

Environmental Conservation for Wildlife and Community Enterprise (ECOWICE)

PROVISION OF INCENTIVES THROUGH CONSERVATION BASED MARKET

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Biodiversity loss and conservation in Tanzania

Current rate of biodiversity loss;

• Very serious such that it overcome existing conservation approaches

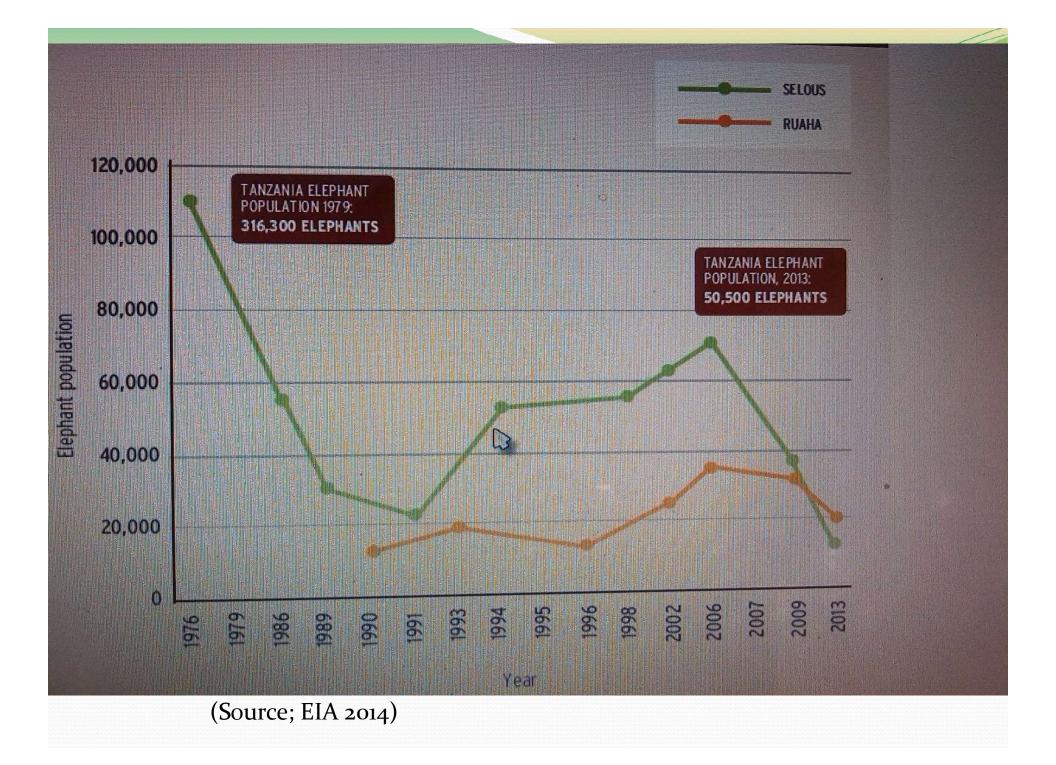


Biodiversity loss cont.....

Poaching;

 Alarming extinction of different species i.e. Elephant and rhino.





Biodiversity loss cont.....

Habitat destruction;

• Tree cutting for charcoal, timber production and firewood.



Biodiversity loss cont.....

Efforts to reduce;

 Cannot keep pace with the increasing demand on biological resources.



Poverty

Main reason for local people to hunt and cut trees illegally;

• To obtain quick cash for sustaining their needs



Our response toward this;

• Arresting, imprisoning or sometimes killing them.



This can be the solution;

But imagine if it could be you;

- Staying from morning to evening without a shilling for Kerosene, salt and clothes
- Paying medical treatment for your pregnant wife, paying school fees and school uniforms for your children.

 Don't forget about Poor crop productivity due to limited infertile land and destruction by wild animals.

Will you sit and see how your family is starving?

• The answer is absolutely no.

- We can defend ourselves that we are not the cause of their poverty, But;
- Are we not the ones who evicted them from their vast land which they might cultivate and harvest more?
- Are we not the ones who restrict them to hunt and collect firewood?

Reacting toward this;

 Hunting and cutting trees illegally and sometimes convinced easily by illegal traders of biological resource to hunt wild animals

At early times;

- They managed to conserve wildlife while cultivating, hunting, collecting firewood and keeping livestock .
- That's why when we were born we found a lot of biodiversity surviving.

Incentives

- To comfort and motivate local people to conserve biodiversity
- Park outreach programs and WMAs (community level), provide incentives such as building schools, dispensaries, books e.t.c. at

Expectations;

• The whole community to become motivated and conserve wildlife.

Remember; the community is very diverse;

- Not all people will directly benefit from building school.
- Even when benefiting, they will still need to buy school uniform and pay school fees.

Before providing these incentives;

- We must think first on the reason of people to enter in the bush and hunt or cut tree.
- Instead of spending a lot of resources for supporting the community which later return to the bush to look for cash.

People enter into the bush mostly for cash benefits, if so;

- Why don't we integrate these incentives with cash benefits?
- We need to do it.

- Provision of skills for alternative income generating activities;
- Inaccessibility and lack of market is a very big challenge to villagers (Sengelela 2013).
- Most villages are very far from the highway, inaccessible roads which is difficult for villagers to sell their crops.

- Alternatively they sell their crops to local traders at a very disappointing price.
- This has discouraged villagers and most of them return to use wildlife as an alternative to obtain quick cash.

Conservation based market

Solving the problem of market;

- Provision of incentives through market by addressing conservation interests.
- Every body in the community is engaged
- The community will recognize the value of biodiversity and will be motivated to conserve biodiversity.

ECOWICE model of conservation based market

- i. Training for Alternative income generating activities
- Example; Mushroom farming and poultry
- Help to reduce pressure on land use.

ii. Training for Sustainable farming methods;For food security and income;

- Use of organic manure from mushroom farming residues and agro forestry tree leaves.
- Use of legume cover crops i.e beans to reduce weeds and improve soil fertility.

- Intercropping with agro forestry tree species to increase soil fertility.
- Fire break around farms to prevent from burning.
- Crops rotation between cereals and legume crops

Household registration and contract

- Register each household in the village.
- ECOWICE members sign special written contract which require them to;
- a. Abandon illegal utilization of wildlife resources.
- b. Surrender firearms, snares and chainsaw.

Price arrangement

Arrangement of a fair buying price under the following conditions;

- The enterprise survival
- Competition with other markets
- Contribution from protected areas.

Fair price

- It is the price which is higher compared to normal market price containing income generated from wildlife;
- It addresses the economic value of biodiversity.

Buying of crops and selling finished products.

Buying process

- Both ECOWICE and non-ECOWICE members to satisfy industry demand.
- However, ECOWICE members have a fair price while non-ECOWICE members, normal market price.

Processing activities

- Local industry for processing and packaging;
- Machines to produce maize flour and rice. Processing of mushroom .
- Packaging of products into special bags that with special brand name of threatened species i.e.' *save elephant!* to emphasizes conservation to consumers.

Transportation

- Trucks to transport products to consumers in urban.
 Selling strategies
- Sells and marketing team to prepare different sales and promotion plans ensure that goods of the enterprise are sold in the country and internationally.

Profit

 Used to buy crops, expanding the enterprise technology and paying salaries.

Sustainability

- Fairness in pricing and offering; To ensure high volume of crops from villagers that will satisfy processing industry demand.
- **Grants finding;** Donors, organizations and any individual interested in conservation and development.
- Membership contribution

Conservation gains

- Decrease in illegal utilization of wildlife resources.
- Surrender snares and firearms
- Promotion of environmental friendly farming practices i.e sustainable farming methods and mushroom farming.
- Provision of clear intelligence information

Development gains

- Market assurance with fair price
- High crop productivity
- Employment.
- Women empowerment

CURRENT PROJECT-Mushroom project at Magadu Village

Aims;

- To train members
- To study the market

Why mushroom cultivation?

- Alternative income generating activity
- Environmental cleaner (maize cobs, rice straw, banana leaves e.t.c).
- Require small piece of land
- Little or no use of pesticides and herbicides
- Require small capital to run
- Short production cycles

Mushroom house construction

On September 2014 with a initial capital contributed by members



Cultivation



Harvesting and post harvest handling

First flush (3 months); **108 kgs** Expected harvest per year; **432 kgs**





Packaging

 Packaged mushrooms with brand name 'save elephant', the threatened specie.



Sells and Marketing

Amount sold; **100 kgs Profit** for three months; Tshs **700,000** Expected profit per year; Tshs **3,024,000**

Sells and marketing cont.....

Our customers;

- Individuals
- Supermarket
- Hotels
- Diabetes and heart disease patients

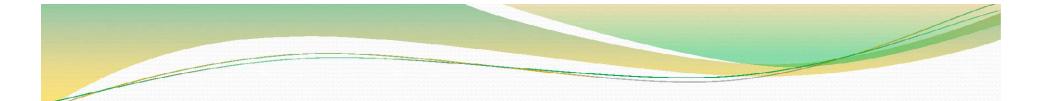
Challenges

- Lack of financial support; training, construction of mushroom house, salaries, transport, capital for buying crops
- Lack of agriculture and food processing expertise
- Lack of awareness on the importance of consuming mushroom
- Perish ability of the product
- Pests

Next on the project

Mbarang'andu WMA- Selous Game reserve (Wildlife and uranium hotspot)

•The seven villages; Kitanda, Narubecha, Likuyu, Sekamaganga, Songambele, Mchomoro, Kilimasera and Mtela-Wamwahi.



- Through the model of conservation based market poachers will be changed to became entrepreneurs and abandon illegal utilization of biological resources.
- More cost efficient and will reduce costs of fuel for ant-poaching patrol and costs of running cases in the court.

Thanks for listening!!!!

