

Effectiveness of human-wildlife conflicts management strategies in villages surrounding serngeti strategies in villages surrounding Serengeti national park, Tanzania

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The study aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the human-wildlife management strategies in the villages adjacent to the Serengeti National Park. Specifically, the study looked on the nature, types and causes of human-wildlife conflict, to examine the human-wildlife management strategies and to explore the local people perception about the effectiveness of human-wildlife management strategies. This study employed qualitative research design where data were collected through Key Informants Interviews, Focus Group Discussions and observation. The information obtained were analyzed using content and narrative analysis and some were presented in tabular form. This study found that human-wildlife conflicts are caused by numerous factors and differ in terms of their origin, in most cases the study found that human-wildlife conflict is caused by the existing competition over shared resources between wildlife and village communities; it is further intensified by increasing both human and wildlife population resulting into competition of shared and limited resources such as grazing land and water resources. Different human-wildlife management strategies have been employed by villagers and the strategies are determined by its practicability, cheapness and its effectiveness; however most strategies being employed found to be less effective in solving the problem, moreover the effective strategies were found to be expensive; these are such as the use of electric fences, and modernized technologies. Thus, call for conservationist actors to support these strategies in order to minimize the existing problem. Finally, this study concludes that in order to mitigate the conflicts arising from human-wildlife, financial capital is needed to be invested to the local management strategies; also the modern strategies like the electric fencing should be applied. These can help in resolving the growing concerns of human-wildlife conflicts. Moreover, for the effectiveness of the local management strategies, this study recommends the following: training and support to the existing local management strategies and holding regular meetings with the management authority of Serengeti National Park and the local people in order to raise the awareness about animal behavior.