

BRIEF REPORT ON PIMA PROJECT RESULTS DISSEMINATION

-PIMA is an international interdisciplinary collaboration involving University College London (UCL), the University of Copenhagen, Imperial College London, the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and the Tanzania Natural Resources Forum.

-In 2014 and 2015 PIMA collected household level information through surveys and wealth ranking exercises in WMA and non-WMA villages that are more or less similar so as to compare households and villages before and after WMA implementation and to study ways that WMAs have changed ecosystem health and people's wellbeing.

-The information was gathered in 42 villages both inside and outside 6 WMAs (3 in the North and 3 in the South). This report is about dissemination work in the 3 WMAs Southern of Tanzania i.e. NALIKA in Tunduru, MBARANGANDU in Namtumbo and MAGINGO in Liwale.

NALIKA WMA - Tunduru

-Nalika WMA is part of the Selous-Niassa wildlife corridor. The WMA borders Selous Game Reserve and Muhewesi Forest Reserve to the North and Isasawala Forest Reserve to the South.

-The PIMA survey was conducted in FOUR WMA villages Mbungulaji, Darajambili, Kindamba and Ndenyende, and THREE non-WMA villages (controls) were Nangunguru, Mtengashari and Kitalo.

-The main issue in the all WMA villages mentioned by participants during the report dissemination was crop damage by wildlife particularly elephants.

-The situation was worse in Mbungulaji village, elephants were in the village when we were there for report dissemination.

-In the non-WMA villages crop damage was more or less the same as during PIMA survey and was mostly done by baboons and monkeys.

-In Mtengashari their main concern was pastoralists (Sukuma and Mang'ati) graze their cattle in the farmlands.

MBARANG'ANDU WMA - Namtumbo

-Mbarang'andu WMA is among the five WMA in Solous-Niassa wildlife corridor. The area borders Selous Game Reserve in the North and in the South with Mozambique. On the Eastern side, the WMA is bordering Ludewa and Mbinga districts.

-The WMA has one investor in operation i.e. a hunting company known as Game frontiers of Tanzania limited.

-Currently, the WMA is reviewing its constitution

-The FOUR WMA villages surveyed by PIMA were Kitanda, Nambecha, Kilimasera and Songambe. The non-WMA villages were Mputa, Naikesi and Chengena.

-In most of WMA and non-WMA villages, people reported crop damage is the same, mostly done by elephants, some mentioned elands as well are damaging farms with pigeon peas.

-In Nambecha village people also complains about Hyena and Lions prey on their livestock.

-In Chengena village, participants asked if it's possible for them to join the WMA as well since they have seen the benefits that member villages are getting from the WMA particularly nice village office buildings and the revenue.

MAGINGO WMA - Liwale

-Magingo WMA is located in Liwale district. It's bordering the Selous Game Reserve in the West and North-west while on the East there is Mitombati village.

-The WMA has two investors in operation i.e. Ayman hunting company and White lion safaris.

-The WMA villages surveyed were Mpigamiti, Barikiwa, Kimambi and Mirui, the non-WMA villages were Ngongowele, Mkutano, Kipelele and Zinga kibaoni in Kilwa district.

-People in Barikiwa and Mpigamiti said crop damage is worse now compared with the time of PIMA survey, and is mostly done by wildpigs and baboons. Also few people reported that Elephants raided some of the farms in Mpigamiti.

-Other villages reported no change in crop damage.

General Observations and Comments

-Many people from the Districts and in the villages were excited and very thankful for PIMA to bring the report back to the villages that were surveyed. Also people in some of the villages were asking if PIMA would bring any help/aids to them given the report results shows they are poor and crop damage is high.

-In general crop damages seems to be worse in Tunduru villages compared to other two districts. Elephants were the biggest concern in all WMA villages in Tunduru. In Liwale district Wildpigs and Baboons do most of the crop damage and very few people mentioned elephants damaging the farms.

-The work took much longer and was a bit difficult especially in Namtumbo and Liwale due to transport issue.

-There were also few complains from the participants about the allowance of TSh 30,000/= per village being small.



Fig 1: Outside Nambecha village office.



Fig 2: Ngongowele village



Fig 3: Mtengashari village office.