

**THE ROLE OF LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK OUTREACH
PROGRAMMES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIES OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN
MONDULI DISTRICT, TANZANIA**

DAMIANO APLONARY

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
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ABSTRACT

In many developing countries, there are disputes related to the little support of national parks in sustaining socio-economies of local communities compared to other land use practices. Therefore, the study to assess the role of Lake Manyara National Park (LMNP) outreach programme support on socio-economies of local communities adjacent to it was undertaken. The general objective of the study was to generate information on the contribution of National Park services supported by LMNP outreach programme to the socio-economies of local communities adjacent to it. The specific objectives were to: (i) identify services supported by LMNP outreach programme to the socio-economies of local communities, (ii) analyze the existing Wildlife Conservation Policy for LMNP, (iii) examine influence of services supported by LMNP outreach programme to the local communities, and (iv) assess the attitude of local communities towards services supported by LMNP outreach programme. The study adopted a cross-sectional research design and was conducted in Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards in Monduli District in Manyara Region, Tanzania. A sample size of 120 respondents participated in this study. The results revealed that LMNP outreach programme had supported irrigation water (irrigation scheme) for 65.8%, lead to increased enrolment in Primary school for 49% (this was through establishment of classrooms and provision of desks), and support in improvement of roads for 75%, (this was through establishment and rehabilitation of roads at rough road level). In addition, the study revealed that LMNP outreach programme did not support establishment of secondary school and provision of safe and clean water for domestic uses. In view of the conclusion it is recommended that Tanzania National Park (TANAPA) and Lake Manyara National Park (LMNP) should make more efforts in supporting establishment of secondary schools and health centres which are actually problems to the communities adjacent to LMNP.

DECLARATION

I, **DAMIANOAPLONARY** do hereby declare to Senate of Sokoine University of Agriculture that this dissertation is my original work done within the period of registration and that it has neither been submitted nor being concurrently submitted in any other institution.

Damiano Aplonary

(M.A. Rural Development Candidate)

Date

The above declaration is confirmed by;

Dr.E.E.Chingonikaya

(Supervisor)

Date

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my mother Olympia O. Arri. Mama thanks for being the best mother. There is nothing I can give you in return, but may God bless you abundantly, 'Amen'.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CCS	Community Conservation Service
CSSH	College of Social Science and Humanities
CTE	Cultural Tourism Enterprise
DANIDA	Danish International Development
DDS	Department of Development Studies
DFID	Department for International Development
DFID	Department of International Development
EEC	Environment Education Conservation
GCA	Game Control Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRS	Game Reserves
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
IUCN	International Union for Conservation Nature
LMNP	Lake Manyara National Park
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resource in Tanzania
NCA	Ngorongoro Conservation Authority
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NPs	National Parks
NTFP	Non-Traditional Food Processing
OP	Outreach Program
SCIP	Support for Community Initiative Program

SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
NDO	Netherland Development Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TANAPA	Tanzania National Park
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

A national park is an area of land protected for conservation purpose and often used for tourism activities and scientific research, International Union for Conservation Nature (IUCN, 1994). National Parks play a crucial role in improvement of socio-economies of communities adjacent to them all over the world (IUCN, 1994). Outreach programmes supporting for Community Initiative programme (SCIP) and Community Conservation Service (CCS) are main tools employed by National park for improving socio-economies of local communities. For instance, a study was conducted in six German National Parks shows that the parks can create considerable livelihood for adjacent communities through CCS and SCIP including education and health services (Mayer, 2010). A study conducted in Komodo National Park in Indonesia shows that improvement of socio-economies of communities around national park is an important aspect of protected conservation activities (Matthew *et al.*, 2002).

National parks have become the most widely-used category of protected areas in developing countries, including sub-Saharan Africa. In developing countries, including sub-Saharan Africa, several studies show that local communities' support for national parks through outreach programme such as CCS and SCIP has improved socio-economies of the local communities (Southworth *et al.*, 2010). The Community Conservation programme builds an understanding of conservation objectives amongst communities whose members are more likely to recognize positive aspects of the park and less likely to demand that it be degazetted. Study conducted in Lake Mburo National Park in Uganda showed that communities benefited with livelihood support from the National Park

Conservation programme and Support for Community Initiative Programme (Inield *et al.*, 2008).

In Tanzania, the policy and vision of TANAPA through Support for Community Initiative Programme (SCIP) and Community Conservation Services (CCS) provide support to various social-economic services of communities adjacent to National Park areas. During the 1990s, Tanzania's Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism carried out a wildlife sector review which emphasized that:

“It is essential to the future of wildlife conservation in Tanzania those local communities who live amongst the wildlife to derive direct benefits from it”.

This was a key consideration in the 1998 Wildlife Policy revised, in 2007, and the 2009 Wildlife Act which was passed by National Assembly. The emphasis placed in that policy for making wildlife a locally competitive form of land use and for establishing WMAs where local communities would have “full mandate” over wildlife in those areas (URT, 1998; 2007; 2009).

The Wildlife policy 2009 was grounded in the economic reality that, for wildlife to be conserved outside the protected areas, it must generate benefits at the village level. This is being experienced in Tanzania as well as in other countries in East and Southern Africa (Nelson *et al.*, 2007; Leader-Williams *et al.*, 2009). Conservation in Tanzania is governed by the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009, which allows the Government to establish protected areas and outlines how these are to be organized and managed. Tanzania National Parks organization has a long-established and well-developed Programme to share benefits with the communities surrounding the national parks. The National Parks Conservation Authority provides services for improving livelihood of local communities.

Tanzania National parks, including Lake Manyara National Park values recognize the roles of communities surrounding the parks in accomplishing its conservation objectives.

Because of this, Tanzania National Parks organization has an outreach programme known as *Community Conservation Service or Ujirani Mwema* (in Swahili) with a focus on local people and government especially at the district level. Some research (Goldman, 2003; Loishooki, 2006; URT, 2007; Inield, 2008; Veldedet *et al.*, 2013) shows the contribution of national parks to the livelihoods of communities adjacent to national park areas. These contributions include improvement of physical and Social infrastructure, income generation and provision of employment opportunities as well as enterprise development based on the natural resources around the parks (example, community-based ecotourism, Non-Traditional Food Processing (NTFP) and marketing (Nkwame, 2007).

Lake Manyara National Park was a perfect area to examine the TANAPA outreach programme called Community Conservation Service (CCS) and Support for Community Initiative Programme (SCIP), particularly in Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards where both programme aimed at involving local communities in improving their socio-economics aspects. Among projects supposed to be supported by LMNP, includes the construction of teachers' houses, classrooms, provision of desks, building of health centers, maternity wards and provision of water projects. The Lake Manyara National Park was used as a case study.

1.2 Problem Statement

Although National Parks provide benefits through Support for Community initiatives programme (SCIP) and Community Conservation Services (CCS) with the aim of improving socio-economies of surrounding local communities, there is contradicting information on how exactly these services contribute to improving livelihoods of the

surrounding communities. Some researchers (Loishooki, 2006; URT, 2007; Inield, 2008) show that National Parks have positive contribution to improving socio-economies of communities adjacent to the Park. On the contrary other researches (Goldman, 2003; Velded *et al.*, 2013) have shown that people living close to the national parks have poor socio-economies as a case of Mikumi and Serengeti National Parks. Moreover communities around Lake Manyara National park are generally poor with adequate development of infrastructure's e.g. roads, schools, water, health and communication. Yet little is known on services supported by Lake Manyara National Park outreach programme in improvement of surrounding local communities' socio-economies. The ways in which the presence of national parks contribute to local communities' socio-economies, however varies around the national park, because of differences in conservation approaches, land use, socio-economic aspect systems and administration. Therefore, this study examined how LMNP contributed to improvement of socio-economies' of local communities.

1.3 Justification for the Study

The findings generated in this study are useful for improving NPs management in Tanzania (in improving their outreach programme) and benefit various stakeholders including local communities surrounding NPs, policymakers, development actors, Government and any other institution involved in conservation of wildlife resources and improvement of livelihoods of communities adjacent to the park. The study is in line with Tanzania Vision 2025 that aims at achieving high quality livelihoods and creating well-educated and learning societies, and ensuring child and maternal health (URT, 2004). In addition, the study is also in line with Tanzania's 1998 Wildlife Policy, which states that WMAs will ensure that "local people will have full mandate of managing and benefiting from their conservation efforts", although legal ownership of wildlife resources remains with the state (MNRT, 1998). This study gives a better understanding of the relationship

between NPs and surrounding local communities in terms of costs and benefits people are getting. If taken into consideration the study may contribute to sustainable development of Socio-economic of local communities surrounding Lake Manyara National Park.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General objective

To generate information on the contribution of LMNP outreach programme for the improvement of socio-economies of adjacent local communities.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

- i. To analyze the existing Wildlife Conservation Policy for LMNP.
- ii. To identify services supported by LMNP outreach programme for socio-economies of local communities.
- iii. To examine influence of services supported by LMNP outreach programme on local communities' socio-economics development.
- iv. To assess the attitude of local communities on services supported by LMNP outreach programme.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. Does Wildlife Policy support local communities' socio-economies of adjacent to LMNP?
- ii. What are socio-economic services activities conducted by local communities adjacent to LMNP?
- iii. To what extent has LMNP outreach programme services support influence local communities' socio-economic development?
- iv. What is local communities' attitude on services provided by LMNP?

1.6 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework can provide guidance towards realistic collection of data and information.

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

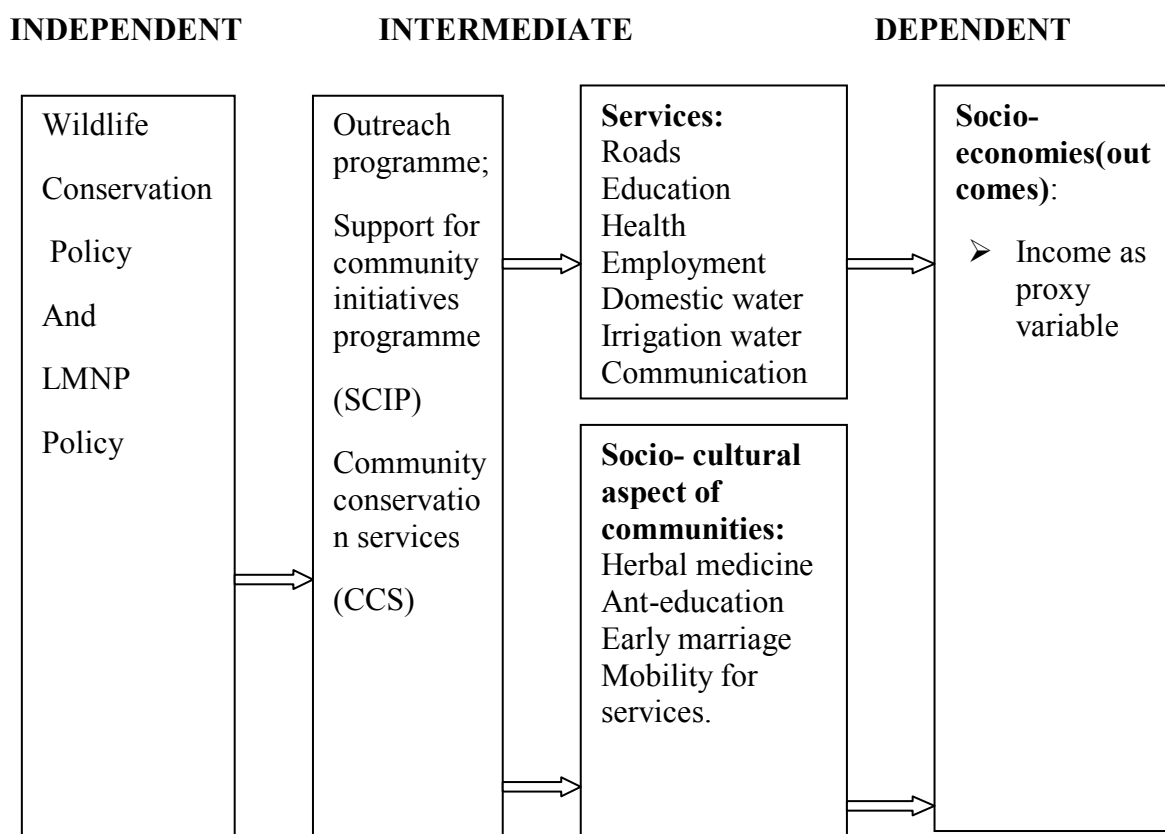


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

The variables that were studied are summarized in Fig. 1 above, and the expected relationships among them are explained thereafter; Tanzania Wildlife Policy of 1998, revised in 2007, guides LMNP Policy in provision of better socio-economies for the adjacent communities to the park through Outreach Programme and Support for Community Initiative Programme (SCIP). Those services include education, health, water supply and other communities' projects, which later on will improve socio-economies of adjacent local communities including income, access to education, access to water supply, literacy level and access to health services. But if adjacent communities to LMNP would

be in practice of some socio-cultural aspects (anti-education, practice of early marriage, use of herbal medicine and mobility for service) that would endanger services supported by LMNP, also if the Socio-economies of local communities surrounding the LMNP will be supported by LMNP through outreach programme, the Wildlife Conservation Policy and LMNP Policy will be smoothly implemented and supported by communities surrounding LMNP.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Limitations are the weaknesses or problems encountered in the study. The study encountered several problems during the data collection exercise. The following are limitation encountered in the study:

- (i) Some respondents requested some compensation before the interview. They claimed that due to their understanding, most of the researches are funded by Government and donors they so felt free to request for the allowance. This forced the researcher to spend more time explaining to them purpose of the research so as to make them accept to participate.
- (ii) Some respondents, especially, key informants, were not reached on time; this was considered as a problem to the researcher due to the fact that, time was not adequate, but researcher managed to obtain them by extending time for them.
- (iii) A lot of studies have been going on in the area; some of the local people were not willing to participate in the interview because they were complaining that they did not see any benefits of those studies despite them being frequently questioned by different researchers. From this, the researcher clarified to them that research is part and parcel for academic purposes for students as well as for project development, so they should not get tired of responding to research questions.

- (iv) From the study, it was observed that local people do not keep records, especially on economic data. Therefore in many cases, the information provided, especially, on individual incomes were approximations of the respondents' memories on a yearly basis.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

This section gives an explanation of the theory upon which the study was based and when and how Lake Manyara National Park start supports socio-economies of local communities adjacent to it. The study employed a realistic evaluation theory advocated by Pawson and Tilley (2004).

2.1 Operationalization of Key Terms

2.1.1 Socio-economies/Socio-economic status (SES)

Socio-economic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, health, water, and occupation. When analyzing a family's SES, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, versus an individual, when their own attributes are assessed (Kevin, 2001). In this study socio-economies aspect include roads services, water services, schools, health, communication and income for communities around Lake Manyara National Park.

2.1.2 Outreach programme

The outreach programme (OP) is an extension services extended to surrounding communities with a focus on local people and governments up to the District level. It is a field-based programme, supported by the OP department at the TANAPA headquarters. It initially started in 1988 as a pilot project under the 'Neighbors as Partners' supported by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) project with three villages in the eastern Serengeti

National Park in Ngorongoro District. The programme then grew to cover few more parks in early 1991, namely Tarangire, Lake Manyara and Arusha National Parks (URT, 1998).

2.1.3 Support for Community Initiative Programme (SCIP)

Support for Community initiative programme (SCIP) is an outreach programme (OP) of the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA/LMNP) that is extended to surrounding communities with a focus on local people and governments up to the district level. It is a field-based programme, supported by the OP unit at the TANAPA headquarters. SCIP projects had the highest influence to local communities mainly because of the nature of projects implemented such as roads development, education (school infrastructure), water, health and communication. SCIP is a programme which was approved by TANAPA Board of Trustees in 1993 in order to support socio-economic projects in initiated villages adjacent to National Parks. TANAPA contributes 2.5% to 3% of Parks recurrent budget (which is 70% of the implemented project) (URT, 1998).

2.1.4 Community conservation service/ Community conservation education

Community Conservation Service (CCS) is an outreach programme (OP) of the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) that is extended to surrounding communities with a focus on local people and governments up to the district level. It is a field-based programme, supported by the OP unit at the TANAPA headquarters. It initially started in 1988 as a pilot project under the 'Neighbors as Partners' supported by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) project with the three villages in the eastern borders of Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro District (URT, 1998).

2.2 Background of National Park (NP) in Tanzania

Historically, Tanzania started to conserve Wildlife in 1891 when the Laws for controlling hunting were first enacted by the German rule. These laws regulated the use of hunting

methods, off-take and the trade in Wildlife resources; with some endangered species being fully protected (URT, 1998).

In 1961, during independence there were three National Parks (NPs) and nine Game Reserves (GRs) and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), but now there are fifteen National Parks, thirty one Game Reserves, thirty eight Game Controlled Areas (GCAs) five hundred and seventy Forest Reserves (FRs) and a number of Marine Reserves. To show that the Government was really committed to Wildlife conservation, soon after independence the first president the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere released a statement the famous 'ARUSHA MANIFESTO' which insisted the importance of conserving natural resources that Tanzania is endowed with. The statement provides in parts as here in below:

“The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration but are an integral part of our natural resources and of our future livelihood and wellbeing. In accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our grand-children will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance”.

This famous statement, the “Arusha Manifesto” has been used since then to guide wildlife conservation in Tanzania to date:

“The conservation of wildlife and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained manpower, and money, and we look to other nations to co-operate with us in this important task the success or failure of which not only affects the continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well”. Mwalimu J. K. Nyerere, 1961.

The Tanzania National Parks Authority commonly known as TANAPA is responsible for the management of Tanzania's national parks. TANAPA is a parastatal corporation and all its income is reinvested into the organization. It is governed by a number of instruments

including the National Parks Act, Chapter 282 of the 2002 and the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009. TANAPA manages the nation's seventeen National parks which cover 15% of the land area and has the mandate to conserve and manage wildlife in Tanzania, and to enforce related laws and regulations. It manages the biodiversity of the country, protecting and conserving the flora and fauna. The organization does not have a mandate over the game reserves such as Selous Game Reserve which is managed by the Tanzanian Wildlife Division and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area managed by the Ngorongoro Conservation Authority.

2.3 When and how National Park Outreach Programme Started to Support Socio-economies of Local Communities Adjacent to Park Areas

Wildlife management has historically been a centralized state affair in Tanzania. All wildlife in the country is officially controlled by the Director of the Wildlife Division, in the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, except for animals inside national parks, which come under the jurisdiction of the Tanzanian National Parks Authority (TANAPA). Wildlife also contributes to the national economy through wildlife-viewing tourism, which is mostly concentrated inside national parks, but increasingly also taking place on village land. Tanzania has been particularly resistant to decentralizing control of the financial rewards from wildlife from the state to its citizens.

Nonetheless, as community-based conservation initiatives began to spread around the world as a supposedly win-win solution for conservation/development problems in the late 1980s, the Tanzanian government was pushed by donors to sign on to the process. There has been a great deal of critique of this process both of the limited way in which Tanzanian policies aimed at decentralization have actually played out in practice, and of the problems embedded within the policies themselves. In 1970's and 1980's severe

poaching leads to a loss of 50% of elephants and nearly all black rhinos. This was because Policy was top-down applied, so local community were not involve in conservation and protection of National Parks. “For a long time there was an antagonistic relationship between local communities and Parks authorities.

From that point Tanzanian government launched a new Wildlife Policy in 1998, revised in wildlife Policy of 2007 and revised also in Wildlife Act of 2009 which included a focus on the rights of local people to benefit from wildlife conservation, and the role that wildlife management could play for rural development. The policy stressed how important it is that people in rural areas receive a fair share of the large revenues from National Park (safari tourism and sport hunting) to support improvement of Socio-economies of local communities adjacent to National Park. These Policies and Act had led to the establishment of outreach programme to support Socio-economies of local communities adjacent to National Park (URT, 1998).

The outreach programme (OP) is an extension services extended to surrounding communities with a focus on local people and governments up to the District level. It is a field-based programme, supported by the OP department at the TANAPA headquarters. It initially started in 1988 as a pilot project under the ‘Neighbors as Partners’ supported by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) project with three villages in the eastern Serengeti National Park in Ngorongoro District. The programme then grew to cover few more parks in early 1991, namely Tarangire, Lake Manyara and Arusha National Parks.

Outreach programme activities are fully integrated with other Park Management activities and follow normal TANAPA procedures for lines of responsibility and reporting. The outreach programme seeks to protect the integrity of National Parks by reducing conflicts between wildlife and surrounding communities, by improving relations with those

communities and by helping to solve problem of mutual concern. The vision of OP is to reduce threats to National Parks and support socio-economies whilst maintaining good relationships with adjacent communities for sustainable conservation. This section identifies OP activities that had greatest influence to the overall conservation and those that had greatest influence to local community socio-economies (URT, 1998).

2.3.1 Community conservation service/ Environmental conservation education

Community Conservation Service (CCS) is an outreach programme (OP) of the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) that is extended to surrounding communities with a focus on local people and governments up to the district level. It is a field-based programme, supported by the OP unit at the TANAPA headquarters. It initially started in 1988 as a pilot project under the 'Neighbors as Partners' supported by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) project with the three villages in the eastern borders of Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro District. The policy recognizes that wildlife conservation and management can no longer disregard interests of rural communities, especially adjacent to protected areas. There is also a realization that communities must obtain benefits if they continue to bear significant costs of living with wildlife and managing them well. In the early 1990s, TANAPA established a modest 'Parks as Neighbors' programme (Ujirani Mwema) also known as the Community Conservation Service (CCS) under which social services is provided to rural communities near national parks. Instead of providing local communities control or ownership of wildlife, this programme, which continues today, is primarily has seen as a way of placating local communities and minimizing conflicts with TANAPA.

The programme then grew to cover a few more parks in early 1991, namely the Tarangire, Lake Manyara and the Arusha National Parks. Community conservation service and TIGPs have the highest influence in both short and long-term when compared to SCIP. Awareness on environmental conservation issues among communities adjacent to parks is

likely to reduce anti conservation activities such as poaching, frequent outbreak of wildfires, and environmental degradation caused by anthropogenic factors. On the other hand, initiation of income generating activities could lead to conservation through providing an alternative livelihood strategy instead of dependence on natural resources solely. To achieve this TANAPA should thrive to ensure that conservation education manual is in place (URT, 1998). Also CCS aims are to identify and implement opportunities for sharing park benefits with adjacent communities. CCS activities are fully integrated with other Park Management activities and CCS follows normal TANAPA procedures for lines of responsibility and reporting. CCS seeks to protect the integrity of National Parks by reducing conflicts between wildlife and surrounding communities, by improving relations with those communities and by helping to solve problem of mutual concern.

2.3.2 Support for Community Initiative Programme(SCIP)

Support for Community initiative programme (SCIP) is an outreach programme (OP) of the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA/LMNP) that is extended to surrounding communities with a focus on local people and governments up to the district level. It is a field-based programme, supported by the OP unit at the TANAPA headquarters. SCIP projects had the highest influence to local communities mainly because of the nature of projects implemented such as roads development, education (school infrastructure), water, health and communication. SCIP is a programme which was approved by TANAPA Board of Trustees in 1993 in order to support socio-economic projects in initiated villages adjacent to National Parks. TANAPA contributes 2.5% to 3% of Parks recurrent budget (which is 70% of the implemented project), provide experts to facilitate project implementation, LMNP/TANAPA will not support implementation of any project that in

action with other stakeholders and it shall conduct evaluation for the project implemented by it, local communities and District council (URT, 2007).

Villages are supposed to contribute 30% of the project costs in different forms such as material, labour or cash. District council provides experts for planning and implementation of SCIP and CCS together with experts from outreach department. District experts could be used in offering training to local communities in areas such as tree nurseries, soil and water conservation, conservation education, fishponds, agroforestry, eco-tourism establishment and management and participatory land-use planning. Also District council can collaborate with local communities in case of scarcity for remaining 30% of the projects and making evaluation of the projects with other stakeholders, so as they can provide way forward towards the improvements of the projects (URT, 1998).

2.4 Background and Evolution of the Realist Theory

The study employed a realistic evaluation theory which according to Pawson and Tilley (2004), the cornerstone of the realist theory is a distinctive viewpoint on how intervention brings about change. An intervention can have different effects according to the particular individual, institutions, and infrastructure, and the option available to the actors involved. From this point of view realistic evaluation theory had be useful to understand how the National Park outreach programme supports the socio-economies of communities adjacent to LMNP. The term 'realist evaluation' is drawn from Pawson and Tilley's seminal work, *Realistic Evaluation* (1997). It is, as its name suggests, an approach grounded in realism a school of philosophy which asserts that both the material and the social worlds are 'real' and can have real effects; and that it is possible to work towards a closer understanding of what causes change.

A realist approach assumes those programs are “theories incarnate”. That is, whenever a program is implemented, it is testing a theory about what ‘might cause change’, even though that theory may not be. One of the tasks of a realist evaluation is therefore to make the theories within a program explicit, by developing clear hypotheses about how, and for whom, program might ‘work’. The implementation of the program, and the evaluation of it, then tests those hypotheses. This means collecting data, not just about program influence, or the processes of program implementation, but about the specific aspects of program context that might impact on program outcomes and about the specific mechanisms that might be creating change (Pawson and Tilley, 2004).

Social programs are an attempt to address an existing social problem that is, to create some level of social change. Programs ‘work’ by enabling participants to make different choices (although choice-making is always constrained by participants’ previous experiences, beliefs and attitudes, opportunities and access to resources). Making and sustaining different choices requires a change in participant’s reasoning (for example, values, beliefs, attitudes, or the logic they apply to a particular situation) and/or the resources (e.g. information, skills, material resources, support) they have available to them. This combination of ‘reasoning and resources’ is what enables the program to ‘work’ and is known as a program ‘mechanism’ (Pawson and Tilley, 2004).

2.5 Realistic Theory and Outreach Programme

The cornerstone of the realistic theory is a distinctive viewpoint on how intervention brings about change. From this point of view realistic approach has intervened outreach programme and justify its support for the socio-economies of the communities living adjacent to LMNP. Realist evaluation theory has a distinctive account of the nature of program and how they work, of what is involved in explaining and understanding program,

of the research methods that are needed to understand the workings of programme, and of the proper products of evaluation research, thus made simple understanding how outreach programme was implemented in communities adjacent to LMNP, what type of research methods to be used in data collection (household questionnaire, focus group discussion and checklist). Realistic theory has made easier understanding to what extent the National Park through outreach programme has facilitated the support for the socio-economic of the communities adjacent to LMNP (Pawson and Tilley, 2004).

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area Description

Lake Manyara National Park is located in the popular northern tourist circuit of Tanzania country alongside Tarangire, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Serengeti National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area (Nganaet *al.*, 2003). Lake Manyara National Park was given a Park status in 1960, having been a game Reserve since 1957, and before then a controlled Area. It was declared a biosphere reserve in 1981. The park has an area of 32 500ha. Of that area, approximately one-third is land, the remainder being part of the lake (Mwalyosi, 1983). Lake Manyara National Park is joined to other national parks which are Tarangire National park and Ngorongoro Conservation Area by wildlife corridors which are surrounded by different villages which some of which are within the corridors.

Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards, are small most popular towns found in the northern tourism circuit, they are located 130 kilometres, a 2 hour drive, West of Arusha town. They are the host towns at an entry-point and close to the entrance gate to the Lake Manyara National Park, which contributes significantly to making this study area also popular for wildlife-based tourism (Norton, 1991). Arguably, its position within a short distance to the entrance to the Lake Manyara National Park tends to link it up with and/or make Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards easily connected to outreach programme conducted by Lake Manyara National Park, Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards were the focus of the study, as they were regarded as communities close to LMNP.

The study area, Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards, which often see a lot of tourist traffic and most organized tour safaris passing through, have long been trading Centres where many different people have settled, notably the Mbugwe, Iraqw, Gorowa, Irangi, Totoga, Chagga and Maasai (Briggs, 2002). The research was carried out in two wards of Mto wa Mbu and Majengo and four villages of Magadini, Migungani, Majengo and Migombani. The unique natural and cultural attractions and resources available in this area make it a more popular tourist destination than any other place in Tanzania. Figure 2 shows the study area.

The decision to undertake this study in Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards were largely based on a combination of three major factors; these together made the community case study area suitable for this research. First, the area's location supports National Park activities in the sense that it is found within the tourism nodes of the well-established and famous northern tourism circuit. Second, it is close to Lake Manyara National Park. This makes Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards among the areas in which the Park outreach programme and Community Conservation Service (CCS) operate. The way National Park benefits are shared is one component this research tried to address. Third, the area's history behind its emergence and the available local ethnic communities supports cultural tourism for the growth of the National Park.

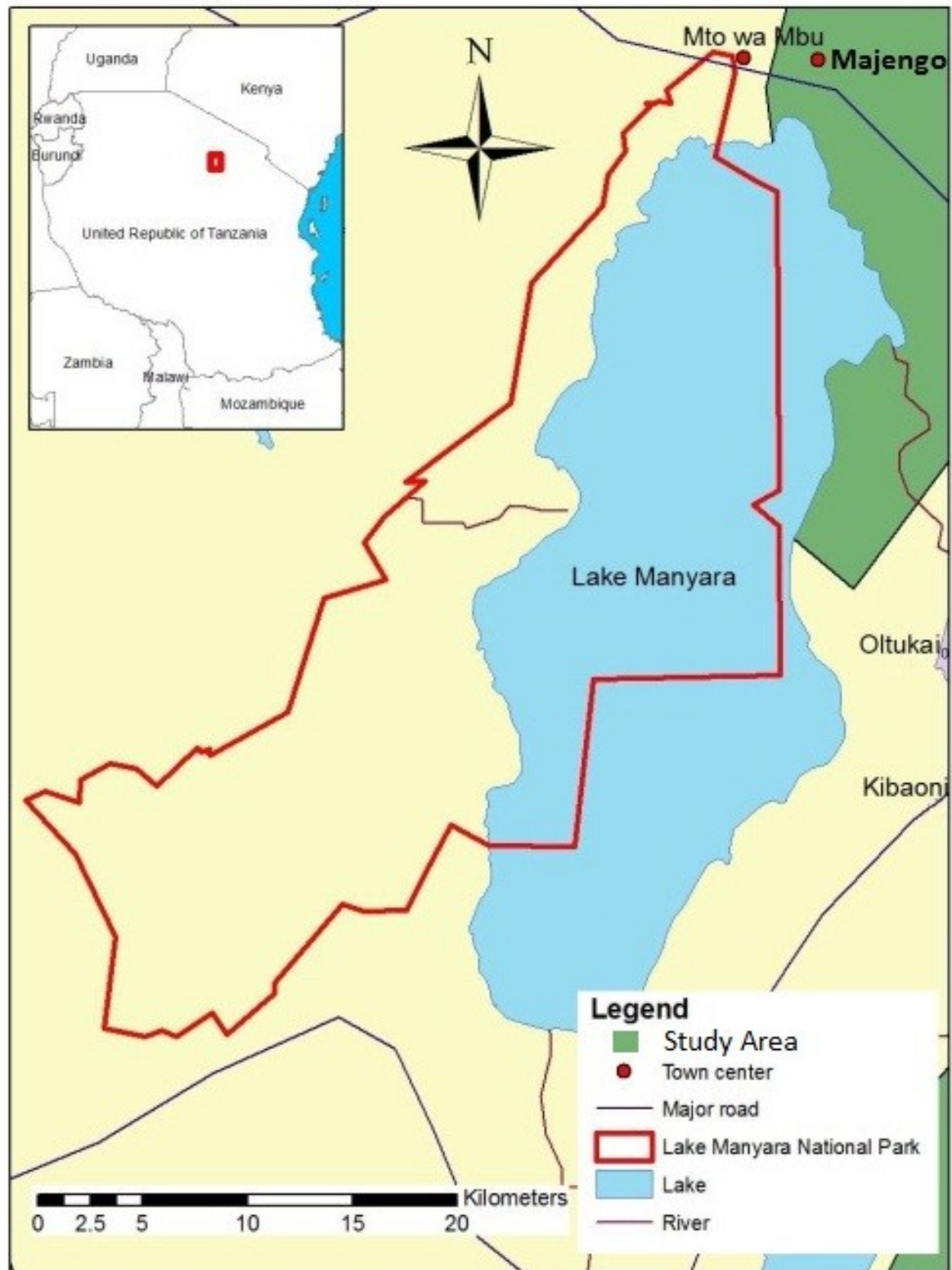


Figure 2: Map of Lake Manyara in Tanzania showing study area

Source: TANAPA and TAWIRI

3.2 Research Design

The study was a cross-sectional explanatory study in which data were collected at one point in time. The design was chosen because it is suitable for a study in which data for a single year are considered. The use of this design has been recommended by Bernad (1994) and Babbie (1990) because of its dual characteristics: data collected can be used for the purpose of statistical description, and it is possible to determine relationship between different variables that were in focus at the time of the survey. The cross-sectional research design was used in this study since it allows collection of data to make inferences about a target population at one time (Kothari, 2014). The cross-sectional research design is relatively inexpensive and takes up little time to conduct.

3.3 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The household was the basic sampling unit. Mto wa Mbu and Majengo (wards) were purposively selected as they are the only wards close to Lake Manyara National Park. From each ward, two villages were selected purposively on the same reason as their wards above. In each village, thirty (30) households were selected randomly. A total of 120 sample size was obtained for this study. This sample size is large enough to allow rigorous statistical analysis and give empirical evidence (Bryman, 2004). Bailey (1994) contends that 30 cases may form a minimum sample or sub-sample size where statistical methods are to be used regardless of the population size.

3.4 Data Collection

3.4.1 Primary data

Quantitative data were collected through household questionnaire survey. A structured questionnaire was formulated with open and closed ended questions. Qualitative data were collected through focus group discussions and key informant interview. Key

informants were Ward Park officer (who gave information on how the parks assist adjacent communities to the park in improvement of their socio-economies), Village Chair Persons, Village Executive Officers, Public officials and business people. Policy analysis was done to understand the role of it in improving socio-economics of adjacent communities adjacent the National Park.

3.4.1.1 Sampling and data collection for in-depth semi-structured interviews

In order to collect qualitative data capable of assessing the “priorities, needs, goals, and the requirements of key people that may significantly influence the initiative and contribution on the socio-economies of the communities” (Simpson, 2007), in-depth semi-structured one-to-one interviews with various National Park stakeholders was conducted to understand how the National Park had contributed to their sustainable socio-economic development. The interviews were semi structured to enable probing and thus an understanding from the insider’s point of view and their opinions. Semi-structured interviews provide an opportunity of getting the meaning of the issues to emerge in the course of discussion.

The aim of the interview was to substantiate and expand the information generated from document analysis. It is further argued that interviews provide better understanding, opinions, values, attitudes, feelings and the things that people have in common (Arskey and Knight, 1999). As described by Patton (1990), “the purpose of the interview is to find out what is the person’s mind, to find out from them things that we cannot directly observe”. A total of 9 respondents were purposively selected for interview, and the main target groups were the local people engaged in tourism related business like curio shops. As key stakeholders, the management of LMNP, the management of Mto wa Mbu CTE and the local village authorities were also interviewed to get more insight and information.

The actors were then asked to voluntarily participate in a face-to-face interview and a checklist of questions guided the interviews (Appendix 4). The following key stakeholders from the study area were purposively selected and interviewed:

- **Lake Manyara National Outreach Department**

These key stakeholders were interviewed and provided information about the employment (permanent or temporary) for the local communities, their support for community development activities and projects, tourism revenue sharing mechanism, information on the local support for conservation as a result of the National Park outreach programme.

- **Key informants**

Three curio shops operators out of 6 from Maasai Central Market and two women who normally cooked local food for the tourists as part of cultural tourism initiatives were interviewed to assess how the National Park had influenced their individual and household socio-economies.

- **Village government officials**

Four village executive officers were also interviewed to obtain information about the collective socio-economic contribution of National Park to the community, the National Park strategies and policy in place for sustainable local livelihoods as well as National Park related outcomes at Mto wa Mbu town. These key stakeholders were chosen based on their extensive knowledge, experience, expertise and involvement with the tourism industry in the study area.

3.4.1.2 Sampling and data collection for household questionnaire survey

To allow a meaningful comparison of responses and in order to complement and verify the information which was obtained from the in-depth semi structured interviews, household

questionnaires were administered in four villages selected for this study. As argued by Veal (1997), a household survey is one of the most appropriate research methods because it is generally representative of the community, it is designed to provide information of the whole community as a whole and generally represents a complete geographical area.

Households list were obtained from the village offices, Village registers were used to select the households visited. According to Jennings (2001), cited by Shengh, (2009), a questionnaire-based household survey is a method of data collection which typically uses random sampling. The household survey provided information about “household composition, primary economic activities, education levels of persons present in the household, duration of residence, dependence on National Park, and other income generating activities” (Simpson, 2007). Other information collected included their socio-economic activities and household income, access to health and education system.

3.4.2 Secondary data

Secondary data were required in order to better understand the background of key issues the research was examining. Veal (1997) argues that although secondary data are meant for another purpose, they provide the basis for the research project. Document analysis provided a basis for secondary data used in this research. These secondary data were gathered from various sources including the village local government office and the community-based tourism organization office available in the study area. Other sources of secondary data included local newspapers, brochures, websites, books such as Lake Manyara Management Plan, reports such as the tourism financial reports from Mto wa Mbu CTE and LMNP. According to Simpson (2007), “previous relevant research results, financial data, environmental impact data, historical survey data, community asset audit data, and any plans relevant to rural communities”, should form a basis for secondary data

to be used in the livelihood assessment. As argued by Maxwell (2005), through the use of existing literature and documents, the researcher gains an insight into what he/she looking for, more aware of particular issues and new phenomena which might arise in the course of the research itself.

3.4.2.1 Physical observations

The main advantage of this method is that subjective bias is eliminated if observations are done accurately. Secondly, the information obtained under this method relates to what is currently happening. It is not influenced by either the past behaviour or future intentions or attitudes (Kothari, 2000).

3.4.2.2 Focus group discussion

A checklist was used to obtain information about the effectiveness of services supported by the outreach programme to socio-economies of local communities. Four focus group discussions were conducted at different times and space with the respondents. The maximum number of discussants per focus group was ten. A checklist consisting of 8 questions was used to get information from the FGD (Appendix 4). Participants in the focus group discussions were randomly selected, but the numbers of male and female discussants were equal.

3.5 Data Analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative data from the respondents were verified, compiled, coded and summarized. The data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were analysed (Kothari, 2000). Quantitative data from questionnaires survey were coded into specific categories after carefully editing the completed questionnaires. The SPSS computer software was then used to give a descriptive analysis and cross-tabulation of quantitative data. Because

the study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods, in this report therefore, relevant quotations are highlighted to support the analysis in addition to simple descriptive statistic, frequency distribution and cross tabulation which were employed to summarize and analyze the data. Asymptotic significance p-value was used to test the relationship between dependent and independent variables analysed by SPSS. The p-values less than 0.05 implied a significance difference between the variables and more than 0.05 p-values indicated no significance difference between the variables under consideration.

The themes for qualitative analysis were developed based on the objectives of the study. Verbatim quotations were used to report the finding of the qualitative part of the research. As argued by Walker (1985,) cited by Mkumbo (2010), “In analyzing qualitative data, a researcher will be mainly concerned to identify and describe the range of behaviour and opinions rather than to indicate whether people feel strongly or how many hold each view. In all cases the description should be supported by evidence in the form of verbatim quotations from the interviews or discussions. This is the important part of the discipline of analysis and reporting on qualitative material. The collection of quotations (or the failure to find supporting quotations) is an essential corrective to false impressions that may be formed during the reading of the transcripts”.

3.5.1 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics such as frequencies and percentages were computed. When quantitative data and qualitative data are integrated into a single analysis, they can complement each other, and they can provide a more complete picture than if each other are analyzed separately (Kessy, 2001). In presenting results, tables and figure were used. Coding of the focus group discussion was not done, only themes of the discussions were extracted from notes taken because the process is complicated, difficult and time

consuming. Kessy (2001) pointed out that focus group data can provide rich insight into the phenomena under socio-economic study.

3.5.2 Inferential statistics

Paired sample T-test (also referred to as repeated measures) is used when you have only one group of people (or companies or machines) and you collected data on them on two different occasions or under two different conditions.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results and begins by highlighting respondents' characteristics which are important in understanding the role of Lake Manyara National Park Outreach programme on socio-economies of local communities adjacent to it.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Knowing the age, sex, marital status, and household size, place of origin, occupation, and education level of respondents was important because national Park support socio-economies development to both women and men, and the role of conserving LMNP belongs to everybody regardless of their socio-economies. The respondents' demographic characteristics are important as they describe level of understanding on the subject matter to be studied. The summary of those findings are presented in Table 1.

4.1.1 Sex of the respondents

Based on Espen and Jolly (2006), sex refers to the biological characteristics that define human beings as male or female. Sex of the respondents was studied in order to find out the distribution of the respondents by sex and their involvement in LMNP Outreach activities. The findings in Table 1 show that 53.3% of the interviewed respondents were males whereas females constituted 46.7%. However, the low percentage of females in LMNP Outreach activities could be attributed to cultural factors including lack of control over productive resources, which denied them contribution of 25% of either financial, material or labour support for the implementation of the LMNP outreach activities.

Table 1: Distribution of demographic characteristics of respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	64	53.3
	Female	56	46.7
Marital status	Single	7	5.8
	Married	94	78.3
	Divorced	10	8.3
	Widower	9	7.5
Household size	1-3 people	44	36.7
	4-6 people	56	46.7
	7-9 people	16	13.3
	10-12 people	4	3.3
Age	20-30 years	6	5.0
	31-40 years	16	13
	41-50 years	44	36
	51-60 years	29	24
	60 + years	25	20
Place of origin	Local	56	46.7
	Immigrant	64	53.3
Education	No formal education	22	18.3
	Primary School	58	48.3
	Secondary School	18	15.0
	College	22	18.3
Occupation	National Park related work	1	0.8
	Farmer/Peasant	109	90.8
	Mechanics	1	0.8
	Civil servants	8	6.7
	Livestock keeper	1	0.8

4.1.2 Marital status

The findings in Table 1 illustrate marital status of the respondents, whereby majority of respondents (78.3%) were married, while 7% were single, divorced were 8.3% and widowed were 7.5%. This result revealed that married couples are likely to be more productive than single counterparts who actively participate in outreach activities, including establishment of health services, education, domestic water, irrigation water and establishment of infrastructure. Atibioke *et al.* (2012) noted that, apart from generating

children, marriage serves as a means of generating stable family labourers who are able to participate in crop production, processing, marketing, and farming practices.

4.1.3 Household size of the respondents

The number of people per household ranged from 1 to 12 persons. Households with 4 to 6 persons accounted for 46.6%, while about 37% of households had 1 to 3 persons, 13.3% of households had 7 to 9 persons and only 3.3% had 10 to 12 persons. This is likely to present enormous possibility for increased support in outreach programme in either financial or due to availability of people who can utilize service supported by LMNP outreach programme including schools, health service, roads and water for both domestic and irrigation activities. Adam *et al.* (2013) observed that household size influences the availability of family labour for outreach activities operations, since the main source of labour for outreach activities is immediate dependents.

4.1.4 Age of respondents

The findings in Table 1 reveal that most of the respondents were in the age group of 41 to 50 years. The findings reveal that the majority of the respondents (79.2%) were within the active age group, suggesting more involvement in outreach activities by providing financial support for establishment of health centres, schools and roads. This revealed that the majority of respondents are immigrants who migrated to Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards because of outreach activities, which is in support of education, health, roads and irrigation water for agricultural activities which are the main economic activities in the study area. The findings also indicate that 20.8% of the respondents were above 60 years of age. The age group above 60 years is considered less productive because members of the group are too old to supply labour in outreach activities and financial support for establishment of the outreach programme.

4.1.5 Place of origin

The findings in Table 1 reveal the majority of people in Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards were immigrants from different areas in Tanzania due to availability of land and water for agriculture. The findings show that 53.3% of the entire population in those two wards was immigrants while 46.7% were indigenous people of those particular areas. During an interview one of the local government officials lamented that:

“The Local population of Mto wa Mbu is about 9760 people based on the 2012 National Population Housing Census of Tanzania, and they are almost representatives of every ethnic group found in Tanzania. The main motivation for them to come here is irrigation agriculture, National Park related activities such as tourism and trade. The main socio-economic activities of the local community are crop farming (rice, banana and vegetables) and business. For the local people, the main tourism activities include the curio shops businesses and cultural tourism guide”.

4.1.6 Occupation of the respondents

The findings in Table 1 present the respondents' occupations in the four study villages in Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards. The findings reveal that 90.8% of respondents were farmers who depended solely on agricultural activities including banana and rice production, 0.8% depended on NP related work, 0.8% depended on mechanics work 6.7% depended on Civil Servant and only 0.8% depended on livestock keeping. This is not surprising since majority of the people in rural areas are farmers engaging in crop and livestock production. These results concur with those by Siyao (2012) who observed that agriculture provides employment to about 80% of Tanzanian rural population.

4.1.7 Education level of respondents

Table 1 presents the education level of the respondents whereby a large percentage of the respondents (49.2%) attained primary education, while 18.3% had no formal education,

17% of respondents had secondary school education and only 18.3% went through College education. This finding revealed that respondents within the study area had ability to support community conservation service programme which in turn could enable them to get 75% of contribution from LMNPas a support for outreach programme. These results therefore show that, a large proportion of the respondents interviewed had basic primary education.

4.1.9 Anti-educational tribes

In some societies there are some ethnic groups which don't contribute to establishment of social services due to norms of their culture which do not support their members to enjoy those services (i.e. anti-education). The findings in Table 2 show that 20% of the respondents reported the presence of anti-educational tribes in their societies due to the problem of poverty. One of the key informants reported that:

“Availability of anti-educational ethnics groups is high in Jangwani village due their traditions which support animal keeping rather than education (i.e. in some Pastoral societies)”.

Another key informant commented that: *“In Magadini, Majengo and Migombani village they all understand that education was an important aspect of life; this was why there was no society which had been practicing anti-education”.*

4.1.10 Preference for the use of herbal medicine to hospital medicine

In some societies there are some ethnic groups which don't contribute to establishment of social services due to norms of their culture which do not support their members to enjoy those services e.g. hospital medicine because of the use of herbal medicine. The findings in Table 2 show that 17.5% of the respondents in all four Villages were using herbal medicines they said there was no dispensary found in their village while in Majengo

village the respondents were using hospital medicine from the neighbouring ward in Kigongoni. During the focus group discussions, one of the participants said that:

“We prefer the use of herbal medicine because it is a tradition from our ancestors, but since LMNP established the outreach programme it has been difficult for us to obtain herbal medicines from the forest which is in the LMNP area, because the policy prohibits us from entering the National park area, but also we sometimes use herbal medicines because hospital medicine are not easily found in our villages”.

Only few respondents preferred the use of herbal medicine because of tradition in Migombani village while the majority of respondents used hospital medicine as they had a private hospital in their village. The findings show that preference for the use of herbal medicines affects improvement of socio-economies of local communities adjacent to LMNP, but because the support of LMNP outreach programme in support for health services is very poor. One of the respondents in Focus group discussion reported that:

“LMNP does support neither establishment nor improvement of health centers', but when we face a critical health problem for a patient, they give us a car with a driver, but we have to fuel and pay a driver”.

4.1.11 Practice of early marriage in families

Furthermore in some ethnic groups early marriage is a norm, the support for establishment of social services like education might be a problem due to their culture norms which do not support their members to enjoy those services, even if at low cost or free. The findings in Table 2 show that only 6.6% of the respondents in all four villages practiced early marriage in their families because of poverty and traditions which hinder them to have access to education, while the majority are enjoying educational support from LMNP. One of the key informants reported that:

“In Migombani and Majengo villages there was no incidence of early marriage as they sent their children’s to schools. This was because Village leaders said that they didn’t receive any case on early marriage in their area”.

These findings revealed that respondents in the study area were enjoying educational support in school subjects and environmental conservation education provided by LMNP through the outreach department.

4.1.12 Mobility for service

The findings in Table 2 show that 37.5% of respondents in all the four villages were mobile as they did not have a health centre in their village. During the focus group discussions, one of the participants reported that:

“In Jangwani village people are mobile for service as they had been moving for hospital and secondary school which were unavailable and found them at long distance away in the neighbouring Ward”.

The quotation reveals that the LMNP outreach programme had not been working hard to provide service closer to local communities adjacent to LMNP, as the majority had no access to social services such as health service and secondary school in the study area.

Table 2: Social cultural characteristics of the respondents

Parameter	Frequency	Percentage
Anti-educational societies	24	20.0
Preference the use of herbal medicines	21	17.5
Practicing early marriage	8	6.6
Mobility	45	37.5

4.2 Analysis of Wildlife Conservation Policy in Support of Local Communities Socio-economies Adjacent to the National Park

This section reviews Laws controlling Wildlife from the 1890s to post-independence, Wildlife Policy of 1998 and Wildlife Policy of 2007. But, specifically it focuses on the

Wildlife Policy of 1998 and Wildlife Policy of 2007 evaluating its performance on SCIP and CCS. The aim is to examine if these policies provide guidance enough in the provision of operational of outreach services (SCIP and CCS) to communities adjacent to LMNP in Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards specifically.

4.2.1 The 1890s to post-independence Tanzania a protected areas approach to conserve wildlife

The value placed on wildlife in Tanzania from colonial times to the present has had deep implications for the ways in which wildlife is managed in the country. Wildlife management has historically been a centralized state affair in Tanzania. During this time the role of local communities in conservation of Wildlife sector to improve of socio-economies of people living adjacent to national park was not recognized. All wildlife in the country was officially controlled by the Director of the Wildlife Division in the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, except for animals inside national parks, which were the under the jurisdiction of the Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA). Wildlife also contributes to the national economy through wildlife-viewing tourism, which is mostly concentrated inside national parks, but increasingly also taking place on village land of the Tanzanian National Parks Authority (TANAPA). The Director of Wildlife controls sport hunting, which provides a large portion of foreign income to the Tanzanian state. Wildlife also contributes to the national economy through wildlife-viewing tourism, which is mostly concentrated inside national parks, but increasingly also taking place on village land. Tanzania has been particularly resistant to decentralizing control of the financial rewards from wildlife and from the state to its citizens (URT, 1998).

Nonetheless, as community based conservation initiatives began to spread around the world as a supposedly win-win solution for conservation/development problems in the late 1980s, the Tanzanian government was pushed by donors to sign on to the process. There has been a great deal of critique of this process both of the limited way in which Tanzanian policies aimed at decentralization have actually played out in practice, and of the problems embedded within the policies themselves. The 1970s and 1980s severe poaching led to loss of 50% of elephants and nearly all black rhinos. This was because the policy was top-down. So, local communities were not involved in conservation and protection of national parks. “For a long time there was an antagonistic relationship between local communities and park authorities”. The turning point was when it came to light that the barrel of a gun was not a solution to minimize poaching.

4.2.2 Wildlife policy of 1998

In addressing challenges in Post-independence and after independence in Wildlife sector especially in 1970's and 1980's where severe poaching leads to a loss of 50% of elephants and nearly all black rhinos, new Policy stressed how important local communities should be involved in conservation through SCIP and CCS. The Tanzanian government launched a new Wildlife Policy in 1998, which included a focus on the rights of local people to benefit from wildlife conservation through outreach programme including supporting educational infrastructure, health, water, roads and communication. Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) were the main tool proposed to implement this new ‘community-friendly approach.’ WMAs were proposed as community-run conservation areas, where several villages come together and give up land for Wildlife conservation. In return, the villages receive a certain proportion of the National Park revenues from these areas to support their socio-economies (URT, 1998).

The development of the policy seems, however, to have largely been a donor driven process and the distribution of profits in wildlife management that the policy introduced ‘threatened the powers of the Wildlife Division and most particularly the revenue it regularly receives from hunting fees (Hodgson and Schroeder, 2002). It is doubtful whether there was any serious intent among key Tanzanian politicians and bureaucrats to follow through on a decentralization agenda. Many years passed before legislation was presented, and the process was far from transparent. There were many initial critiques of WMAs and Wildlife Policy of 1998, mainly pointing at the heavy bureaucratic demands, continued state and regional government control over revenue collection, and the strong role played by outside conservation organizations. In many ways villages were only being delegated certain privileges, but not authority over wildlife, and WMAs were being proposed as a way to strengthen the national Park system and assure the protection of important wildlife corridors and dispersal areas (Goldman, 2003). Even with these problems, the new wildlife policy as a whole promised a shift in the wildlife sector in Tanzania towards engagement with local communities. The failure of the government to implement the 1998 Policy, led most donors to withdraw from directly supporting the sector.

Many donors had been involved in the Tanzanian wildlife sector during the 1990s (e.g. GTZ, NORAD, USAID, DANIDA), and the new policy was to a large extent a consequence of influence from those donors who subscribed to a win-win discourse of conservation and community development (Benjaminsen and Svarstad, 2010). Donors were pushing the rhetoric of participation, and the Tanzanian government was also observing what other African countries were doing as part of the general trend in wildlife decentralization. Lack of political will and bureaucrats’ failure to follow through on a

decentralization agenda and lack of transparent on Wildlife Policy of 1998 led to the introduction of new Policy of 2007 Wildlife Policy.

4.2.3 Wildlife policy of 2007

Whereas the 1998 Wildlife Policy promoted community participation and local benefits, the subsequent policy of 2007 and the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2009 returned control over wildlife and over income from sport hunting and safari tourism to central government. These trends, which sometimes include the use of state violence and often take place in the name of ‘community-based’ conservation, are not, however, occurring without resistance from communities, in 2007 the policy was revised and its tone changed (URT, 2007). The focus was now on state management of wildlife, and little was mentioned about participation of local communities in SCIP and CCS in development and benefits for local communities.

Wildlife Policy of 2007 encounter various problems in its operation on outreach programme (SCIP and CCS), one of the key informants reported that:

“In addressing SCIP and CCS programme there were some problems including corruption and embezzlement, and political interference in SCIP and CCS budget by diverting outreach funds to political campaign and running Uhuru Torch. The Outreach Department Office was not well communicated with communities, Park staff and management practices are not sensitive to the local people/community needs and interests and therefore causing negative attitude towards conservation and people behind conservation”.

Another problem with Wildlife Policy is that there is unclear definition of targeted SCIP and CCS communities, the words ‘surrounding’, ‘adjacent’ and ‘neighbouring’ have been used interchangeably causing confusion on what is the proper definition of target

communities, which in turn led to poor identification of target SCIP and CCS villages. So there is a need to review TANAPA policy and guidelines to suit vast areas of TANAPA interests.

4.3 Services Supported by LMNP Outreach Programme for Socio-economies of Local Communities

4.3.1 Employment opportunities

Only 1.66% of the respondents in the two wards responded that they employed themselves as a result of presence of Lake Manyara National Park (Table 3). These include one Curioshop business man and one Artist. It was observed that the majority (98.34%) of respondents was not employed by LMNP, because of low level of education, but also employment vacancy had been more competitive. One official from the outreach department commented that:

“National Park through tourism has created various businesses and other income generating projects. As an independent government organization, TANAPA has a centralized system of employment whereby all recruitments on the permanent jobs is done at the headquarters in Arusha. Therefore, LMNP has no mandate to employ permanent workers but on several occasions they employ local people on temporary basis as casual labourers”.

Other key informants who is village executive officer from Local government commented that:

“In National Park the casual Labour Department includes labourers working as cleaners of the campsites and garbage collectors, Administration Department labourers working on cleaning the environment, Protection Department as night watchmen, Works and Construction Department assisting the lorry and motor grade drivers, works on slashing the grasses, especially during the rainy season. But the problem is since when we have new outreach officer, the majority of the people employed as casual labourers were not from the local area and the only way the park can provide employment to the local people of Mto wa Mbu and Majengo

wards is to employ them in those areas which don't demand highly educated people”.

These findings reveal that LMNP outreach programme had failed to support local communities adjacent to it by providing them with permanent or temporarily for majority of the communities around its area, as majority of these work were provided to the people who are residing adjacent to it.

Table 3: Services supported by LMNP Outreach Programme for socio-economies of local communities

Services	Frequency	Percentage
Employment	2	1.66
Support for health services	0	0
Support to safe and clean water	0	0
Support for irrigational water	85	70.8
Support for school	60	50.0
Improvement of roads	90	75.0
Communication	105	85.0

The frequencies are for multiple responses

4.3.2 Supporting health services

TANAPA policy requires all National Parks including LMNP to support social projects including health services for communities adjacent to National Park through outreach programme (SCIP and CCS). However, currently, LMNP had not supported or financed any health service in all villages in the study area. A responding official from the Outreach Department underlined that:

“We have now focused only on the education projects and no other projects like water or health projects have been done in those three villages”. We had another challenge of Political interference in the outreach budget including directing SCIP and CCS funds to political projects, like election, running Uhuru Torch and not conservation oriented and supporting social community projects”. “Also we have

a challenge of funds, funds we receive for outreach activities vary from year to year due to the decline of number of tourists, but also the Outreach Department is responsible for more than 26 villages adjacent to our National Park. That is why we chose those other areas with exceptional of health because most of others private stakeholders invested in it”.

These findings reveal that LMNP outreach programme support for the improvement of health services were poor in the study area, for the reason that there was a financial problem due to the decline of number of tourist, but also their key aspect was in education, especially conservation education.

4.3.3 Supporting safe and clean water

The findings show that all the respondents reported that LMNP outreach programme didn't support provision of safe and clean water in all four the villages (Table 3). Although almost every respondents agreed to have access to clean and safe water, sources some respondents indicated that water had been directed to the campsites and lodges for catering for the needs of tourists, while the locals had been denied continuous supply of water. To these key informants from village government, water was abundantly available in the area but the problem was poor water supply and distribution system in the area, as another key informants who was a Migombani village chairperson commented that:

“The water pipes are there but sometimes we can even stay for up to three day without water because water is directed to these campsites and lodges around here”.

However, the local government authorities were blamed for their failure to defend the encroachment of water sources as this key informant from village executive office emphasized that:

“You know, in our area there are a lot of water sources but the village authority is not serious on the issue of environmental conservation. They are ready to sell any area especially to white foreigner investors, so long as they get money. Last time they even wanted to sell an area near the water source so a lodge could be built. Imagine if the area was then cleared where do you think we will get water for our lives and the animals in the park”?

These findings reveal that LMNP outreach programme support in supply for safe and clean was a problem, because sources of water were directed to the Campsite to serve tourists.

4.3.4 Supporting irrigation water

LMNP outreach programme had supported the improvement of socio-economies of adjacent communities in area of irrigated agriculture. For instance an interview with key informants from outreach department emphasized that:

“SCIP project had fully supported the establishment of irrigation canals from national park catchment areas to the adjacent communities in three of the four villages in Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Ward, and only in Majengo that they were depending on private sources of irrigation canal. Despite that fact canal support irrigational agriculture, but it also support conservation of the catchment areas which originated from the park area”.

The findings show that 70.8% of the respondents in all the four respondent villages responded that they had accessibility to water for irrigational farming. Through the irrigational canals the majority of people in the study area depend on it for irrigational agriculture as a main economic activity in the study area. An interview with key informants from the Outreach Department had the following to say that:

“As an organization we are not imposing anything, but rather we do what the community needs. The park normally works with the local communities to decide

on what they would like in order to improve their socio-economics. We normally sit with their representatives selected among them, and they present to us what the priorities of the local people are. Although we also support other projects, but our special focus is on education because if you educate people that means you give them a tool for improving their socio-economies. Also, the local communities are directly involved in the preparation of the GMP and also evaluation of CCS and SCIP through meetings. I can assure you with the currently SCIP and CCS approach we are reaching the local people and take their concerns and consideration because they are key stakeholders in conservation of the park". For the case of irrigational canal we plan our self because we want to preserve National Park catchment area".

These findings show that LMNP outreach programme has enabled improvement of local communities socio-economies by establishing irrigational canal as majority of the people depend on it to run their economy activities.

4.3.5 Supporting school infrastructures

The establishment of schools in Jangwani, Magadini and Migombani villages was supported by LMNP. In Jangwani village they supported establishment of one building for teachers' accommodation, four classrooms and desks. An interview with one of the key informants from the LMNP Outreach Department emphasized that:

"SCIP Project supported by LMNP through Outreach Department had supported construction of one building for accommodation of teachers' house and four classrooms and desks in 2007. Also, this year (2015), construction of three classrooms is in progress, we expect to receive them in early 2016, LMNP contributed 70% of the whole cost while communities contributed 30%, in terms of cash money, materials around their area and labourers service, we real appreciate their support".

The findings show that 50% of the respondents reported that establishment of schools in Jangwani, Magadini and Migombani villages was supported by LMNP outreach Programme outreach department. For instance, in Migombani and Magadini villages LMNP outreach Programme supported establishment of classrooms, school fences and provided desks. One of the key informants in Migombani Village said that:

“LMNP Outreach programme had been a blessing to them as they supported establishment of a fence for their school to protect pupils against wild animals like baboons and monkeys. Also they supported construction of four classrooms and provision of desks and chairs for those classes”.

The access to education and health was considered to be a basic human right which had been addressed in various national and international campaign and programme (URT, 2004). For instance, while poverty, diseases and ignorance have been branded the key enemies, Tanzania Vision 2025 targets at achieving high quality livelihood and creating a well-educated and learning society (URT, 2004). In line with this argument, the SDGs aim at ending poverty and hunger, achieving universal education and ensuring child and maternal health among its goals. However, through interview and document analysis it was realized that LMNP outreach programme had supported a number of education and health projects in 26 villages around the park. However, no other projects like water or health had been supported in the four villages selected for the study.

4.3.6 Supporting improvement of roads

Since it started in 1992 to know the SCIP fund had donated over TZS 370 million to support community projects in 26 villages around LMNP, including improvements of roads in Majengo and Migombani wards. SCIP fund is always set aside from recurrent budget from respective park (URT, 2004), the target communities then represent their request on the types of the project they needed by TANAPA contributed by 70% and

respective communities contributed 30%. Furthermore key informant from the Outreach Department said that:

“All funds from the parks collected from entry fees were sent to the headquarters which in turn decides on amount of funds to be used for SCIP activities on the respective parks”.

About 75% of the respondents from all the four villages of Mto wa Mbu and Migungani Wards reported that LMNP supported roads development. As they did rehabilitation of roads, which enabled them to run their daily activities in good manner, in support of this argument one key informant in Jangwani village commented that:

“LMNP through outreach programme have constructed the road because many tourists are passing on this road, so they don't want them to get bored, TANAPA has been involved in construction of roads depending on the need of the local communities.” TANAPA focuses on social kinds of projects like water, health, education and communication which collectively benefit and improve the welfare of the entire community and not individual persons”.

Also, another key informant in Migombani village reported that:

“Outreach programme supported rehabilitation of roads at rough road level in Migombani village which helps people in movements of goods and services. Roads help to transport vegetables, paddy, banana and maize from farm to market and to a great extent this supports socio- economies of the people adjacent to LMNP to a great extent”.

These findings show that LMNP outreach programme had supported well socio-economies of communities adjacent to LMNP because improvement of roads has made easier movement of goods and people around the study area and with neighbouring communities around their areas.

4.3.7 Supporting communication infrastructure

The findings show that 85% of the respondents in all the four villages responded that they had access to communication infrastructure which enabled the support for the improvement of their socio-economic aspect, especially in movement of goods and services from Mto wa Mbu to Arusha and Karatu. Personal observation from the field revealed that the area was being connected to all of the major telecommunication networks in the country which were are Vodacom, Zantel, Tigo, Airtel and internet services. These developments in the communication sector are facilitated by the development of National Park which supports tourism in the area because people need to keep in touch with their loved ones for many purposes. One of the key informants suggested that;

“National Park plans and Government are responsible for the improvement of communication infrastructure in the area”.

Another key informant who had been there for a long time commented that:

“It was because of national park we had good means of communication such as internet service and mobile communication. This is why we get a lot of tourists and for them to accomplish their pleasure they must communicate with their fellow”. You know tourist would prefer to visit areas where even environmental preservation it’s a problem, because they will not find animals, so we actually work to preserve our National Park area, this lead National Park to support improvement of communication services like internet cafe and Telecommunication like Vodacom, Airtel, Tigo and Zantel we all have here, and I tell you it’s because outreach programme”.

These findings reveal that LMNP outreach programme support in environmental conservation had facilitated improvement of communication, as they increase environmental conservation as a tool for tourist attraction.

4.4 Influence of Lake Manyara National Park Outreach Programme to Socio-economies of Local Communities

4.4.1 Disease reduction after Lake Manyara National Park outreach programme involvement in health service

The findings in Table 4 show that there were no reductions of diseases as a result of LMNP outreach programme involvement in health services; this was because no support had been provided by LMNP outreach programme in improvement of health service in all four villages. One of the key informants from outreach office commented that:

“We have a challenge of fund, amount of fund we receive for outreach activities varies from year to year due to the decline of number of tourists, but also outreach department is responsible for more than 26 villages adjacent to our National Park, thus why we chosen those others areas with exceptional of health because most of others private stakeholders invested in it”.

This reveals that LMNP outreach programme didn't achieve its objective of supporting adjacent local communities' health services by supporting establishment or providing any hospital facilities in the study area.

Table 4: Influence of LMNP Outreach Programme in Socio-economies of local communities

Service	Frequency	Percentage
Reduction of disease	0	0
Increase of enrolment/school	60	50
Environmental Conservation education/LMNP	110	92

The frequencies are based on multiple responses

4.4.2 Increase of enrolment in schools after LMNP Outreach Programme involvement in supporting education through Outreach Programme (SCIP and CCS) in communities adjacent to LMNP

The findings in Table 4 show that 50% of the respondents in all the four villages responded that there was an increase of enrolment due increase of number of classrooms

and desks donated by LMNP through outreach programme (SCIP and CCS). The access to education and health is considered to be a basic human right which has been addressed in various national and international campaigns and programme. The head teacher at Majengo Primary school commented that:

“There was increase in enrollment of students from one thousand (1000) in 2010 to one thousand and five hundred (1500) in 2015, this was because of support of LMNP on construction of four classrooms with desks, and also they then helped to establish a fence to control movement of animals inside the school environment”. “She added that not only that, but also they also supported us teachers in providing environmental conservation education such as tree nurseries, soil and water conservation, conservation education, fishponds, agroforestry and eco-tourism to our students”.

This reveals that LMNP outreach programme has enabled establishment of school infrastructure in the study area, which in turn led to the improvements of local communities socio-economies by supporting their better education, educating them on environment conservation and protecting National Park catchment areas

4.4.3 Influence of LMNP Outreach Programme on environmental conservation

The findings in Table 4 show that 92% of the respondents in all four the villages responded that outreach program had enabled them to conserve environment specifically LMNP surroundings. This was through conservation education such as tree nurseries, soil and water conservation, conservation education, fishponds, agroforestry and eco-tourism. The respondents are environmentally aware that, globally, there is dwindling of natural resources and that participation in conservation is the duty of everybody despite direct financial and economic benefits delivered by these resources. One respondent with this eco-centric mind underlined during the survey:

“I’m a conservator by nature. Therefore, I like conservation not because of the outreach programme; there are so many benefits we are getting from this park

here. Imagine if we clear all the forests in the water sources for instance, where do you think we can get water?”

These findings reveal that outreach programme had increase environmental conservation, as majority of respondents participated in environmental conservation activities including tree nurseries, soil and water conservation, conservation education, agroforestry and eco-tourism.

4.5 Sources of Income in Household/Communities Adjacent to LMNP

4.5.1 Crop sale

The findings show that 91.6% of the respondents were involved in crop products selling as the main source of income in their families. The major crops sold were banana, maize, rice, beans and vegetables, although main crops grown by the locals included rice, banana and vegetables due to the availability of water in the areas throughout the year making irrigation possible. This revealed that, through outreach programme, LMNP outreach programme had supported establishment of irrigation canals source from National Park catchment area to around farming area, which had also increase crop sale for the communities around the Park. According to URT (2015), Tanzania's economy is characterized by a large traditional rural sector and a small modern urban sector with agriculture being the primary economic activity, accounting for about 24.1% per cent of GDP and about 80 per cent of export earnings.

In terms of ranking priority, rank one accounted for 91.6% of respondents in all the four villages. This was due to the fact that the majority of respondents were engaged in crop production, while rank two was 5% of the respondents in all the four villages, rank three were 2.5% of all the respondents in all the four villages rank and rank four was 0.84% of respondents in all the four villages.

These findings reveal that through outreach activities which enabled improvement of roads has made easy enhancing crop sale by enabling people from different area inside and outside LMNP area to bought crops in communities adjacent to LMNP.

Table 5: Source of income

Source of income	Frequency	Percentage
Crop sale	110	91.6
Livestock sale	92	76.0
Business sale	95	79.0
Casual labour	4	3.3
Remittance	14	11.6
Employment through LMNP	2	1.7
Total	120	100

Table 6: Ranking on priority on source of income

Source	Rank	Frequency	Percentage
Crop sale	3	3	2.5
	1	110	91.6
	2	6	5.0
	4	1	0.8
Livestock sale	1	47	39.0
	2	43	36.0
	4	0	0.0
	3	30	25.0
Business	1	69	57.0
	2	26	22.0
	4	0	0.0
	3	25	21.0
Labour sale	1	69	58.0
	2	26	22.0
	4	0	0.0
	3	25	21.0
Remittance	2	5	4.2
	4	1	0.8
	3	4	4.0
	1	109	90.8
Employment by LMNP	2	2	1.71
	3	0	0.0
	4	0	0.0
	1	118	98.3

4.5.2 Business sale

The findings show that 79% of the respondents were engaged in business of manufactured commodities (Table 5). The main business activities were shops, curio shops and selling food, local beer, crops (vegetable and fruits) and livestock (goats, pigs, sheep and cattle). As one respondent commented:

“The curio shop business has helped me to at least educate my children, sisters and brothers. As you know us Africans as extended family we are have a lot of obligations to take care of, I am also helping my parents with several needs,” also apart from that we normally required to give our donation especially with the community projects like building of school classrooms or dispensary rooms. For example, last year all curio shops contributed money when there was construction of Mto wa Mbu Primary school classroom”.

During the interview an entrepreneurial woman cooking and selling local food and local beer to the tourists also said that:

“Apart from this job I am doing, I am also engaged in keeping local chickens, small scale agriculture and selling banana. Another respondent interviewed commented that: “Combining my benefits from this business of shop and other activities I am doing, I have built a house with good furniture and taken my children to school (two have already completed secondary school and one has gone to study nursing)”.

These findings reveal that LMNP through the outreach programme had supported the establishment and maintenance of roads in the study area and supported the flourishing of business.

4.5.3 Livestock sale

The findings show that 76% of the respondents in all the four villages were involved in livestock sales of cattle, goats, pigs, sheep and chickens. Livestock is scarce and

economically speaking not very important. Personal observation from the study area shows that most households did not keep large ruminants unlike small ruminant like, goats, sheep and pigs. Livestock are the main source of income, large scale livestock keeping was not undertaken in the surveyed villages because it had been mainly practised by the nomadic Maasai who are always on move in search for pastures and did not live in the Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards. This is because LMNP Policy doesn't allow grazing of livestock inside the park area or near the Wildlife Corridors. Ranking on priority on source of income, rank one accounted for 39% of respondents in all the four villages, while rank two consisted of 36% of respondents in all the four villages, and rank three consisted of 25% of respondents.

These findings show that LMNP outreach programme had changed mindset of communities adjacent to LMNP that they should not keep large number of livestock for the sake of preserving National Park catchment areas by facilitating establishment of irrigational canal so that people can invest more in irrigational agriculture than livestock keeping.

4.5.4 Remittances

Remittances are received mainly by parents of urban migrants' (older people living at home with their grand-children). Remittances are, relatively speaking, slightly higher among poor households (Ellis, 2000). The findings show that 11.6% of the respondents were receiving remittances from their relatives (Table 5). However, remittances were considered to be contributing less to household economy than other sources of income. Scoones (1998) identified three types of rural livelihood which include agricultural intensification, livelihood diversification including both paid employment and rural enterprises, and migration (including income generation and remittances). Some

respondents reported that they used remittance to support the outreach programme in contributing establishment of schools and roads, because they are supposed to contribute 30% of the project while the outreach department contributed 70% of the whole project.

4.5.5 Labour sale

The findings in Table 5 show that 3.3% of respondents were involved in casual labour. The casual labourers were temporarily employed based on the time of the year as the need arose; kinds of casual labour in study area were based mainly on tree planting activities. One respondent who had been working in National Park ten years ago commented that:

“Outreach Program hired Casual Labourers in planting trees especially during the rainy season. This programme is done under the supervision of Community Conservation service (CCS), for the aim of supporting environmental conservation. People hired for this activities are paid TZS 50000 per month.” Currently all of these people are not from the local area and the only way the park can provide employment to the local people of Mto wa Mbu and Majengo wards is to employ them in those area which don't demand highly educated people”.

These findings show that LMNP through outreach programme has provided casual labour to few people in communities adjacent to LMNP by establishing a campaign of planting trees each year to support environmental conservation through SCIP project.

4.5.6 Influence of outreach programme on household income

Income of individual respondents was measured in yearly basis which was the approximation of respondents' memories'. There is significant difference of increase of income before involvement in outreach programme and after involvement in outreach programme at ($p < .0.000$) (Table 7). Note that t value is (18.393), degrees of freedom are

119, mean decrease was 5.93, at a 95% confidence interval stretching from a lower bound of 5.285 to an upper bound of 65.568 (Table 7). Income mean of statistics score before intervention of outreach programme was 1.340, and the income mean score after outreach programme intervention was 1.933 (Table 7). Therefore, from the mean value there was significant increase of income on individual respondents from before involvement in outreach programme (prior to intervention of outreach programme) to after involvement of outreach programme (after intervention of outreach programme).

This implies that, despite the role of Government and Non-government organizations in supporting socio-economies of local communities adjacent to LMNP through various development Programme, the intervention of outreach Programme by LMNP in the study area through support in irrigation agriculture (in which 91.6% of people depend on it (Table 5)) by establishing irrigation channel from National Park to adjacent communities, but also improvement of roads by 75% in (Table 3) and communication by 85% in (Table 3) had provided conducive environment for development of business activities by 79% in (Table 5) by obtaining goods mainly from agricultural sector (banana, vegetables potatoes, maize and beans), easily transported through presence means of transport/roads and communication which enabled searching for market and simplifying communication in generally. All these had facilitated improvement of income of adjacent communities to LMNP after intervention of outreach Programme.

The following are the results of paired sample T-test comparing incomes of respondents of communities/household adjacent to LMNP before and after involvement in outreach Programme in socio-economic of adjacent communities.

Table 7: Paired sample T- test

	Paired Difference				95% CI of Difference		t	df.	Sig.(2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. D	SE.	Mean					
					Lower	Upper			
Paired Income before OP	5.93	3.549	32401		5.285	6.568	18.293	119	.000
Income after OP									
Pair 1 Income before OP	1.340	5.2	47563						
Income after OP	1.933	7.7	70463						

4.6 Attitude of Local Communities Adjacent to LMNP in Socio-economic Services

Supported by LMNP Outreach Programme

During the household survey the respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement on socio-economic services supported by LMNP through outreach programme (SCIP and CCS) based on strongly disagree(SD),disagree(D),neutral(N),agree(A), strongly agree(SA), has been summarized in Table 8.

Table 8 Attitude of local communities adjacent to LMNP in socio-economic**ServiceSupported by LMNP Outreach Programme**

Statement	SD	DS	N	A	SA
1. LMNP OP do not provide any kind of employment	0(0)	17(14.2)	43(35.8)	60(50)	0(0)
2. LMNP OP supported development of roads in your area	10(8.33)	9(7.5)	21(17.5)	80(66.7)	1(0.83)
3. LMNP OP had diversified household and community socio-economies choices and opportunities	38(31.8)	43(35.8)	39(32.5)	0(0)	0(0)
4. LMNP OP bring more economic benefits to the household and community level	0(0)	37(30.8)	53(44)	30(25)	0(0)
5. LMNP OP development resulted into more availability of educational and medical services	20(16.7)	30(25)	50(41.7)	20(16.7)	0(0)
6. LMNP OP development has created more jobs opportunities for local communities	33(27.5)	45(37.5)	42(34)	0(0)	0(0)
7. LMNP OP had enabled rise of household income	14(12)	15(13)	13(10)	78(65)	0(0)
8. LMNP OP development has resulted into increase prices of goods and services	13(10.8)	22(18.3)	5(4.2)	75(62.5)	5(4.2)
9. LMNP OP improves people's awareness of environmental Conservation	0(0)	0(0)	11(10)	50(41)	59(49)
10. Easier access of information on socio-economies	10(8.3)	15(12.5)	15(12.5)	75(62.5)	5(4.2)

NB: Number in bracket indicate percentage

4.6.1 LMNP OP do not provide any kind of employment

Table 8 shows that 60% of respondents strongly agreed that LMNP OP did not provide any kind of employment to adjacent communities, while 43% of the respondents agreed that LMNP OP did not provide any kind of employment to adjacent communities, and

17% of the respondents were neutral on whether LMNP OP did not provide any kind of employment to adjacent communities or not. One of the respondents commented that:

“It has been very difficult for us to be employed in LMNP departments, my son has completed his Tour guide studies but he has not succeeded yet to be employed since last year”.

These findings reveal that LMNP outreach programme has not been successfully in enhancing availability of permanent and temporarily employment for the communities adjacent to LMNP.

4.6.2 LMNP OP support development of roads in their areas

About that 8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that LMNP OP supported development of roads in their areas, while 7.5% of the respondents disagreed that LMNP OP supported development of roads in their areas, 17.5% of respondents were neutral on whether LMNP OP supported development of roads in their areas, 66.7% of the respondents agreed that LMNP OP supported development of roads in their areas, and only 0.83% of the respondents strongly agreed that LMNP OP supported development of roads in their areas (Table 8). Majority of respondents they had positive attitude on support of LMNP outreach programme improvement and rehabilitation of the roads in the study area. One of the respondents commented that:

“I have been here since 1980 before the establishment of outreach programme, I had seen how the outreach programme has help establishment and rehabilitation of our roads, previously our roads were not passable, but know we are enjoying, we caneasily transport our crops from farm areas to market, it’s all because of outreach programme that supported developments of roads infrastructure for communities adjacent to National Parks”.

These findings reveal that the LMNP outreach programme had tried to its level best to support improvement of roads in the study area.

4.6.3 LMNP OP had diversified households and community socio-economies choices and opportunities

About 31.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed that LMNP OP had diversified household and community socio-economies choices and opportunities, 35.8% of the respondents in all villages disagreed that LMNP OP had diversified household and community socio-economies choices and opportunities and 32.5% of the respondents were neutral on whether LMNP OP had diversified household and communities' socio-economies choices and opportunities or not, while 31.7% agreed that LMNP outreach programme has enabled the diversification of their household and community socio-economies choices (Table 8). In a FGD one of the respondents commented that:

“In all of the households we engaged in food crop production for subsistence and commercial, main type of crop cultivated include banana, rice, maize, beans and vegetable crops, but also we have other income generating activities includes seasonal labour, businesses(selling fruits and vegetables), village shops, Curio shop, mgahawa (local small restaurants), local beer brewing and formal employment”.

4.6.4 LMNP OP brought more economic benefits at the household and community level

About 31% of the respondents disagreed that LMNP OP brought more economic benefits at the household and community level, while 44% of the respondents were neutral whether LMNP brought more economic benefits at the household and community level in communities adjacent to LMNP or not, and 25% of the respondents agreed that LMNP OP brought more economic benefits to the household and communities (Table 8). In FGD one of the respondents commented that:

“For side Outreach programme has been of great important, because it was through it I am conducting my business of selling banana and vegetables,

irrigational canal established by National Park Outreach programme enabled me grow banana and vegetables which run my household income”.

These findings show that LMNP Outreach programme has enabled communities to benefit from it by their economic and social activities through SCIP and CCS programme.

4.6.5 LMNP OP had resulted into more availability of education and medical services

About 16.7% of the respondents strongly disagreed that LMNP OP development had resulted into more availability of education and medical services, while 25% of the respondents disagreed that LMNP OP development had resulted into more availability of education and medical services, 41.7% of respondents were neutral on whether LMNP OP development had resulted into more availability of education and medical services or not, and 16.7% of the respondents agreed that LMNP OP development had resulted into more availability of education and medical services (Table 8). The access to education and health is considered to be a basic human right which has been addressed in various national and international campaign and program. Tanzania Vision 2025 aim at achieving high quality livelihood and creating a well-educated and learning society (URT, 2004), in line with this argument the SDGs aim at ending poverty and hunger, achieving universal education and ensuring child and maternal health among its goals. Therefore if carefully planned and properly channeled the benefits delivered from LMNP OP can assist in the government’s efforts of ensuring that the local communities can have access to health and education services.

4.6.6 LMNP OP had created more job opportunities for local communities adjacent to LMNP

Findings in Table 8 show that 26% of the respondents strongly disagreed that LMNP OP developments had created more job opportunities for local communities, while 37.5% of the respondents disagreed that LMNP OP developments had created more job opportunities

for local communities adjacent to LMNP, 34% of respondents had neutral attitude on LMNP OP developments had created more job opportunities for local communities adjacent to LMNP Outreach programme and only 1.66% of the respondents agreed that LMNP OP developments had created more job opportunities for local communities adjacent to LMNP. During the FGD one of the respondents commented:

“In our meeting with head of outreach department in 2014, he tell us National park through outreach department is responsible to employ local communities adjacent to National Park on temporarily base, but we wonder even the security and gardeners are people who are residing in our areas, they are somehow demoralizing us in participating in environment conservation activities around the National Park for this case”.

These findings reveal that LMNP Outreach programme LMNP Outreach programme has not supported the provision of permanent or temporarily employment for the people surrounding LMNP, but few people benefited from casual labour.

4.6.7 LMNP OP had enabled rise of house hold income

Study findings in Table 8 show that 12% of the respondents in four villages of Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards strongly disagreed that LMNP OP had enabled rise of house hold income, while 13 % of the respondents in four villages of Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards disagreed that LMNP OP had enabled rise of household income Magadini village. About 10% of the respondents from four villages of Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards had neutral attitude that LMNP OP has enabled rise of house hold income or not, and 65% of the respondents from four villages of Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards agreed that LMNP OP had enabled rise of house hold income. One responded emphasized that:

“Since LMNP Outreach programme established irrigational canal from the Park catchment area to our surrounding’s farms, crop harvest has increase twice, this has also led to increase income in our families as we increase income from

irrigational farming in crops like banana, paddy and vegetables, which had also increase business activities”.

These findings reveal that LMNP outreach programme facilitated increase of households' income by supporting establishment of irrigation canal which supported the main economy activities of the study area which is irrigational agriculture.

4.6.8 LMNP OP development has resulted into increase prices of goods and services

Findings in Table 8, 54% of the respondents agreed that LMNP OP development had resulted into increase prices of goods and services, and 2% of the respondents strongly agreed that LMNP outreach Programme development had resulted into increase of prices of goods and services. Further findings show that 13% of the respondents strongly disagreed that LMNP OP development had resulted into increase prices of goods and services while, 18% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that National Park development had resulted into increase prices of goods and services, 13% of the respondents in four villages of Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards have neutral attitude that LMNP OP development had resulted into increase of prices of goods and services. One respondent commented that:

“Because of Lake Manyara National Park outreach department, this area is a popular tourist destination; therefore it has led to increasing the price of goods because they are sure even if the local doesn't buy them the tourists buy”. In many cases, National Park destinations are considered to be the places where the cost of living is very high as compared to non-National Park destination areas. For instance, it is believed that the cost of living in Arusha as the popular tourism destination city on the northern tourism country is high when compared with other cities in the country”.

These findings show that LMNP outreach Programme supported the increase of price of goods and services in the study area as it enabled establishment of roads which enhance movement of people inside and outside the LMNP area for commercial activities.

4.6.9 LMNP OP improves people's awareness of environmental conservation

Findings in Table 8 show that 49% of the respondents strongly agreed that LMNP OP improves people's awareness of environmental Conservation and 41% of the respondents agreed LMNP OP improves people's awareness of environmental Conservation; this was through conservation education such as tree nurseries, soil and water conservation, conservation education, fishponds, agroforestry and eco-tourism. In order to raise local conservation awareness the LMNP outreach Programme provide conservation education through video shows, discussions, meeting, posters and brochures, education materials, and study tours. Also 11% of respondents in all the four villages had neutral attitude whether LMNP outreach program provide conservation education communities adjacent to LMNP or not. For instance one of the responding respondents commented that:

“Our village leaders have given a study tour to Serengeti national parks; students are now visiting our park and learning a lot about the conservation issues”. Before outreach Programme we didn't have such a tour, which help us to know importance of our National Parks”.

Furthermore 10% of the respondents in four villages of Mto wa mbu and Majengo had neutral attitude on support of LMNP OP improves people's awareness of environmental Conservation (Table 8). Village executive in Majengo wards commented that:

“For example Mto wa Mbu CTE has environmental and conservation education project called ECOWAS covering all the area in the rift valley. The project focuses on planting tree on open areas but also conserving the forested areas outside the park in collaboration with AWF. About 30 local youth are hired and paid TZS 50000 per month for the duty they are doing. The enterprise also has another project of planting Acacia trees in the open area in order to block the wind which destroys banana trees. They have established a nursery preparing native trees whereby among the package offered to the tourists includes the planting of trees. When the tourists visits the enterprises they plant trees and gets a picture and after a certain period of time pictures of the trees are again taken and sent to respective

tourist who planted the tree. In many cases the CTE takes good care of the trees in order not to disappoint the tourists this in turn has raised awareness of the local people. The CTE is also responsible for planting native trees in the corridors outside the park so that it provides food for the migratory animals. The enterprise also collaborates with national parks outreach department in any environmental conservation campaign like planting of trees around the park”.

4.6.10 Easier accessing information on socio-economies because of LMNP outreach programme

The findings in Table 8, show that 10% of the respondents in Mto wa Mbu and Majengo Wards strongly disagreed that LMNP outreach Programme had led to Easier access to information on socio-economies, 12.5% of the respondents in disagreed that LMNP outreach Programme had led to easier access to information on socio-economies, 12.5% of respondents had neutral attitude that LMNP outreach Programme had led to easier accessing information on socio-economies, 62.5% of the respondents agreed that LMNP outreach Programme had led to easier access to information on socio-economies and 4% of the respondents strongly agreed that LMNP outreach Programme had led to easier access to information on socio-economies.

4.7 Overall Attitude of Respondents towards the LMNP Outreach Programme

Findings in Table 9 show that 18% of respondents had positive attitude on support of Lake Manyara National Park on provision of social services (Table 9). These probably were respondents who supported that, LMNP outreach Programme had supported establishment and rehabilitation of services such as school infrastructure in Jangwani Primary school and Mto wa Mbu Primary school, roads in Jangwani, Magadini and Majengo villages and establishment and maintenance of irrigation infrastructures. Furthermore, findings in Table 9 shows that 35% of respondents had neutral attitude on whether LMNP outreach

Programme supported the provision of social services for communities adjacent to National Park or not. On the hand 47% of respondents had negative attitude towards the support LMNP outreach Programme in provision of social services to communities adjacent to National Park.

Table 9: Overall attitude of respondent towards LMNP

Categories	Score	Percentage
Positive	30-50	18
Neutral	25-30	35
Negative	10-24	46.6

The interpretation of the findings shows that outreach Programmes of LMNP do not provide adequate services to local communities. This is following the majority (47%) had negative attitudes towards the services provided by the park.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

- i. Based on the findings of the study it is concluded that, LMNP policy and guidelines are not well stipulated to cover the vast areas of LMNP interest. This includes clear definition of targeted SCIP and CCS communities, the words ‘surrounding’, ‘adjacent’ and ‘neighbouring’ have been used interchangeably causing confusion on what is the proper definition of target community, which in turn leads to poor identification of target SCIP and CCS villages in socio-economies of people in the study, addressing administration problem and corruption in implementation of SCIP and CCS on socio-economies adjacent communities.

- ii. On the basis of the findings it is also concluded that LMNP outreach programme had contributed enough in supporting establishment of irrigation water, roads rehabilitation and establishment, communication improvement and supporting the establishment and supplying school infrastructures in communities adjacent to LMNP in the study area, but many efforts are needed in supporting health service, safe and clean water and secondary education which had not given any priority in study area because of financial deficits.

- iii. The findings show that results from Paired sample T-test on support for LMNP outreach programme through SCIP and CCS in income of adjacent communities was significant, that means LMNP outreach programme had supported income of local communities adjacent to LMNP by establishing

irrigation canal which support main income generating activities in study area which is irrigated agriculture.

- iv. In view of the attitude of local communities on service supported by LMNP outreach programme it is concluded that majority of respondents had negative attitude on LMNP outreach programme service supported, also majority of respondents had neutral attitude and few respondents had positive attitude on LMNP outreach programme service supported, this was because the Outreach department office was not well communicated with communities, Park staff and management practices are not sensitive to the local people/community needs and interests and therefore causing the obvious negative attitude towards service support by LMNP outreach programme to local communities.

5.2 Recommendations

- i. LMNP/TANAPA should make clear demarcation in their Policies in addressing challenge that had been facing them including Corruption and embezzlement, and Political interference in SCIP and CCS budget by diverting the outreach funds to political campaigns and running Uhuru Torch.
- ii. LMNP/TANAPA Board has the responsibility of ensuring that political interference does not undermine the philosophy of the outreach programme, particularly in the identification and implementation of projects.
- iii. TANAPA/LMNP need to solicit more funding from external sources (e.g. international conservation agencies) for implementing OP plans).

- iv. Furthermore, the contribution from local communities remains to be a problem by failing to contribute or refusing to contribute as per SCIP guidelines. Local communities need to be encouraged to give their share as per SCIP guidelines. This can only be possible if awareness campaigns on this aspect have to be intensified.
- v. LMNP should improve the outreach department administration and management practices which were not sensitive to the local people/community needs and interests which causing the obvious negative attitude towards outreach programme in supporting socio-economies of communities adjacent to it.
- vi. Despite the good intention of LMNP in improving socio-economies of communities adjacent to it by implementing SCIP related projects, SCIP implementation seems to have lost direction and local communities see TANAPA/LMNP as a donor and not a partner in development and implementation of some of the projects, as were implemented simply because they use a top-down approach instead of bottom-up. So outreach department should increase local communities' participation in SCIP and CCS projects.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Household Questionnaire Survey

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES INSTITUTE (DSI)



Aplonary Damiano (Master of Rural Development)

Research Title: The role of Lake Manyara National Park outreach programme in socio-economies of local communities: In Monduli District, Tanzania”

Phone: +255752432469

E-mail: aplonaryd@gmail.com

My name is Aplonary Damiano a Postgraduate student at Sokoine University of Agriculture, Master in rural development. I am conducting a research on the role of LMNP outreach programme in socio-economies of adjacent local communities to it. I kindly ask you to participate in this research.

CONFIDENTIALITY

I am going to ask you some very personal question, your answer are completely confidential with any of the information you provide. Your honest answer to this question will help me understand the role of LMNP outreach programme in your socio-economies and assist Government, Policy makers and institutions in improving your socio-economies.

SECTION A. Demographic Characteristics of Respondent

1. Sex: - ☐ M ☐ F (Tick one)

2. Marital statuses

☐ Married ☐ Single ☐ Divorced ☐ Widower

3. How many are you in the household.....
4. How old are you
5. Place of origin (Tick one)
- ☐ Here local
- ☐ Immigrant (please go to question 6 and 7)
6. What motivated you come to Mto wa Mbu? (Please explain)
-
-
7. For how long did you stay in Mto wa Mbu?Years.
8. What is level of your education? (Tick one)
- ☐ Primary School (Number of years)
- ☐ Secondary School (Number of years)
- ☐ College (Number of years)
- ☐ University (Number of years)
- ☐ No formal education
9. In your societies are there tribes which are ant-education?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
10. If yes, why?
-
-
11. Are you preferring the use of herbal medicine than Hospital medicine?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
12. If yes, why?
-
-
13. Are you practicing early marriage in your family?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. If yes, why?

.....

15. Is there any mobility for services?

☐ Yes ☐ No

16. If yes, Why?

.....

.....

SECTION B. I: IDENTIFY SERVICES SUPPORTED BY LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK OUTREACH PROGRAM IN SOCIO-ECONOMIES OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Please tick the relevant answer

1. What is your occupation?

☐ National Park related work

☐ Farmer/Peasant

☐ If other (Please specify)..... (Go to question 2)

2. If the answer above is other, is it because of the present of LMNP outreach programme?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Do you have access to health services? (Tick one)

☐ Yes ☐ No

(i). It was established by whom?

☐ Government

☐ National Park

☐ If other (please specify).....

4. Do you have access to safe and clean water?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(i).Who supported its establishment?

☐National Park

☐ Government

☐If other (please specify).....

5. Do you have school in your area?

☐Yes ☐ No

(i).who supported its establishment?

☐National Park

☐ Government

☐If other (please specify).....

6. Are you able to pay school bills?

☐Yes ☐ No

7. What is the situation of employment opportunities in era of LMNP outreach programme?

☐ Good ☐Bad

☐If other(Please explain.....)

8. If good, how?

9. Does the improvement of roads supported by LMNP outreach programme?

☐Yes..... ☐ No..... (Tick one)

☐ If other (Please explain.....)

10. If yes, how?

11. What is the support of LMNP outreach programme in water supply in your area?

☐ Good ☐Bad (Tick one)

12. If good, how?

13. Does LMNP outreach programme support supply of irrigational water?

14. If yes, how.....

15. What is the support of LMNP outreach programme in communication infrastructure in your area?

☐ Good ☐Bad (Tick one)

16. If good, how?.....

B.II: INFLUENCE OF LMNP OUTREACH PROGRAMME IN SOCIO-ECONOMIES OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Tick the relevant answer

8. Is there any reduction of diseases in communities after LMNP outreach programme involvement in health services support?

☐ Yes ☐ No

9. If yes, how?

10. Is there any increase inschools enrolment after the support of LMNP outreach programme in education?

☐ Yes..... ☐ No..... (Tick one)

11. If yes, how?

12. Is there any increase in environmental conservation educationafter support of LMNP outreach programme?

13.☐ Yes..... ☐ No..... (Tick one)

14. If yes, how?

15. Source of income by communities before and after involvement of LMNP outreach programme

TYPES OF SOURCE OF INCOME	BEFORE	AFTER
Crop sale		
Livestock sale		
Business		
Labour sale		
Employment		
Remittance		
Others(specify)		

16. Do you think that your possession of above source of income is because of National Park related work?

☐ Yes..... ☐ No..... (Tick one)

☐ If other(Please explain.....)

17. If yes, how?

**B.III: ATTITUDE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES ON LMNP OUTREACH
PROGRAMME TOWARDS THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT**

Circle one number based on whether you strongly agree (SA), agree (A), undecided (UD), disagree (DA) or strongly disagree (SD) with the statement.

Please Circle one number on each line

Statement regarding to services provided by LMNP	SD 1	D 2	N 3	A 4	SA 5
1. LMNP OP do not provide any kind of employment					
2. LMNP OP support development of roads in our areas					
3. LMNP OP has diversified households and community socio-economies choices and opportunities.					
4. LMNP OP brings more economic benefit to the households and community level.					
5. LMNP OP developments have resulted into more availability of education and medical services.					
6. LMNP OP developments have created more job opportunities for local community.					
7. LMNP OP has enabled rise of house hold income					
8. LMNP OP development has resulted into increased prices of goods and services					
9. LMNP OP improves people's awareness of environmental Conservation					
10 It is easier to access information valuable to our socio- economies service because of LMNP OP development					

Appendix 2: Checklist of Items for Key Informant

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES INSTITUTE (DSI)



Aplonary Damiano (Master of Rural Development)

Research Title: The role Lake Manyara National Park outreach programme in socio-economies of local communities: In Monduli District, Tanzania”

Phone: +255752432469

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CONFIDENTIALITY

I am going to ask you some very personal question, your answer are completely confidential with any of the information you provide. Your honest answer to this question will help me understand the role of LMNP outreach programme in your socio-economies and assist Government, Policy makers and institutions in improving your socio-economies.

CHECKLIST OF ITEMS FOR KEY INFORMANT

B. II. EXISTING WILDLIFE POLICY FOR LMNP

1. What is your position at LMNP?

☐ Warden Park Officer (Tick one)

☐ Outreach Park Officer

☐ If other (Please specify)

.....

2. National Park Policy and adjacent communities' socio-economies

3. In which way LMNP outreach programme support communities' socio-economies

6. Reviewing documents of LMNP indicating the existing policy

(a). Policy reviewing (Specifying on National Parks roles on provision of socio-economic services to adjacent communities).

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

Appendix 3: A checklist for Village Authorities and Key informants

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES INSTITUTE (DSI)



Aplonary Damiano (Master of Rural Development)

Research Title: The role of Lake Manyara National Park outreach programme in socio-economies of local communities: In Monduli District, Tanzania”

Phone: +255752432469

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I am going to ask you some very personal question, your answer are completely confidential with any of the information you provide. Your honest answer to this question will help me understand the role of LMNP outreach programme in your socio-economies and assist Government, Policy makers and institutions in improving your socio-economies

Interview checklist - Village Authorities and Key informants

1. The number of households, local population, ethnicity and reason for local immigration.
2. Main socio-economies activities of the local communities.
3. Socio-economic influence of National Park to the local communities (positive like community livelihood assets and negative like criminality, alcoholism, vandalism, prostitution, cultural erosion etc.).
4. LMNP outreach programme role in education and water services
5. National Park participation in decision making regarding health services improvement

6. Your opinion i.e. what should be done to improve the contribution National Park to sustainable local livelihood.
8. Anything you would like to add or discuss?

Thank you for your time and participation in the interview!!

Appendix 4: A checklist for the focus group discussion

1. National Park and communities
2. National Park with health sector in your area
3. National Park provide with employment opportunities
4. Support for water services
5. National Park developments with education sector
6. Socio-cultural aspect and socio-economies development in your area
7. National Park development in your area and roads improvement

Thank you for your time and participation in the interview!!