sabotage activities harmful to park. In the past, members of the local communities were not willing to report about people who are doing sabotage activities which are harmful to the park. This means that the problem of poaching is still there even if it has been reduced in recent years. This shows that not all people in the villages participate in wildlife conservation. However, due to fact that people have been given conservation education and a system of benefit sharing with the communities adjacent to the park there is reporting of sabotage activities. Sabotage activities that are frequently reported include deforestation, grazing within park and many others.

Despite of park staffs reporting on encouraging situation of relationship they also argued that there is need to make further improvements this was because of existence of isolated sabotage activities done on the park. More improvement could be in term of more sessions of providing environment education and more efforts in providing social services.



### **4.3.2 Local people's Perspectives on Park-People Relations**

Perspectives of local people on park-people relations were also examined and the positions of two villages were compared. It is interesting to note that unlike the park staff who perceived the relations as positive, the majority of the respondents in the surrounding villages had a different position. This difference may be caused by the fact that only very few villagers could be benefiting from the park and these are the people who may be very close to the park and therefore able to cooperate with park staff. The majority of the respondents still find that the relations are not good. Although most respondents did not want to disclose that poaching is still there they also mentioned that poaching is done by "other people"

Some respondents rated the relation as good while others rated them as bad but an overall perspective from the local communities was that park-people relations were rated as bad. However, there are some differences between the two villages. In Foo village 43.4% and 32.1% of the respondents rated the relations as "bad" and "very bad" respectively. This gives a total of 75.5% of the respondents who perceive these relations as negative. Only 8.3% of the respondents in Foo village rated the relations as good, and none had rated these relations as very good. Another 15.1% of the respondents rated these relations as moderate (Table 4.4).

On the other hand, respondents from Wari village with a total of 45.7% gave a negative rating of the relations between park and the people in adjacent communities. There are more respondents from Foo village who rated the relation to be bad because they live closer to the park and therefore they face more problems of wildlife compared to those who live in Wari village which is not close to the park.

Being close to the park, respondents in Foo village had developed many expectations in the form of benefits from the park. However, as it will be discussed below such expectations have not been met adequately. This could be the reason for the poor relations between park and the people. This is also supported by findings by Mariki (2013), who conducted a study at KINAPA, west Kilimanjaro gate where it was found that there were poor relations between park and people in the local communities and that this was caused by poor communication between park and communities and most of surrounding communities' expectation were not met.

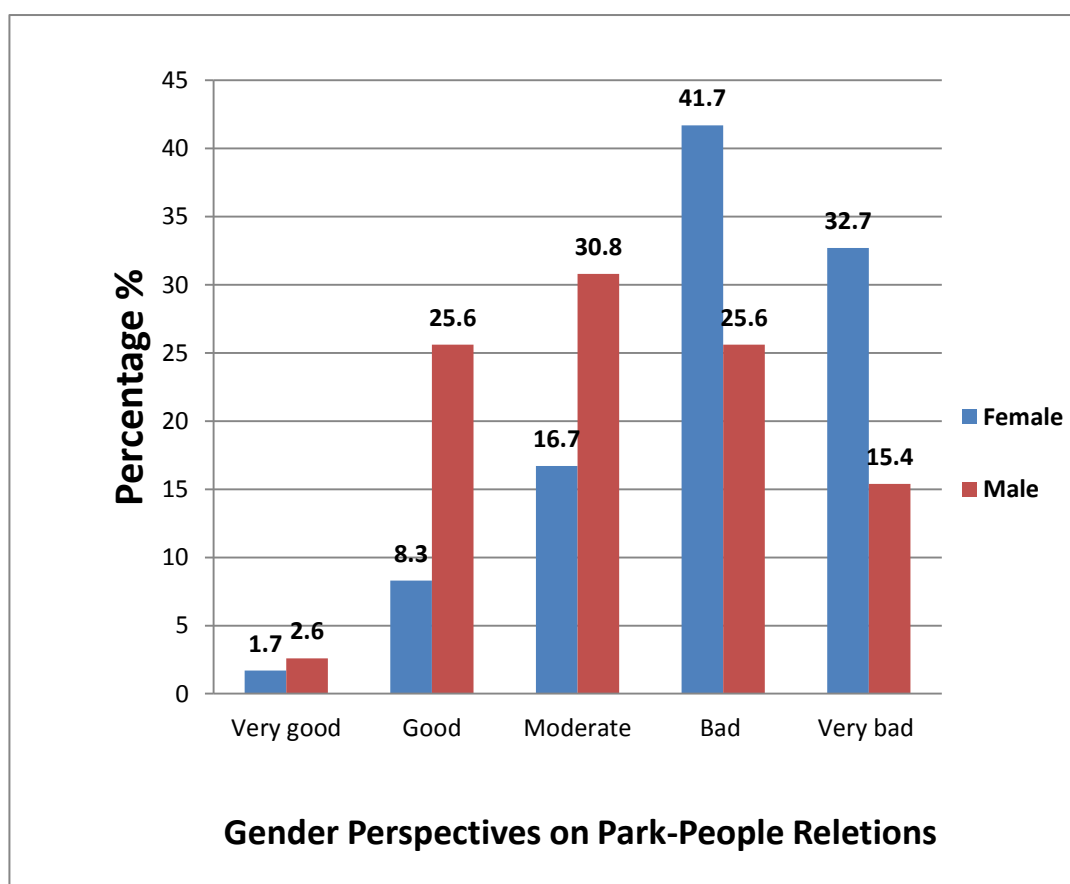
**Table 4.4: Community Perspectives on Park-People Relations**

| VARIABLE                         | DESCRIPTION | Responses (%) |              |                 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                                  |             | Foo<br>n=53   | Wari<br>n=46 | Average<br>N=99 |
| Rating park-<br>people relations | Very good   | 0.0           | 4.3          | 2.0             |
|                                  | Good        | 8.3           | 25.6         | 15.2            |
|                                  | Moderate    | 15.1          | 28.3         | 21.2            |
|                                  | Bad         | 43.4          | 17.4         | 31.3            |
|                                  | Very bad    | 32.1          | 28.3         | 30.3            |

**Source:** Field data 2015

In addition to the discussion on the perspectives from park staff and people in villages adjacent the park this study also looked into the park-people relations from a gender perspective. This was found to be important because males and females may have different perceptions of the relations depending on responsibilities at household level and village level. In this aspect a comparison in perception between male and female respondents was examined. The findings from the study revealed that there were differences in perception between male and female respondents. For example, 41.7% of females rated the relations as “bad” compared to 25.6% of males.

Another 32.7% of females reported that the relations were “very bad” compared to 15.4% of males (Figure 4.2). The reason for this is that females and males suffer differently from their relations with the park depending on the activities they undertake at household level. The reasons for this difference female rating the relations as bad include for example, prohibition to collect fuel wood in park which happens to be the major responsibility of females. Park authority also prohibits villagers from cutting grass for zero grazed cattle which is again major responsibilities of females. This means for the women who have these responsibilities the park authority does not help them and that is why they tend to develop negative attitudes toward wildlife.



**Figure 4.2 Gender Perspectives on Park-People Relations**

#### 4.4 Factors Influencing Park-People Relations

One of the specific objectives of this research was to examine factors which influence park- people relations. The findings under this specific objective are presented in this sub-section.

The findings revealed a number of factors which influence the park-people relations and these include: destruction of crops by wildlife, lack of community participation in choice of development projects, prohibition of villagers to use forest products, spread of diseases, limited employment opportunities and limitations on expansion of farmland (Table 4.5).

Table 4. 5 Factors Influencing Park-People Relations

| Variables                              | Responses %      |             |          |               |                    |
|--|------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|
|  | Very Significant | Significant | Moderate | Insignificant | Very insignificant |
| Crop damage by wildlife                | 67.9             | 18.9        | 11.3     | 1.9           | 0                  |
| Lack of participation                  | 42.6             | 32.3        | 10       | 10.1          | 5                  |
| Prohibition to harvest forest products | 71.7             | 1.9         | 22.6     | 1.9           | 1.9                |
| Diseases                               | 47.2             | 9.4         | 23.3     | 15.1          | 0                  |
| Limited employment opportunities       | 5.7              | 17.4        | 47.8     | 26.1          | 6.5                |
| Limitations on expansion of farmland   | 6.5              | 10.9        | 23.9     | 23.9          | 34.8               |

**Source:** Field data 2015

##### 4.4.1 Crop Damage by Wildlife

One of the factors which influence park-people relations was the losses that local communities get by being close to the park. In particular, the damage of crops by wildlife is one of the most serious losses to villagers adjacent the park.

This problem was identified as a very serious problem as respondents complained that wild animals from the park, especially wild pigs, monkeys, antelope and many others destroy their crops like maize, banana and sweet potatoes.

The problem of crop damage affects more people in Foo village than Wari village because the former borders the park. Some 67.9% of the respondents rated this problem as “very significant” and 18.9% rated it as “significant” in affecting park-people relations. This problem is made more serious by the fact that villagers do not get any compensation for the damaged crops. Respondents to this study complained that they usually report the cases to park authorities but no steps are taken to solve the problem. Respondents in Foo village also complained that park authorities offered no compensation for the crop damage. Therefore, wildlife poses a serious threat to the livelihoods of the surrounding communities because crops are for cash while others are used for food.

Although the park authorities have a package to provide social services to the surrounding communities, still villagers developed a negative attitude to the park. This is because the losses caused by wildlife are suffered by individual households but the services are provided to the whole community. This means even where the park staff offers no social services to the surrounding communities they are not enough to compensate for the losses that individuals suffer. It is these failures to match compensation with the losses that have made the people in the surrounding communities develop negative attitudes towards the park. Such negative attitudes towards the park sometimes contribute to illegal activities in park (Table 4.5).

Similar study was conducted in KINAPA at West Kilimanjaro gate and it come out with the similar findings that indicate when wild animal damage crops of local people without any compensation can lead to poor park-people relations (Mariki, 2013).

#### **4.4.2 Lack of Participation in the Choice of Development Projects**

KINAPA as part of TANAPA has strategies that are meant to encourage participation of local communities in wildlife conservation. These strategies include for example; funding of development projects in the village surrounding the park, and these projects range from construction of classrooms, roads, village government offices, to health centers. Under this system communities are supposed to be involved in the choice of their projects based on their priorities and the implementation is done by TANAPA. However, findings of this study revealed that local communities did not participate adequately in deciding about their development projects. Projects which have been funded are not community priorities. Majority of respondents (74.9%) rated the problem as “very significant” and “significant” in influencing park-people relations (Table 4.5).

Lack of participation in the choice of projects contributes to the design and implementation of projects that do not touch on community priorities. Therefore, this also leads to accumulation of problems in the villages and thereby contributing to poor relations with the park. For example, people in Foo village had their priorities on electricity and schools but because they did not take an active part in making the decisions the park authorities opted for a road project which was not village’s main priority.

In addition, villagers in the surrounding communities complained about delays in implementation of projects even those which had been chosen for implementation. This has contributed to mistrust from the community members (Table 4.5). The importance community participation in the choice of projects was also discussed in Meyer (2008) study conducted around Tarangire National Park, where it was found that involving local communities in choosing their project priorities is crucial for maintaining good relations between protected areas and the surrounding communities. This is because community participation in decision making increases sense of ownership, people's trust and confidence with the tourism industry and hence develop good relations.

Like other rural areas in Tanzania Foo and Wari villages face different problems especially of inadequate social services. The respondents in the study area have a belief that because they are participating in conservation they expect park authorities will help them to solve their problems but findings of this study have demonstrated that it is different. This is because they are not involving community members to decide their projects hence, most the projects are not according to community priorities.

#### **4.4.3 Prohibition of Villagers to Harvest Forest Products**

Another factor which contributes to local people's negative attitude to the park is the prohibition of the villagers to harvest forest products. By being close to the forest residents expected more benefits like firewood as a source of energy, hunting, timber, bee keeping and medicinal plants. However, respondents at Foo village reported that they are not allowed to use such forest products.

Like many other rural communities in Tanzania people in Foo village also depend on firewood as a source of energy, therefore prohibition to collect firewood affects their daily lives. This is one of the reasons why respondents to this study rated this problem as “very significant” (71.1%). Only 1.9% of respondents rated it as “not significant at all”.

In a rural setting the major source of domestic energy is firewood. Villagers face this problem because they cannot plant their own woodlands due to acute shortage of land within the villages. This means therefore, the park remains their only main option. On its part, the park authority has taken precautions not to allow people enter the park to harvest forest products for fear of indiscriminate and unsustainable use of wildlife resources. This fear of poaching has forced the park authority to prohibit the use of resources in the park. Therefore, total prohibitions to use forest products remain the main source of complain among villagers surrounding the Kilimanjaro National Park. This has influenced relations between park and surrounding communities negatively. In another study which was conducted in Bwindi National Park in South west-Uganda is revealed the same findings that indicate when local people are prohibited from using forest resources without compensation it leads to poor park-people relations (Blomley *et al.*, 2010).

#### **4.4.4 Spread of Diseases**

One of the factors that mentioned to influence park-people relations was the villagers’ view that tourists and their entourage contribute to the spread of diseases, especially HIV related diseases. By being close to the park the villagers mentioned that their people, especially youth, were in a danger of getting diseases from the tour guides and porters.



However, this claim may be very difficult to prove but this is what the local people believe. In addition, it is very difficult to conclude that, because the spread of diseases can be caused by many other people apart from those connected to the national park. Majority of respondents (56.6%) rated the problem from “very significant” to “significant” while none of respondents rated the problem as “not significant at all”. This is how this belief of spread of diseases has affected relations between park and local communities.

#### **4.4.5 Limited Employment Opportunities**

The nature of relations between park and people depends on how each side benefit from the other. By their proximity to the national parks local communities expect to receive benefits like employment for them to cooperate or participate in wildlife conservation. In return, as local communities participate in conservation by providing security to park, participation in controlling bush fire and reporting any sabotage activities harmful to park they expect some returns for improving their livelihoods. Findings from the study area show that this expectation was not met. For example, the park employs tour guides and porters from other areas, especial from Arusha and Moshi towns. This is hardly surprising because people in urban areas have better advantages in terms of their education and closeness to agents of tourism based in the towns. In view of this, members of the local communities in the study area felt that they do not benefit much from the park and hence their low rating of the relations.

A study conducted around Tarangire National Park came up with almost similar findings which indicate that most people who were living close to the park had applied for employment but no one has been hired by the park authorities, hence this

has created poor relations with the park (Meyer, 2008). Park authorities have the view that, tourists pick porters, tour guides and cooks from urban areas because some jobs like tour guide and porting need special training which most of local people do not possess therefore it becomes difficult to employ them. Therefore this is yet another reason for the poor park-people relations. The limited employment opportunities affect the people in villages which are adjacent to the park.

#### **4.4.6 Limitations on Expansion of Farmland**

Another problem that village adjacent to the park is limitations in expanding farmland. Kilimanjaro region faces an acute problem of shortage of land for farming and other activities to support their livelihoods. With a rapidly growing population more land is required for farming and other important uses. However, this is made difficult because of the limitations placed by the park. This problem was rated as “moderately significant” by 23% of the respondents while another 23.9% reported that this problem was “not significant” and 34.8% said it was “not significant at all”. The limitations placed by the park for expanding land by the local people have contributed to development of negative attitude. Therefore, this is one of the reasons for the poor relations between the local communities and the park authorities.

#### **4.5 Contribution of KINAPA in Improving of Community’s Livelihoods**

Another specific objective of this research was to examine the contribution of KINAPA in improving community’s livelihoods. According to Carney (1998), livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.

Therefore, this section will base on this understanding which identifies three components of livelihood which are capabilities/skills, activities and assets. Thus, the discussions will be based on how KINAPA has contributed to accumulation of assets, establishment of activities and building capabilities/skills for the local communities surrounding the national park. The findings revealed that overall; KINAPA has helped the local community members to improve their livelihoods though not very significantly. As it will be discussed that the local communities have had very minimal benefits from the park and this is the reason for the negative attitude towards the park.

#### 4.5.1 Community Perception on the Contribution of KINAPA in Improving Livelihoods

Before looking on how KINAPA has contributed to the improvement of community livelihoods it is important to look into how local communities perceive the role of KINAPA. Results of this perception are presented in (Table 4.6). The results which show that respondents had different perception on the contribution of KINAPA in improving the local livelihoods. A total of only 11.1% rated the contribution as “high” and “very high”. Another 20.2% of the respondents rated this contribution as “moderate”.

Table 4. 6 Contribution of KINAPA in Improving Livelihoods

| VARIABLE                              | DESCRIPTION | Responses (%) |                |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
|                                       |             | FOO<br>n = 53 | WARI<br>n = 43 | AVERAGE<br>N = 99 |
| KINAPA<br>in improving<br>Livelihoods | Very high   | 1.9           | 4.3            | 3.0               |
|                                       | High        | 7.5           | 8.7            | 8.1               |
|                                       | Moderate    | 11.3          | 30.4           | 20.2              |
|                                       | Low         | 49.1          | 39.1           | 44.4              |
|                                       | Very low    | 30.2          | 17.4           | 24.2              |

**Source:** Field Data 2015

Therefore, it is only small minority of respondents in the study area who perceived KINAPA to have some contribution in improving livelihoods. Others (44.4%) and 24.2% of the respondents rated the contribution of park as “low” and “very low” respectively. Details of this level of contribution are discussed in Table 4.6.

#### **4.5.2 The Contribution of KINAPA in Economic Activities**

Respondents had different views on the contribution of KINAPA in economic activities. Majority of respondents (68.5%) from Wari village reported that being close to park leads to establishment of business and investment while fewer respondent (31.5%) from Foo village revealed that being close to park has led to establishment of business and investment (Table 4.7). Being close to park has led to the establishment of new economic activities which were not there before the current approach of community conservation. Economic activities which have been established due to existence of park is establishment of business like shop-keeping, food vending and investment activities like hotels and tour companies.

Most people in Foo village disagree that due to presence of park business and investment has established because they are close to park hence to experience that most of people who are benefiting from business and investment are not natives.

Table 4. 7 The Contribution of KINAPA in Economic Activities

| <b>Economic activities</b>              | <b>Responses (%)</b> |               |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
|   | FOO<br>n = 56        | WARI<br>n= 43 |
| New business and investment established | 31.5                 | 68.5          |
| Contribution of the park on Trading     | 44.4                 | 55.6          |
| Agriculture activities strengthened     | 48.9                 | 51.1          |
| Hunting abandoned                       | 68.3                 | 31.7          |
| Livestock keeping abandoned             | 72.3                 | 27.2          |
| Bee keeping abandoned                   | 69.3                 | 30.7          |
| Harvesting of timber abandoned          | 63.1                 | 36.9          |

**Source:** Field Data, 2015

#### **4.5.3 Contribution of KINAPA in Strengthening Economic Activities**

KINAPA has helped people adjacent villages to strengthen their economic activities. Those activities are like trading and agriculture. Respondents had different opinions on this. Some of respondents (48.9%) from Foo village reported that agricultural activities have been straightened due to the presence of park while (51.1%) from Wari village reported that agriculture has been strengthen due to presence of KINAPA (Table 4.7). Respondents reported that they were engaging in agricultural activities for long time even before the establishment of the park. Today these residents are now able to sell products such as; vegetables, eggs, poultry and fruits to people working in the park.

However, this advantage has not been fully exploited because most tour companies come with their goods from urban areas hence local community fail to get a reliable market for their goods.

The influence of national parks on the economic situation of surrounding areas was also noticed by Blomley *et al.*, (2010). This scientist argued that activities strengthened due to park people relations in Bwindi National Park in Uganda were like improving agricultural practices, improving infrastructure, supporting income and employment generating activities. In the case of KINAPA however, the benefits from agriculture are low and negative not able to convince villagers to contribute stiffly in park conservation. This is to say, the benefits from agriculture are lower than the losses they get from wildlife animals.

#### **4.5.4 Contribution of the Park on Trading**

Another economic activity which has been strengthened due to the presence of the park is trading. Some respondents (44.4%) from Foo village agreed that trading activities have been strengthened as part of the impact of KINAPA on the surrounding villages. Another 55.6% of the respondents from Wari village reported that trading activities have been strengthened due to being close to the park (Table 4.7). Park staff and sometimes tour guides and porters demand food items from villages around the park and this has contributed to expansion of food markets and kiosks. In this way, villages surrounding the national park are benefiting, although most of the respondents argued that this was only at a very small scale.

#### **4.5.5 Economic Activities Abandoned due to Park People Relations**

Being close to park has lead to abandonment of some economic activities which had important contribution to the livelihoods of people. Activities which have been abandoned include livestock keeping, hunting and bee keeping. All these activities are no longer undertaken in a large scale due to the fact that land on which they were

being conducted has been declared as part of the protected land. However the problem of land in the study area and Kilimanjaro region as whole has been caused by many factors of which National Park is among them. The national park is only a contributing factor but this abandonment was caused by the shortage of land.

Livestock keeping was among the economic activities which were abandoned due to establishment of the national park. Majority of the respondents (72.8%) from Foo village reported that due to the presence of park livestock keeping has been abandoned while only (27.2%) of respondents from Wari village reported this as abandonment economic activity. Respondents revealed that before the establishment of the park they were allowed to graze their cattle within park but due to its establishment they were redistricted without any compensation.

Another economic activity which has been abandoned due to the presence of park was hunting whereby 68.3% of respondents from Foo village reported it as among economic activities which have been abandoned while 31.7% of respondents from Wari village reported the problem (Table 4.7). Majority of people of Foo reported this as among abandoned activities because they are closer to the park compared of those of Wari hence, Foo faces direct impact of being prohibited to participate in hunting compared to people of Wari.

However, respondents reported that presence of park has influenced them to be prohibited to participate in hunting activities as they were doing before the establishment of the park.

Another activity which was abandoned due to the presence of the park in the study area is timber business. Respondents rated this as of the major economic activities

which were abandoned. A majority of 63.1% agreed from Foo village while fewer from Wari village with 36.9% reported it as one of economic activities abandoned due to presence of KINAPA (Table 4.7). Again, the problem is felt more in Foo village than in Wari village which is not bordering the national park.

The last economic activity which was abandoned due to the presence of the park is bee keeping within national park. Some of respondents (69.3%) from Foo village reported that the presence of the park has contributed to abandonment of bee keeping. Another 30.7% of the respondents from Wari village revealed that bee keeping has been abandoned due to presence of park (Table 4.7). The abandonment of bee keeping is largely due to the prohibition of villagers to conduct bee keeping activities in the national park something which was different before the establishment of the park.

Evidence from study area shows that the park has some influence on economic activities. Generally the residents of the adjacent villages have acknowledged that the park has boosted their economic activities to some extent. In the proceeding discussion it is clear that the park has had an influence on the village adjacent to it. While some economic activities have been established and others strengthened the level of benefit is very low.

In addition, some activities have been negatively affected by the establishment of park. However if it is compared to losses then the benefits are not so many. This is why they still have negative attitude to the park.



#### **4.5.6 The Contribution of the Park in Acquisition of New Skills**

Being close to the Kilimanjaro National Park has enabled some members of the adjacent villages to acquire new skills that are important for their livelihoods. These skills are tourism and conservations skills, entrepreneurship, tour guide skills and environment conservation. About half of the respondents (49.3%) reported that they have acquired some skills on tourism aspects and conservation skills and another half (50.7%) revealed that they didn't gain any skills (Table 4.8). Despite the potential benefits in acquisition of skills some respondents also reported that there are not many seminars or meetings to educate them on matters about tourism and conservation. Mariki Conducted a study at KINAPA, West Kilimanjaro gate where he found that there is lack of communication between KINAPA and villagers. There has not been any awareness raising activities to increase public awareness and participation in conservation efforts. Local people mainly experience the negative side of the relationship with the park through fines, imprisonment, and restrictions. This lack of communication and conservation awareness about the park's objectives and mission may contribute to the negative relationship between the park and local persons (Mariki, 2013).

Some 62.3% of the respondents reported to have not gained entrepreneurship skills and this influenced by being close to the national park while fewer (37.7%) agree that they have acquired entrepreneurship skills due to presence of park (Table 4.8). Respondents revealed that for those who are participating in entrepreneurship activities have work in very high conditions. Women who are food vendors and youth who are selling cultural products they reveal that they have been protected to enter within park to sell their products while tour guides and porters who are the

main customers of food vendor after entering to the park are not allowed coming out to eat hence to get loss.

Some respondents reported that they had acquired skills as tour guides but these were very few (22.5%) compared with 77.5% who argued that they hadn't learnt any skills. The majority who reported not to be interested in learning new skills argued that, it does not help them much because even if they have the required skills, employment opportunities with the park are very limited. Although the majority had not acquired such skills, it remains important that for those respondents who have skills related to tour guiding they are able to earn a living through temporary employment.

Another skills that the people have gain due to presence of park was tour guide skills whereby majority of respondents (77.5%) revealed that they didn't gain tour guide skills while 22.5% respondents agreed that they have gain tour guide skills (Table 4.8). Respondents reported that they are not interested to learn about tourism because even if they learn they will not gain employment due to favoritism and corruption cases hence most of people who are working at KINAPA are non natives who have their relative working in park.

Another skill that the people had gained due to presence of park was environment conservation whereby most of respondents (73.3%) disagree while fewer (26.7%) agree that they have gain conservation education due to presence of park (Table 4.8).

Andrade *et al.*, (2012) conducted a study in Australia were they found new skills were established due to park-people relations such as environmental education, training in technical aspects such as financial management, agriculture

improvements, entrepreneurship and marketing so as to build capacity in local communities this was active and create good park-people relations compared to the study area because there were incentives for creating new skills to community different from the findings from study area were this is not active therefore create poor park people relations.

Table 4. 8 New Skills Acquired due Presence of KINAPA

| VARIABLE                    | DESCRIPTION | Responses % |              |                 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                             |             | FOO<br>n=56 | WARI<br>n=43 | AVERAGE<br>N=99 |
| Tourism<br>conservation     | Yes         | 52.8        | 45.9         | 49.3            |
|                             | No          | 47.2        | 54.1         | 50.7            |
| Entrepreneurship            | Yes         | 41.0        | 34.2         | 37.7            |
|                             | No          | 59.0        | 65.8         | 62.3            |
| Tour guide skills           | Yes         | 30.8        | 14.6         | 22.5            |
|                             | No          | 69.2        | 85.4         | 77.5            |
| Environment<br>conservation | Yes         | 29.7        | 23.7         | 26.7            |
|                             | No          | 70.3        | 76.3         | 73.3            |

**Source:** Field Data, 2015

#### 4.5.7 Contribution of KINAPA on Asset Accumulation

Respondents reported that due to presence of park they have been able to get opportunities like employment and business opportunities. These opportunities have helped them to get capital which has helped them to own assets like houses and land.

But local communities reported that park has help them to own asset in a very minimal percentage this is because natives they are not getting enough employment and business opportunities and when they get that opportunity they get very low position like cleaners which cannot help them to own assets rather than to sustain

their living. Only few respondents (8.2%) agreed that they have owned houses due to presence of park (Table 4.9). Otherwise, an overwhelming majority of respondents (91.8%) revealed that due to the presence of the park the local people have not been able to own houses due to KINAPA. Respondents were complaining that park are not giving them enough opportunities which can help them to own land because most of people who are working there are coming from urban areas like Marangu, Arusha and Rombo hence natives to remain unemployed. Majority of respondents (94.9%) disagree that the presence of park has helped them to own land. Only 5.1% of respondents agreed that they have been able to own land due to presence of KINAPA (Table 4.9). The reality as community reported that most of people who have land and other asset have gained it from other economic activities rather than park.

Table 4.9: Assets Owned

| VARIABLE                | DESCRIPTION | Responses (%) |              |                 |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                         |             | FOO<br>n=56   | WARI<br>n=43 | AVERAGE<br>N=99 |
| Owning house due to PPR | Yes         | 8.7           | 7.7          | 8.2             |
|                         | No          | 91.3          | 92.3         | 91.8            |
| Owning land due to PPR  | Yes         | 8.7           | 1.9          | 5.1             |
|                         | No          | 91.3          | 98.1         | 94.9            |

**Source:** Field Data, 2015

Respondents complaining that most of people who have own land due to KINAPA they are not natives are the people who come from urban areas to work as tour guides, porters and cleaners while to leave natives unemployed hence to fail to improve their livelihoods. For most of the people in rural areas their most important asset is land. But the majority of respondents around KINAPA own land through inheritance.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the conclusion and recommendation coming out the findings made in the study. The chapter has been organized into three main parts. After this introduction this chapter dwells on conclusions followed by recommendations and finally areas for future reseach.

#### **5.2 Conclusion**

A number of conclusions can be made based on the specific objective set.

Findings from the study show that there is a poor park-people relation. Respondents reveled that their relations with park is bad especially women because female and male suffer differently from their relations. The reasons for female to rate the relations as bad include for example prohibition to collect fuel which happens to be the major responsibility of females. On the other hand, park staffs reported that park-people relation is moderate because communities were participating in conservation. People rated park-people relations differently because park gain more from surrounding communities while communities gain less from park compared to how park gain from communities.

A Park-people relation has been caused by different factors as it was found from the study area. Those factors are crop damage by wildlife without compensation, lack of participation in the choice of development projects hence to influence to projects which are not community priorities, prohibition of villagers to harvest forest

products without alternative resource, limited employment opportunities and limitations on expansion of farmland. These influence poor park-people relations.

Findings indicate that KINAPA has failed to improve surrounding communities' livelihoods. This has been caused by most of important economic activities like bee keeping, livestock keeping, harvesting of timber, hunting to be abandoned. Respondents fail to own assets like car and house because they fail to get enough employment and business opportunities and when they get those opportunities they get very low positions hence they cannot own assets rather than to sustain their living. Respondents reported that they gain skills from park due to park-people relations but that is very minimal compared to what was expected hence to fail to improve park-people relations and communities livelihood.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings that there is poor park-people relations in the study area government and park should create awareness to community about value of biodiversity and tourism in general this should be through media, seminars, meeting, websites and also this it may be included in school curriculum from primary to university levels. This will help people to be aware about value of protected areas and to participate in conservation activities.

TANAPA should increase the number of park wardens who deal with community conservation services. These workers should devote their time to support and to educate local communities and raise awareness hence fostering a good relationship with the park.

Based on the findings that member of the local communities incur cost due to presence of park, park authority could delegate some of its revenue in compensation of loss local people. Destruction of crops by wildlife, eviction of people from land should be compensated by park through establishment of livelihoods development programs to community like entrepreneurship education, construction of schools and hospital as this will help much to improve park-people relations.

Local community should be involved and participate in designing/planning, implementation, and sharing of the returns. If local people will participate in decision making of their projects those projects will base on community priorities hence those projects to improve community livelihoods. This will make local people feel they are gain something from park and to have sense of ownership of park therefore to participate in conservation of park and to improve park-people relations. In order to conserve wildlife and achieve its sustainable utilization the local community must be involved in all aspects of conservation.

People in adjacent communities should improve their level of education and training so as they should be employed easily. This is because most of people in the study area they don't have enough education which will help them to be employed in good positions in the park.

Based on the findings that women rated park-people relations as bad, therefore when designing incentives of park people relations should be designed based on gender perspectives. More work is needed to be done to improve park-people relations based on gender perspectives.

#### **5.4 Area for Further Study**

This section represents recommendations for future study. This study has researched a narrow portion of the park-people relations and their contribution to community livelihoods. This study conducted in two villages in Kilimanjaro National Park. A study which wills so across all national parks in the country or region might be more useful to thoroughly demonstrate park-people relations and their contribution to community livelihoods.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Household Questioners

#### PARK-PEOPLE RELATIONS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS: A CASE OF KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK, TANZANIA.

Questionnaire ID Number.....

Date.....

Village.....

#### Instruction

Choose the right answer and fill the in the brackets provided

#### Background of respondents

1. Name of respondents.....
2. Sex
  - a. Male
  - b. Female ( )
3. Age ..... years.
4. Marital status?
  - a. Single
  - b. Married ( )
  - c. Divorced
  - d. Widowed
5. Education level
  - a. Primary
  - b. Secondary
  - c. Certificate ( )
  - d. Diploma
  - e. Degree
  - f. Others (specify) .....
6. Job title/position.....
7. Place of birth ..... village..... outside  
the District .....

8. What are your major economic activities?

- a. crop farming ( )
- b. formal employment ( )
- c. casual work ( )
- d. tourism related activities ( )

9. Do you have any family (include yourself), friends, or relatives working in the tourism industry?

- a. Yes
- b. No ( )

10. How would you rate KINAPA in provision of employment?

- a. Very fair
- b. fair
- c. moderate ( )
- d. not fair
- e. not fair at all

11. Give reasons above answer?

.....  
.....  
.....

12. What are the expected benefits from park to community?

.....  
.....  
.....

13. What are the actual benefits obtained from park to community?

i.....ii.....  
...

14. How would you rate the distribution of benefits from KINAPA?

- a. Very fair
- b. fair
- c. moderate ( )
- d. not fair
- e. not fair at all

15. What are the reasons of the above answer?

.....  
 .....

16. Rank who benefits more from park?

- a. Local community
- b. Village officers
- c. Tourism officers

17. What are the benefits of the park on your community? Chose the appropriate answers (√)

|                            | <b>Very high</b> | <b>High</b> | <b>moderate</b> | <b>Very low</b> | <b>Low</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| a) social infrastructure   |                  |             |                 |                 |            |
| b) employment opportunity  |                  |             |                 |                 |            |
| c) market for local goods  |                  |             |                 |                 |            |
| d) conservation of culture |                  |             |                 |                 |            |
| e) development projects    |                  |             |                 |                 |            |
| f) entrepreneurship        |                  |             |                 |                 |            |

18. What are the disadvantages of the park?

|  | <b>Very high</b> | <b>High</b> | <b>Moderate</b> | <b>Low</b> | <b>Very Low</b> |
|--|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| a)eviction of land   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| b)destruction of crops by wildlife   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| c) Prohibited by park to collect fire wood, grass, traditional medicines, grazing, hunting and timber. |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| d)destruction of culture and environment   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| e)spread of diseases   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |

19. How would you rate the park-people relations between park and community?

- a) Very good ( )
- b) good ( )
- c) Moderate ( )
- d) bad ( )
- e) very bad ( )

20. Why the above answer?

.....

.....

.....

21. How would you rank park-people relations in the following aspects? Chose the appropriate answers (√)

|                                  | <b>Very successful</b> | <b>successful</b> | <b>moderate</b> | <b>Low</b> | <b>Low successful</b> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| a)Produce funds to community     |                        |                   |                 |            |                       |
| b)Improve social infrastructures |                        |                   |                 |            |                       |
| c)Employment                     |                        |                   |                 |            |                       |
| d)Development projects           |                        |                   |                 |            |                       |
| e)entrepreneurship               |                        |                   |                 |            |                       |
| f)conservation of culture        |                        |                   |                 |            |                       |
| g)market for local goods         |                        |                   |                 |            |                       |
| h)conservation of environment    |                        |                   |                 |            |                       |



22. How would you rank people-people relations in the following aspects? Chose the appropriate answers (√)

|   | <b>Very high</b> | <b>High</b> | <b>Moderate</b> | <b>Low</b> | <b>Very Low</b> |
|---|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| a) eviction of land   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| b) destruction of crops by wildlife   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| c) Prohibited by park to collect fire wood, grass, traditional medicines, grazing and timber. |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| d) destruction of culture and environment   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| e) spread of diseases   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| f) destruction of environment   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| g) projects are not community priorities  |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| h) communities are not involved in planning   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| i) employments are not fair   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| j) corruption   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |
| k) criteria used to distribute benefits   |                  |             |                 |            |                 |

23. Rank the aspects below on what should be done so as to improve park-people relations?

- a. Involving community in planning
- b. Education on important of tourism
- c. benefit sharing
- d. establishment of projects which are community priorities

24. What do you think are the impacts of good park- people relationship?

- a. Tourism sustainability
- b. Minimize conflicts ( )
- c. Good welcome of tourists
- d. Minimize illegal activities in the park

24. What do you think are the impacts of poor park-people relations?

- a. Poaching
- b. Conflicts
- c. Setting fire ( )
- d. deforestation

25. Have you ever been involved or helped in conservation?

- a. Yes
- b. No ( )

26. If yes how

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

27. How would you rate the contribution of park-people relations in improving community livelihood?

- a) Very high ( )
- b) High ( )
- c) Moderate ( )
- d) Low ( )
- e) Very low ( )

28. Give reasons for above questions

.....

.....

.....

.....

29. To what extent are the strategies used by KINAPA in improving community livelihoods successful?

- a) Very high ( )
- b) High ( )
- c) Moderate ( )
- c) Low ( )
- c) Very Low ( )

30. What should be done so as KINAPA to improve community livelihoods?

- i.....
- ii.....
- ..... iii.....

31. Do you participate in making decision on the choice of development projects?

- a. Yes
- b. No (     )

32. Are those projects community priorities?

- a. Yes
- b. No (     )

33. What should be done to improve community participation?

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....

34. What new economic activities which has been established as result of being close to the park

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....

35. What economic activities have been strengthening due to park- people relations?

- i.....
- ii.....
- iii.....

36. What economic activities which have been abandoned due to park people relations?

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

37. What new skills have been acquired by community members due to park- people relations?

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

38. What are the new assets which you have own due to park people relations?

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

**Appendix II: Key Informants Checklists**

**PARK-PEOPLE RELATIONS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO  
COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS: A CASE OF KILIMANJARO NATIONAL  
PARK IN TANZANIA.**

**Questionnaire ID Number.....**

**Position.....Village/District.....Date.....  
.....**

1. How would you evaluate the relations between park and community?

- a) Very good
- b) good
- c) Moderate ( )
- d) bad
- e) very bad

2. What is the importance of community to the park?

i.....

ii.....

iii.....

3. What problems does the community face by being close to the park?

4. What are the strategies used by the KINAPA in improving park- people relations?

|    | Strategies | Rate of the success in improving PPR<br>1.very good<br>2.good<br>3.not good | Challenges |
|----|------------|---|------------|
| a. |            |   |            |
| b. |            |   |            |
| c. |            |   |            |

5. What are the KINAPA projects that help to improve the community livelihood?

| SN | Projects | Rate of the success in improving PPR<br>1.very good 2.good<br>3.not good | Challenges | Why |
|----|----------|--|------------|-----|
| a. |          |  |            |     |
| b. |          |  |            |     |
| c. |          |  |            |     |

6. How does the community benefit from the park?

SN    Category            Benefits

1.    Economic
- 2     Social
- 3     Security

7. How does the park benefit from the community?

SN    Category            Benefits

1.    Economic
- 2     Social
- 3     Security

8. How are the benefits from the park distributed?

9. What challenges do you face in conservation activities?

10. How would you rate the level of community awareness on conservation activities?

- a. high
- b. moderate        (    )
- c. low

12. Give reasons

- i.....
- ii.....

### **Appendix III: Checklist Guide for Group Discussion**

1. What are the benefits that you get from the park?

| SN | Category | Benefits |
|----|----------|----------|
| 1. | Economic |          |
| 2  | Social   |          |
| 3  | Security |          |

2. What are the problems of park?

3. What should be done to improve park-people relations?

4. How do community members participate in deciding on development projects?

5. What are the wealth categories in the village?

6. What factors distinguish one group from the other?

***Thank You for Your Participation***

#### **Appendix IV: Head Teachers Checklist**

1. Do you have any environment clubs?
2. Do you get any assistance from Park?
3. Do you get any conservation education from park?
4. Do your activities (conservation education) reach the within community?

*Thank you for Your Participation*