



# Examining livelihoods impacts of WMAs

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## Purposes

- Explain major results from the PIMA livelihoods research focusing on land, livestock, access to natural resources, revenues and own-reported wellbeing
- Compare findings from PIMA with other research on WMAs
- Provide policy recommendations

## What do WMAs do?

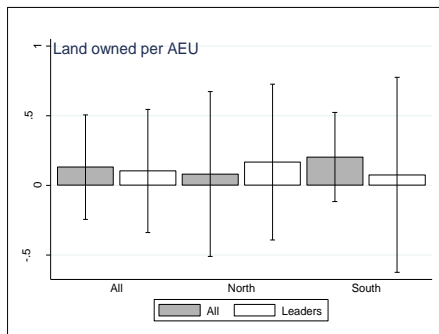


## A word on method

- App. 2,000 HHs
- Stratified random sampling
  - Elites (10)
  - Very poor (10)
  - Others (20)
- Questionnaire
- ODK



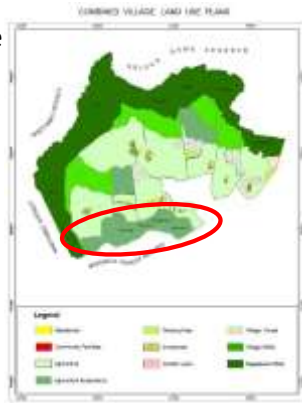
## ATET estimate land ownership



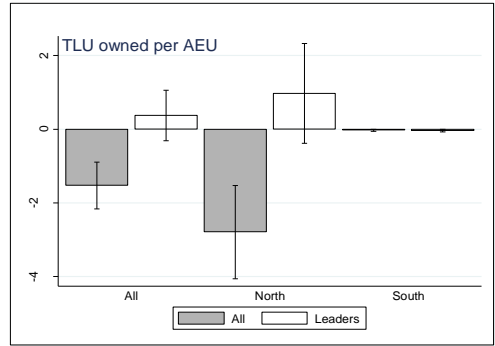
## A control example



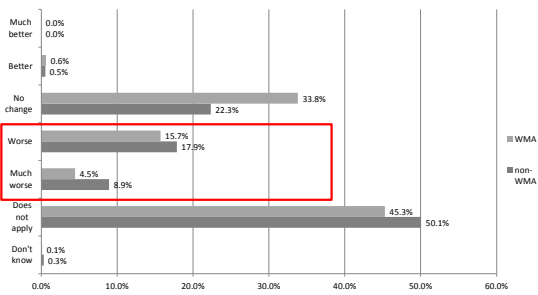
A treatment example



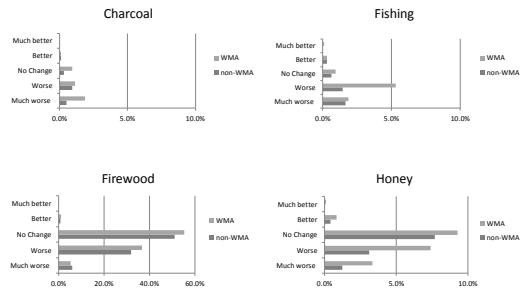
ATET estimate livestock ownership



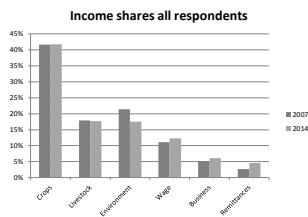
Own reported development in access to grazing over the period 2007-2014



Own reported development in access to natural resources over the period 2007-2014



Portfolio score on income sources

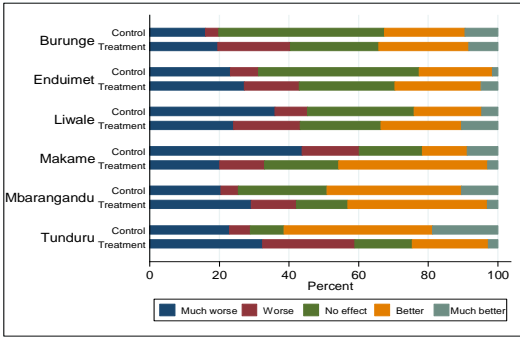


ATET on income sources

Variable	All	North	South
Crop income			
Livestock income	-0.018**	-0.051***	0.017**
Environment income	-0.011*		-0.022**
Wage income		0.026*	
Business income			0.015**
Remittances income			



Perceived change in wildlife crop damage 2007 - 2014



WMA revenues

WMA	Revenues
Burunge	Annual revenue for each village increased from around USD 1,660 in 2007 to around USD 19,100 in 2015.
Enduimet	Annual revenue for each village increased from around USD 1,200 in 2008 to around USD 8,250 in 2015.
Makame	First revenues for Makame WMA came in at the end of 2013 and amounted to 15,000 USD
Liwale	In 2013 and 2014 around USD 1,000 were distributed to each village by the District.
Mbarangandu	Donor contributions to WMA villages from a hunting outfitter and a mining company amounted to USD 28,000 in 2012 and USD 33,000 in 2015. Mbarangandu villages received around USD 1,000 annually from the AA in the last three years
Tunduru-Nalika	Tunduru-Nalika villages received around USD 250 annually from the AA in the last three years

WMA revenues

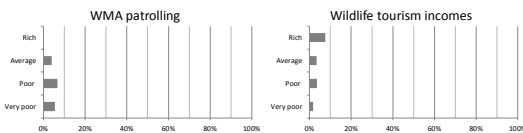
- Only Burunge and Enduimet earn substantial revenues
- All WMAs remain heavily subsidized by outsiders
- Revenue income reaching the WMAs cut short by:
  - 35% tax on photographic tourism revenues
  - Investors refusing to pay or delaying payment
- Development potential of WMA revenues diminished by:
  - App. half of revenue covers admin and patrolling (focus on anti-poaching)
  - Most WMAs span villages that have little wildlife but get an equal share of the revenue

WMA public financing

- "Has the WMA reduced your homestead's contribution to the following public development projects?"
- Average for school, village office, health centre, road and water

WMA	% 'yes'
Burunge	64%
Enduimet	56%
Makame	1%
Liwale	38%
Mbarangandu	70%
Tunduru	42%

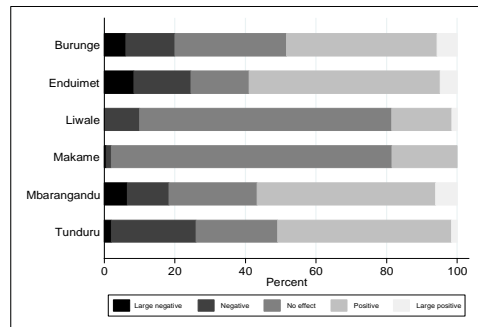
WMA related direct incomes



WMA allowances

Of the 116 respondents reporting WMA allowances, 107 were 'leaders', i.e. WMA representatives, VGS, sub-village chairmen, and village, ward and district councilors.

"Overall, how would you say that the WMA has affected your personal wellbeing since WMA establishment until now?"



## Policy recommendations

- GoT could forfeit its share of the revenues to favor villages by, for instance, doing away with the 35% tax on non-consumptive tourism revenues
- At WMA level the sharing of revenues could be changed to favor villages that bear the brunt of the costs and/or villages that do not contribute important corridor functions could be excluded
- WMA management plans and land use regulations should respect local livelihoods needs, including allowing non-extractive uses such as grazing in northern Tanzanian pastoralist areas and beekeeping in southern Tanzanian forested areas
- GoT could support AAs in rule enforcement against political and economic elites, such as tourism operators