

# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH ON MANDA WILDERNESS, LAGO DISTRICT, NIASSA PROVINCE**

**REPORT FOR THE AFRICAN SAFARI LODGE (ASL)  
PROGRAMMME IN MOZAMBIQUE**



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Every effort was made to provide an accurate and comprehensive socio-economic baseline analysis. This may have been compromised, however, by time and resource constraints and any errors that appear are those of the researcher.

Finally, it is important to note that the contents of this report reflect the opinions of the researcher and the various stakeholders interviewed during the study, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of MWL and/or the ASL programme.

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## Acronyms

ASL	African Safari Lodge Programme
FTTSA	Fair Trade in Tourism South Africa
MW	Manda Wilderness
MWAP	Manda Wilderness Agriculture Project
MWL	Manda Wilderness Limited
PUM	Netherlands Expert Volunteer Organisation
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UCA	Associated Union of Peasants
VSO	Volunteer Service Overseas
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

## Executive Summary

The African Safari Lodge (ASL) Programme seeks to enhance the positive economic impact of the lodge industry in southern Africa. The ASL Programme in Mozambique works with 3 private ecotourism lodges and 1 community lodge. The objectives of this socio-economic research was to create a baseline against which ASL can measure its future impact, add to the understanding of communities, assess impacts to date and current relationships between the lodge and communities and provide actionable recommendations for the lodge and ASL. This study focused on Manda Wilderness in Niassa Province. The methodology included interviews with key resource persons, documentation review, development of socio-economic indicators to assess poverty levels, 40 interviews with lodge and farm staff and other villagers. Due to limited time and resources, interviews were only held in 3 out of 15 villagers.

Manda Wilderness is in the northern Lago District of Niassa Province which is the largest but least populated province of Mozambique. The population of the district is estimated at 35,000. The area is very remote with extremely limited infrastructure and no communications. The provision of educational and health services is rudimentary. Poverty levels are high with an estimated per capita income of less than US\$100 per year. Livelihood activities include subsistence farming, cultivating cash crops (cassava, maize, and rice), fishing, hunting, harvesting (firewood, bamboo, hardwood, grass) and petty trade. There are very few formal employment opportunities. Inland communities are poorer than lakeshore villagers.

Manda Wilderness comprises of Mchenga Nkwichi lodge operated by Manda Wilderness Ltd. (MWL) and community development and conservation programmes that are supported by grants, guest donations and a trust registered in the United Kingdom. The lodge opened in 2001 and has 6 chalets that can accommodate 14 guests. Activities include canoeing on the lake, guided bush walks, visits to nearby villages and community development projects, swimming and snorkelling.

The impact of Manda Wilderness on local communities has been highly significant and overall very beneficial. The main positive impacts are new earning opportunities through local procurement, job creation (30 permanent and 35 contract staff in 2006), skills development, improved primary education infrastructure (5 new schools built), better farming practices, and stronger community organisational capacity for development and collective management of natural resources. In 2005 the lodge injected US\$42,000 into the local economy through wages, contracts and procurement.

The analysis highlights, however, that benefit distribution is variable and that negative impacts on livelihoods are just as important to address as the benefits of tourism. Negative impacts include reduced access to natural resources and wildlife damage to agriculture. Lakeshore villages are currently benefiting more than inland communities. Differences result from the community's proximity to the lodge, their commitment to conservation, different agro-ecological conditions and livelihood activities. Livelihood impacts also vary within communities. Expectations are high in the absence of action by other stakeholders.

The development plans of conservation areas needs to be adapted where possible so that benefits are maximised and opportunity costs and trade-offs with livelihoods are minimised. Manda Wilderness needs substantial technical support from the ASL Programme to achieve its very ambitious plans for tourism and conservation and excel as a model of good practice.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 ASL Programme

The African Safari Lodge (ASL) Programme seeks to enhance the positive economic impact of the lodge industry in southern Africa. Lodges can be a significant source of job creation and local economic growth and can link conservation and nature-based tourism to uplift rural livelihoods.

There are various barriers, however, that hinder the capacity of lodges to contribute to sustainable development. The ASL Programme is designed to overcome these constraints, optimise the contribution that lodges make to rural development and the positive impacts of individual and clusters of lodges, locally, nationally and regionally.

The ASL Programme is managed by the ASL Foundation (a not-for-profit development organisation) in South Africa. The Programme began in South Africa and has expanded to Namibia and Mozambique. TechnoServe Inc. has been subcontracted to act as the management agency for ASL in Mozambique and the Programme is overseen by a Steering Committee comprised of local stakeholders in Maputo.

A feasibility study in 2005 identified 3 lodges where private investors have had a positive impact on rural communities. These lodges were willing to be ASL pilots and are receiving support to ensure good practice and become a catalyst for change in the wider tourism industry. It is anticipated that by establishing workable models of community-private partnerships that can be replicated in other parts of the country a significant positive impact on poor communities in remote rural areas can be achieved.

The pilot lodges are:

1. Mchenga Nkwichi Lodge, Manda Wilderness, in Niassa Province.
2. Guludo Base Camp, Bespoke Experience, in Quirimbas National Park, Cabo Delgado Province.
3. Ibo Island Safaris in Cabo Delgado Province.

The other pilot project is Covane Community Lodge (4) in Gaza Province, established with support of a Swiss NGO, Helvetas. The community is seeking to partner with a private investor.

## 1.2 Purpose of Work

The objectives of the ASL socio-economic research which focused on the 3 private ASL lodges were to:

- Create a baseline against which ASL can measure its future impact.
- Add to the lodges' understanding of communities.
- Assess the impact of lodges so far on local communities.
- Assess current relationships between the lodges and surrounding communities and provide actionable recommendations for the lodge and ASL Programme in Mozambique.

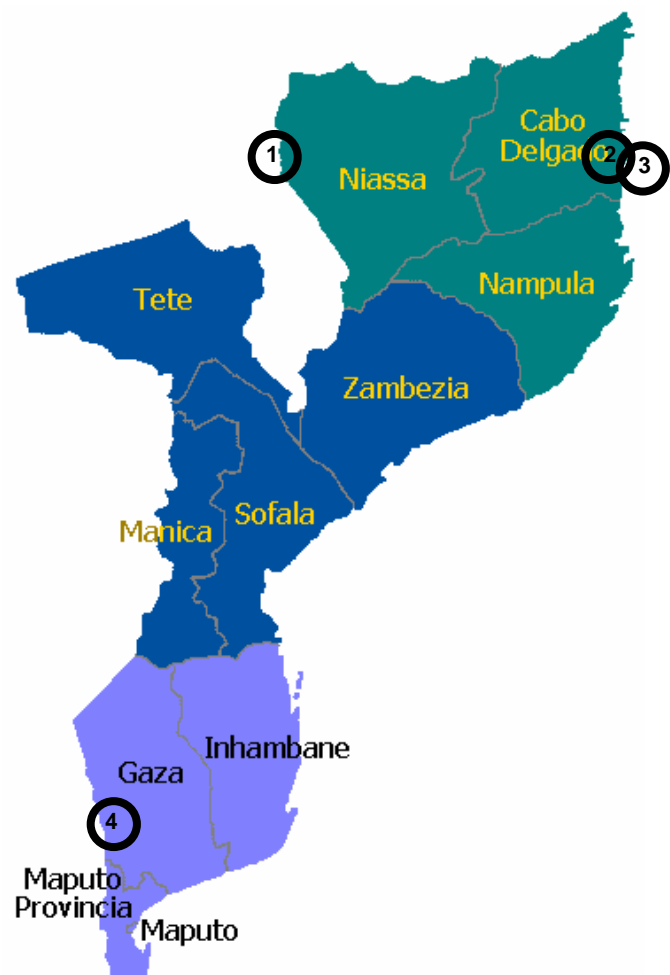


Figure 1 ASL Pilot Lodges in Mozambique

## 1.3 Scope of Work

This study focused on Mchenga Nkwichi Lodge operated by Manda Wilderness Ltd. (MWL) in Niassa Province. The terms of reference for the research are presented in Annex 1. The research was more complex for Manda Wilderness compared to the other pilot lodges due to its remote location, a lack of infrastructure and the high number of communities surrounding a proposed conservation area. Due to limited time and resources, the scope of work focused on interviews with 3 out of 15 communities. The key areas of research can be summarised into community profiles, community relationship(s) with the lodge, and issues around land, conservation and the environment.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Study Preparation

A preparatory meeting held between the researcher, ASL and MWL agreed minimum data collection requirements in the field between April to early May 2006 as follows:

- Interviews with key resource persons e.g. Managing Director, MWAP Coordinator, local NGOs.
- Summary of available documentation, including grey literature such as census data.
- Filling in information 'gaps' with estimates based on interviews.
- 'Case studies'/interviews with a cross section of community members:
  - 8 staff in the lodge and 2 on the farm
  - 3 communities out of 15
  - 10 people per community, including community leadership.

It was agreed that quantitative data should be provided where possible or time effective to gather; otherwise estimates based on interviews would be acceptable. It was agreed that MWL could continue to gather and analyze data over the course of the year using the templates provided by the study.

### 2.2 Interviews with Key Resource Persons

Interviews were conducted with the following professionals:

Name	Position	Organisation
Patrick Simkin	Managing Director	MWL
Nadia Bowes	Coordinator	MWAP
Dr. Peg Cumberland	Coordinator	Salt, Light, Health Project
John Kapito	Community Liaison Officer	MWL
Frank Jose	Programme Officer	UCA

### 2.3 Documentation Review

Key project documents and previous studies were reviewed (see references). These included:

- Previous ASL project reports on MW by TechnoServe Inc.
- Proposal for the Manda community conservation area.
- Masters thesis on tourism potential and community based conservation by Manda Wilderness.
- Lakeshore reserve feasibility study.
- Proposal and newsletters on the demonstration farm.
- Internal reports on community visits and development projects.
- Recent local population data provided by Salt, Light, Health Project.
- Recent national statistical health and demographic report.

A participatory socio-economic study on local communities commissioned by MW and carried out by a local NGO, OPORTUN, in 2000 is unfortunately not available.

## 2.4 Socio-Economic Indicators

A template of socio-economic indicators to measure poverty in the communities was provided to the researcher based on an ASL South African case study that used census data. The indicator categories were retained for consistency but additions made (e.g. to cover health, education, infrastructure and communications, natural resource harvesting) to make the baseline data collection more comprehensive and tailor the indicators to the local context and potential lodge impacts. Nine indicator categories for which data could be easily collected were developed after consultations with resource persons. The categories for the Manda Wilderness study cover:

- Population
- Livelihood activities (including natural resource harvesting)
- Annual income
- Dwelling type(s)
- Fuel source(s)
- Water and sanitation
- Health, nutritional status and medical services
- Education and literacy
- Infrastructure and communications

The data for the 3 communities surveyed was collected primarily through field research and interviews with local resource persons such as teachers and chiefs. The data for the communities not visited was provided by the MWL Community Liaison Officer. Due to time constraints it was not possible to visit local government in Lichinga to obtain district 2004 census data. Additional sources of information that could be used to elaborate the socio-economic baseline and/or compare case study findings with district and national statistics are contained in the UNDP Human Development Report 2004 and the Mozambique health and demographic report 2003 produced by the national statistics institute (INE).

## 2.5 Interviews with Staff and Communities

Structured interview questions for lodge and farm staff and villagers were developed (Annex 2). The questions were divided into the following subject areas:

- Personal details (age, village, position, dwelling type etc.).
- Livelihood strategies to meet household needs (economic activity, family size etc.).
- Understanding of tourism and perception of impacts (why tourists visit, benefits etc.).
- Understanding of and attitude to conservation (the proposed reserve, ownership etc.).
- Manda Wilderness community development projects (management, beneficiaries etc.).
- Roles of other stakeholders and future development (local government, NGOs etc.).

The questions were piloted on lodge staff and minor amendments made before village interviews commenced. Most questions were designed to provide quantitative data but some were qualitative in nature. Certain questions were only relevant to and asked of lodge and farm employees. The majority of interviews required translation into Chinyanja by the MW Community Liaison Officer. The purpose of the study was explained to participants who were interviewed privately where possible (although this was not insisted on). It was made clear that the research would not lead to assistance in the future to limit expectations being raised. Prompts were only used when required. On average an interview would take an hour and 5 was the optimal number of interviews per day.

Forty interviews were completed. Eight lodge and two farm workers were interviewed. The employees were selected by MWL management and the MWAP Coordinator. The lodge staff came from different villages and worked in various departments (e.g. housekeeping, security). Thirty villagers from Mala, Mbueca and Mandambuzi were interviewed. It is notable, however, that as these villages are nearest the lodge they are benefiting more from tourism and community development programmes. Protocol was observed and the traditional leadership informed before the research began in a village. Household heads to interview were selected by the translator who is well known in the area. Efforts were made to balance the gender and age of participants where possible.

## 2.6 Research Limitations

Various challenges influenced the research and included:

- A rapid decision by ASL to start the study due to availability constraints of the researcher.
- Lack of lodge management time to devote to the research due to onerous daily tasks and the presence of a new volunteer and hotel management expert at the same time as the researcher.
- Delays in interviewing lodge staff due to their work schedules.
- Time pressures to interview villagers due to heavy rains, long travel distances, the initial unavailability and poor time keeping of the translator.
- Lack of time to visit and interview remoter inland villagers.
- Lack of time to interview additional key stakeholders and obtain census data in Lichinga due to delays in obtaining immigration papers (new visa).
- Shortage of power to use a computer.
- Missing background documentation such as the 2000 OPORTUN socio-economic study and publications referenced in the TechnoServe Best Practice report.
- Language barriers (Portuguese and Chinyanja) and the need for a 'gate keeper' (translator).
- The researcher may not have been perceived as neutral as she is of the same nationality as the lodge owners, stayed in the lodge and used the MW Community Liaison Officer as a translator.

## 3. Community Profiles

### 3.1 Historical, Social and Economic Background to the Region<sup>1</sup>

#### 3.1.1 Niassa Province

Niassa is the largest but least populated province in Mozambique with a population density of less than 7 inhabitants per square kilometre. It is also the most isolated province located in the far northwest of the country, bordering Tanzania, Malawi and Lake Niassa, approximately 600 km from the Indian Ocean and 2,000 km from Maputo. The Province has 16 districts and 3 municipal authorities: Lichinga (the provincial capital), Cuamba and Metangula. Population density is highest (>10 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) along the lakeshore and in urban areas and lowest (<3 inhabitants/ km<sup>2</sup>) in northern districts. Niassa is the most economically disadvantaged province characterised by an undeveloped commercial network, poor roads and infrastructure and low access to health and education services.

Key facts:

- Niassa is large. It covers 16% of the country (129,000 km<sup>2</sup>), but hosts only 4.5% of the population (917,000 inhabitants) and contributes 2.7% to the national economy.
- It is poor. 70.6% of the population live in absolute poverty (compared to 69.4% in Mozambique as a whole). Food security is relatively good due to physical conditions for agriculture and poverty is largely caused by monotony in diet composition and low access to essential services.
- It depends largely on agriculture. 80% of the population is dependent on agriculture which constitutes 52% of the formal economy. Agriculture is practiced by private (15% of output) and family (85% of output) sectors.
- It is not realizing its potential in agricultural and livestock development. It is estimated that only 9% of 12.4 million hectares of arable land is being used. The Province has pastures and water for cattle raising, but the absence of tradition in cattle raising, the existence of tsetse fly in some areas, the absence of supporting infrastructure (dips, health control etc.) and the Muslim population (low demand of pigs) means this activity is minimal.
- It has limited retail and wholesale infrastructure. The commercial network (shops and wholesalers) constitutes 140 (1998) units - only 26% of what existed 30 years ago.

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<sup>1</sup> Edited extract from TechnoServe Inc. (September 2005) *Manda Wilderness Project: Benefiting Local Communities through Tourism Development in Northern Mozambique*. An Assessment of Best Practices in Tourism for the Ford Foundation.

- It has weak infrastructure. The province has a total of 6,003 km of roads, of which 2,355 km are classified and only 198 km asphalted. Not all main roads are accessible during rains.
- It has high mining potential. Substantial deposits of minerals and precious metals including gold, diamonds, quartz, tourmaline, beryl, mica as well as semi-precious stones and granite, coal and limestone have been identified but overall size and location of reserves is not yet known. Extraction has not been economically viable due to difficult access and lack of infrastructure.
- It offers significant natural resources including indigenous forest. Niassa has the highest coverage of indigenous forest in the country and 86% is covered with some sort of forest.
- It has abundant unskilled labour.

The tourism potential of the region has been recognised and the provincial government submitted a proposal in 2005 advocating ecotourism development and conservation. A Trans-Frontier Natural Resources Management initiative with Tanzania and Malawi may encourage a regional approach to managing conservation areas, logistics and marketing in the future.

### 3.1.2 Lago District

The northern Lago District in Niassa Province where Manda Wilderness is located was affected significantly by the war for independence and the armed conflict between FRELIMO and RENAMO. From the 1960s, the conflicts destroyed infrastructure and caused displacement. Many people became refugees in Malawi and Tanzania. Most refugees returned following a peace agreement in 1992 but assistance by UNHCR and international NGOs ended after repatriation.

The District has about 35,000 inhabitants and remains one of the poorest areas of Mozambique. It has received little government assistance and development aid. There are no communication facilities and access to markets is difficult and costly. Local travel is either by foot, sail boat or dugout canoe.

## 3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Communities around Manda Wilderness

There are 15 communities in the area. Communities (from north to south) on the lakeshore are Uchesi, Chigoma, Mataka, Chikaya, Kango, Utonga, Mala and Mbueca. Communities inland are Magachi, Matepwe, Mcondece, Litanda, Mandambuzi, Lukambwe and Chissindu (Figure 2).

### 3.2.1 Indicator 1: Population

Population data from January 2006 was provided by the Salt, Light, Health Project, Lago District:

**Table 1 Population of Communities**

	<b>Community:</b>		<b>Chief</b>	<b>Sub Chief</b>	<b>Years:</b>				
	<b>Chinyanja</b>	<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>(Regulo)</b>	<b>(Nduna)</b>	<b>0 to 4</b>	<b>5 to 14</b>	<b>15 to 49</b>	<b>50+</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Uchesi	Uchesi	Chiteji	Tchekani	75	143	210	40	<b>468</b>
2	Chigoma	Chigoma	Chiteji	Several	220	384	560	131	<b>1,295</b>
3	Mataka	Mataka	Mataka	Mzumani	49	80	110	29	<b>268</b>
4	Chicaia	Chikaya	Ntaya	Mkalamba	64	92	125	33	<b>314</b>
5	Khango	Cango	Mataka	Minofu	85	146	202	29	<b>462</b>
6	Utonga	Utonga	Mataka	Gueluca	34	80	126	13	<b>253</b>
7	Mala	Mala	Mataka	Chilachila	28	72	88	17	<b>205</b>
8	Mbueca	Mbweka	Matocuano	Several	126	181	293	52	<b>652</b>
9	Magachi	Magachi	Mapunda	Ndalama	22	59	72	20	<b>173</b>
10	Matepwe	Matepue	Chiteji	Makunulu					
11	Mcondece	Mkondesi	Mataka	Bwanali	51	64	112	30	<b>257</b>
12	Litanda	Litanda	Ntaya	Mandambuzi	59	90	129	22	<b>300</b>
13	Mandambuzi	Mandambuzi	Ntaya	Mandambuzi					
14	Lukambwe								
15	Chissindu								
	<b>Total</b>				<b>813</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>4,647</b>
	<b>% Population</b>				<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 2 Map of Manda Wilderness Area and Surrounding Communities

## Manda Wilderness Location



Community names are given in both Chinyanja and Portuguese as the spelling can differ. Communities are also sometimes referred to by the title name of the Chief (*Regulo*) or the Sub Chief (*Nduna*). Complete data for Matepwe, Mandambuzi, Lukambwe and Chissindu was not available.

### 3.2.2 Indicator 2: Livelihood Activities

Agriculture is a core activity for all rural households but the sole activity for virtually none. Livelihood strategies vary between the lakeshore and inland communities but a common strategy is for household members to undertake a range of activities which each in some way contributes to one or more of household needs. Most households rely on natural resource uses and off-farm income from paid employment or petty trade. Estimates of formal employment and other activities in each community in May 2006 were provided by the MW Community Liaison Officer. Data compiled included:

- a) Total number of people in formal employment e.g. teachers, lodge staff in the community.
- b) Number of permanent employees at the lodge and MWAP from the community.
- c) Number of contract workers at the lodge and MWAP from the community.
- d) Type of goods (e.g. vegetables) supplied to the lodge by the community.
- e) Economic activities were rated as making a minor, moderate or major contribution to livelihoods in the community:
  - Livestock
  - Farming
  - Fishing
  - Hunting
  - Harvesting of natural resources
  - Paid employment (non-tourism)
  - Micro and small enterprises (MSEs)
  - Tourism (permanent and contract work).
- f) Main cash crops grown in the community.
- g) Number of grocery shops in the community.
- h) Number of locally owned guesthouses in the community.
- i) Number of maize mills in the community.

**Table 2 Estimated Paid Employment and Supply Chain to MWL in Communities**

	Indicator:	2. a	b	c	d
	Lakeshore Community	Paid Work	Permanent MWL/MWAP	Contract MWL/MWAP	Supplies to MWL
1	Uchesse	2	0	0	
2	Chigoma	5	0	0	vegetables
3	Mataka	5	2	1	vegetables, grass
4	Chikaya	2	2	0	grass
5	Khango	14	0	1	vegetables, grass, hardwood, bricks, bamboo
6	Utonga	9	4	5	vegetables, grass, bricks, bamboo
7	Mala/Namisi	21	6	12	grass, fish
8	Mbueca	45	20	22	vegetables, grass, hardwood, bricks, bamboo
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	
	<b>Inland</b>				
9	Magachi	1	0	0	
10	Matepwe	1	0	0	
11	Mcondece	2	0	0	
12	Litanda	0	0	0	vegetables, grass, bamboo
13	Mandambuzi	14	6	5	vegetables, grass, bamboo
14	Lukambwe	0	0	0	
15	Chissindu	1	0	0	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	

A great challenge facing the communities is a lack of formal employment opportunities. Approximately two thirds of paid employment, both permanent and contract work, in the area is provided by the lodge and agricultural project. It is notable, however, that communities such as Utonga, Mala, Mbueca on the lakeshore and Mandambuzi that are closer to the lodge and farm obtain much higher levels of employment than villagers further afield. Other jobs are provided by the public sector. Most are teachers (many of whom are not local to the area) and there are several posts in health and local government particularly in Khango by Cobue. Cash income is also derived from the lodge mainly by lakeshore communities through sales of various natural resources.

Subsistence farming is of major importance to all communities (Table 3). Cassava is the staple and cash crop on the lakeshore where sandy depleted soils limit agricultural productivity. Maize is mostly purchased from Likoma Island (Malawi). Rice and maize cash crops are grown inland. Livestock makes a minor contribution to meeting household needs. Chickens and goats are raised predominantly for household consumption and occasionally used as a cash reserve.

Different types of natural resource harvesting to meet household needs are as follows:

- a) Wildlife (subsistence hunting for food).
- b) Fish (food and income generation).
- c) Bamboo (building materials and income generation).
- d) Grass (building materials and income generation).
- e) Firewood (fuel and income generation).
- f) Hard wood (building materials and income generation).
- g) Palm leaves for mats (income generation).
- h) Cycad for furniture-making (income generation).
- i) Clay for bricks and ceramics (building materials and income generation).
- j) Various plants (traditional medicine).

Hunting makes a major contribution to livelihoods in inland communities where game is more prevalent. Fishing is of major importance to lakeshore communities and is practised to a lesser extent by inland communities close to rivers. Harvesting of firewood, hardwood, grass and bamboo is of variable importance to the communities and is for the most part dependent on their location. Lakeshore communities closer to Likoma sell firewood.

Paid employment (not in tourism) is only significant in Khango and salaries from tourism are of major importance in 2 communities, Mala and Mbueca, nearest the lodge. Overall, micro and small enterprise (MSE) development does not play a major role in livelihoods yet except in Khango but MSEs are growing in Mbueca and Mandambuzi, in part due to the income generated by tourism. Community based tourism enterprises (CBTEs) exist in Khango and Mbueca, the former for the domestic market and the latter for international backpackers and development workers. There are only 2 maize mills in the area, in Khango and Matepwe.

### **3.2.3 Indicator 3: Annual Income**

It was not possible in the time given to obtain estimates of annual income levels in individual communities. Lago District as a whole has a per capita income of less than US\$100 per annum (TechnoServe 2005). Most households surveyed in 3 villages have no formal income.

### **3.2.4 Indicator 4: Dwelling Types**

Most people live in traditional housing made from locally available natural materials. For example, in the interview sample of 40 households, walls were built from mud (22.5%), un-burnt (40%) and burnt (37.5%) bricks. Only 3 houses (7.5%) had cement floors. Most roofs were grass thatch (90%) and 4 iron sheet (10%). The number of dwellings with iron sheet roofs (*malata*) is slowly increasing. Estimates for each community in May 2006 were provided by the MWL Community Liaison Officer (Table 4). The average is 2.3 iron sheet roof houses per community but most (91%) are found in lakeshore villages.

**Table 3 Contribution of Economic Activities to Livelihoods in Communities**

	Indicator:	2e								f	g	h	i
	Lakeshore						Paid		Tourism			Guest	Maize
	Community	Livestock	Farming	Fishing	Hunting	Harvesting	Work	MSE	Jobs	Cash Crops	Shops	houses	mills
1	Uchesse	*	***	**		*	*	*		cassava	2	0	0
2	Chigoma	*	***	***		**	*	*		cassava	2	0	0
3	Mataka	*	***	***		***	*	*	*	cassava	0	0	0
4	Chikaya	*	***	***		**	*	*	*	cassava	0	0	0
5	Khango	*	***	***		**	*	***	*	cassava	10	2	1
6	Utonga	*	***	***		**	*	*	**	cassava	0	0	0
7	Mala	*	***	***		**	*	*	***	cassava	0	0	0
8	Mbueca	*	***	***		**	*	**	***	cassava	2	1	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>										<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Inland</b>												
9	Magachi	*	***	**	***	*	*	*		cassava, maize	0	0	0
10	Matepwe	*	***	**	***	*	*	*		cassava, maize	0	0	1
11	Mcondece	*	***	**	***	*	*	*		cassava, maize	1	0	0
12	Litanda	*	***	**	***	**	*	*		cassava, maize rice	0	0	0
13	Mandambuzi	*	***	*	***	**	*	**	**	cassava maize rice	2	0	0
14	Lukambwe	*	***	*	***	*	*	*		maize	0	0	0
15	Chissindo	*	***	**	***	*	*	*		maize	0	0	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>										<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>										<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

- \* = Indicates the activity makes a minor or indirect contribution to household needs<sup>2</sup>
- \*\* = Indicates the activity makes a moderate contribution to
- \*\*\* = Indicates the activity makes a major contribution

<sup>2</sup> Adapted from Ashley, C. (2000) *The Impacts of Tourism on Rural Livelihoods: Namibia's Experience*. ODI: UK.

**Table 4 Number of Residential Houses with Iron Sheet Roofs**

	Community	Number of Houses
	<b>Lakeshore:</b>	
1	Uchesse	2
2	Chigoma	2
3	Mataka	3
4	Chikaya	3
5	Khango	12
6	Utonga	1
7	Mala	2
8	Mbueca	6
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>Inland:</b>	
9	Magachi	0
10	Matepwe	0
11	Mcondece	0
12	Litanda	0
13	Mandambuzi	3
14	Lukambwe	0
15	Chissindo	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>
	<b>Average</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**3.2.5 Indicator 5: Fuel Sources**

Households rely on firewood for cooking and candles and paraffin lamps for lighting. A couple of stores/bars in the 3 villages surveyed use solar panels and generators for sound and TV appliances.

**3.2.6 Indicator 6: Water and Sanitation**

Information on access to improved water sources in May 2006 was provided by the Liaison Officer.

**Table 5 Number of Boreholes per Community**

	Community	Number of Boreholes
	<b>Lakeshore:</b>	
1	Uchesse	1
2	Chigoma	0
3	Mataka	1
4	Chikaya	0
5	Khango	1
6	Utonga	0
7	Mala	0
8	Mbueca	1
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Inland:</b>	
9	Magachi	0
10	Matepwe	0
11	Mcondece	0
12	Litanda	0
13	Mandambuzi	2
14	Lukambwe	1
15	Chissindo	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

Less than half of the communities (6) have an improved water source. Mandambuzi probably has 2 as it is on a main road and therefore a more accessible location for infrastructure development.

There were no flushing toilets in the 3 villages surveyed. Households rely on pit latrines for sanitation. It is estimated by the Salt, Light and Health Project that 79% of families have a pit latrine in lakeshore villages although this percentage is lower inland.

### 3.2.7 Health, Nutritional Status and Medical Services

Nutritional and infant mortality estimates for May 2006 were to be provided by the Salt, Light and Health Project but were not obtained in time to be included in this report. Information on access to medical services was provided by the Community Liaison Officer. The following data can be compiled:

- a) Estimate of HIV infection rate (% ages 15-49) in the District.
- b) Estimate of malnutrition rate amongst children (% under age 5) in the District.
- c) Estimate of under-nutrition rate amongst children (% under age 5) in the District.
- d) Estimate of infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) in the District.
- e) Number of clinics in the village.
- f) Average number of hours from the village to nearest clinic by foot.

HIV prevalence is estimated by the Salt, Light and Health Project to be around 30%. It is suspected that HIV and sexually transmitted disease rates have been rising due to cross border movement of people between Malawi and Mozambique. The number of orphans per household can be indicative of HIV/AIDS and is likely to increase in the future. The average number of orphans per household in the interview sample of 40 was 1.7.

Only 2 out of 15 communities currently have clinics. Mbueca has a run down traditional structure operated by the Roman Catholic Church that may close in the future due to a lack of operational costs. Khango also has a clinic. A clinic is under construction in Chigoma by MW.

**Table 6 Number of Clinics and Journey Time by Foot to Clinic per Community**

	<b>Community</b>	<b>7 e</b>	<b>f</b>
	<b>Lakeshore:</b>	<b>Clinic</b>	<b>Hours to clinic</b>
1	Uchesse	0	3.0
2	Chigoma	under construction	2.5
3	Mataka	0	1.5
4	Chikaya	0	1.0
5	Khango	1	0.5
6	Utonga	0	0.7
7	Mala	0	1.5
8	Mbueca	1	0.5
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>11.2</b>
	<b>Average</b>		<b>1.4</b>
	<b>Inland:</b>		
9	Magachi	0	4.0
10	Matepwe	0	4.0
11	Mcondece	0	3.0
12	Litanda	0	5.0
13	Mandambuzi	0	4.0
14	Lukambwe	0	8.0
15	Chissindo	0	10.0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>38.0</b>
	<b>Average</b>		<b>6.3</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>49.2</b>
	<b>Average</b>		<b>3.3</b>

The average time to a clinic by foot is 3.3 hours, although this ranges from under 1 to 10 hours. Lakeshore communities have better access to medical services as the average journey by foot is 1.4 hours compared to an average 6.3 hour walk by inland villagers to reach a clinic.

### 3.2.8 Indicator 8: Education and Literacy

Emphasis on education enrolment and literacy indicators is important in this case study as most community development projects to date have been the construction of primary schools. Data collection was incomplete due to time constraints but can be followed up by MW. Information on the number of teachers and building type of village primary schools in May 2006 was provided by the Community Liaison Officer. Data could be compiled on the following:

- a) Total number of children attending the village primary school.
- b) Number of girls attending the village primary school.
- c) Number of boys attending the village primary school.
- d) Number of teachers at the village primary school.
- e) Teacher/pupil ratio (number of pupils/number of teachers) at the primary school.
- f) Type of building structure of village primary school (permanent vs. traditional).
- g) Number of classrooms in the village primary school.
- h) Number of classes (standards) in the village primary school.
- i) Average class size (number of pupils/one teacher) in the village primary school.
- j) Estimate of net primary enrolment ratio (%) - percentage of children (of school-going age) of the village attending primary school.
- k) Average number of hours spent by pupils in the village primary school per week.
- l) Estimate of net secondary enrolment ratio (%) - percentage of children (of school-going age) of the village attending secondary school.
- m) Estimate of the adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and above) in the village.
- n) Estimate of the youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24) in the village.

**Table 7 Number of Teachers and Primary School Building per Community**

	<b>Indicator:</b>	<b>8 d</b>	<b>f</b>	
	<b>Community</b>	<b>Number of</b>	<b>Permanent</b>	<b>Traditional</b>
	<b>Lakeshore:</b>	<b>Teachers</b>	<b>School Building</b>	<b>School Structure</b>
1	Uchesse	2	1	0
2	Chigoma	5	1	0
3	Mataka	2	1	0
4	Chikaya	0	0	0
5	Khango	8	1	0
6	Utonga	0	0	0
7	Mala	2	1	0
8	Mbueca	2	1	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Inland:</b>			
9	Magachi	1	0	1
10	Matepwe	1	0	1
11	Mcondece	2	0	1
12	Litanda	0	0	0
13	Mandambuzi	3	1	0
14	Lukambwe	0	0	0
15	Chissindo	1	0	1
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>

Provision of primary education is superior in lakeshore villages. The average number of teachers per community is 2.6 by the lake compared to 1.3 inland. All lakeshore schools (6) are permanent buildings

whereas most schools inland (4) are temporary structures made of traditional materials. MW built most (71%) of the permanent schools in 5 villages to date: Uchesse, Mataka, Mala, Mbueca and Mandambuzi.

Additional data for Mandambuzi and Mbueca was obtained through interviews with school teachers. No teacher was available in Mala. Comprehensive and well researched data provided by the teacher in Mbueca, Mr. Felix Mwajollo, is presented below.

**Table 8 Education Enrolment and Literacy Indicators for Mbueca Village**

Indicator	Mbueca Village
a) Total number of children attending school	200
b) Number of girls	97
c) Number of boys	103
d) Number of teachers	2
e) Teacher/pupil ratio	51.5
f) Building type	Permanent
g) Number of classrooms	2
h) Number of classes (standards)	5
i) Average class size	40
j) Estimate of net primary enrolment ratio (%)	80%
k) Average number of hours in school per week	-
l) Estimate of net secondary enrolment ratio (%)	26%
m) Estimate of the adult literacy rate	12-15%
n) Estimate of the youth literacy rate	8-11%

The number of children attending school varies (falls to 190) as attendance is irregular. This is because boys may fish and girls can be kept at home to do domestic work. The school and committee are pro-active in encouraging attendance. Most children complete their primary education (standard 6 and 7) in Ngoo village or Cobue. Only one quarter of children continue to secondary education due to a lack of income to pay school fees.

### **3.2.9 Indicator 9: Infrastructure and Communications**

These indicators were included as local economic growth in Niassa Province, like most other parts of Mozambique, is significantly constrained by non-existent and/or inadequate transport infrastructure and communications.

- a) Number of all weather roads (usable in all seasons in a 2 wheel drive vehicle).
- b) Number of roads usable only in the dry season and/or with 4 wheel drive.
- c) Mobile phone network coverage.
- d) Number of satellite dishes.

Three villages are located on a main all weather graded road between Metangula and Cobue: Mandambuzi, Litanda and Khango. Mbueca is linked to Mandambuzi by a track usable in the dry season constructed by MW. There is no mobile telephone network in the villages. There is a satellite dish in Mbueca and Khango.

### **3.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation**

There are no formal monitoring and evaluation systems to evaluate the impacts of MW community development projects such as primary schools and the demonstration farm. More systemised and participatory monitoring and evaluation could provide data that would be useful for measuring ASL's future impact and be a development tool for communities, for example, the MW village committees could monitor education enrolment and literacy indicators.

The traditional approach to evaluation practiced by donor agencies renders non-existent the role of participant groups. For instance, an organization enters a community, carries out its activities by soliciting participation from the intended beneficiaries and when the time comes to close the project,

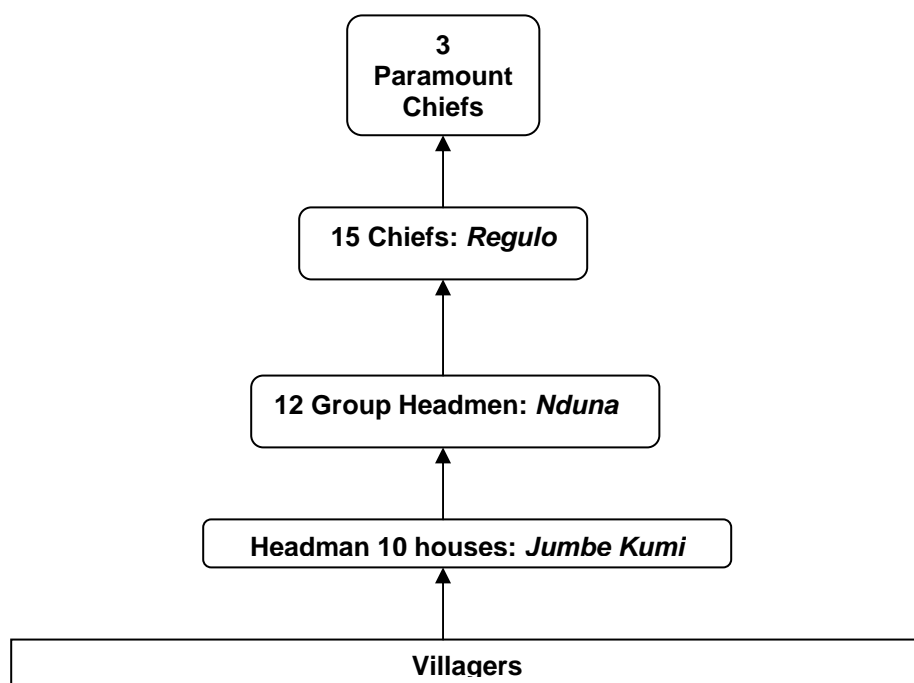
they leave without having prepared the community to manage and evaluate their own activities in a participatory manner.

Many organisations are breaking away from the traditional approach to evaluation and try to make evaluation an integral part of the development process, not only for the donor, but for the grantees as well. In this way evaluation becomes a project review and planning tool which must be used by communities as a way of getting involved in their own development (Opio 2002)

### 3.4 Community Organisation and Governance

The term “community” can be quite nebulous. In practice communities are the people living in a geographic location. At the smallest geographic level in the project area in each village there are village headmen responsible for 10 houses (*Jumbe Kumi*) who report to the group headman (*Nduna*). Each village belongs to a group of villages that form a larger community organised under a Chief (*Regulo*) and at the area level there is a Paramount Chief.

**Figure 3 Organogram of Traditional Community Leadership in MW Area**



Traditional leadership by chiefs was abolished under Machel’s socialist rule (1975-1992) and replaced by Party Chairmen. Heredity chief titles and leadership were re-instated by Chissano in the 1990s. Chiefs are considered to be ‘the eye of the Government’ and through their committees and appointed headmen facilitate mobilisation, dissemination of information, development projects and conflict resolution. Chiefs are the customary owners of traditional land and can grant permission to settle and cultivate land. The traditional leadership is dominated by men. Unusually there is one Paramount Chieftainness (*Lumbaulu*) in the project area. The 15 villages in the project area have very different characters and levels of leadership, capacity and community spirit vary tremendously.

Several important internal constraints on community development were identified (Pers. Comm. Dr Peg Cumberland) during field research:

- Jealousy and the threat of witchcraft undermine individual entrepreneurial spirit and can lead to deliberate under-achievement.
- Priority is given to family over community needs and this can lead to misuse of resources.
- Internal power wrangles in the traditional leadership.
- Poor governance by some traditional leaders.

- Lack of skills and management capacity.
- Low status of women and a lack of participation in governance at all levels as gender issues and roles are still governed by traditional beliefs.
- Dependency mentality.
- Many local people spent the conflict years in refugee camps.
- Lack of interaction with people from outside and understanding of tourism and conservation.
- Alcohol and drug (Marijuana) abuse by the youth.
- High and increasing HIV/AIDS.

### 3.5 Stakeholder Analysis

A stakeholder analysis (making use of an IUCN template) was conducted (Figure 4). It describes the various role-players in the area of the lodge (government, chiefs, NGOs etc.) and their interests with a view to identifying how best they can be encouraged to enhance the performance of the ASL pilot.

## 4. Impact of Manda Wilderness on the Community

### 4.1 Background to Manda Wilderness<sup>3</sup>

In 1994, two British brothers, Paul and Patrick Simkin, developed an idea for an eco-tourism and conservation project which would help local communities. Paul sought financing while Patrick gained lodge management and guiding experience in Swaziland. They mobilized like-minded professionals who shared the community development and conservation principles and were willing to invest \$500,000 in the venture.

In 1998, following the recommendation of an investor (who had worked in Niassa during a refugee repatriation effort), Patrick began assessing the lakeshore and found the pristine beach of Mchenga Nkwichi ("sand that squeaks" in Chinyanja). The location is remote. The quickest journey route is via Malawi - 45 minutes by motor-boat from Likoma Island (with a mandatory customs stop in Cobué). From Lichinga, the journey requires 5 hours in a 4x4 vehicle and a 20 minute boat transfer.

Patrick consulted the local chief and community elders and explained the lodge concept. He also provided funds for the community to build a hut for him. He participated in traditional ceremonies and paid respect to community ancestors. The Chief wrote a letter stating his commitment to the project and another letter of support was signed by 7 communities closest to the lodge on 27 December 1998.

Patrick then met the Provincial Governor who cautioned him on the high level of bureaucracy (14 licenses and permits) required to operate the lodge. The Governor was, however, supportive and gave sufficient assurance to start building. Construction began in 1999 using local natural materials and labour from nearby villages. It took 5 years for the lodge to obtain its tourism license and MW eventually secured a fifty-year 650 hectare private land concession for the lakefront property.

Mchenga Nkwichi Lodge opened in 2001. It has 6 chalets that can accommodate 14 guests. Activities offered include canoeing on the lake, guided bush walks and trekking, walks to nearby villages and community development projects, bird watching, swimming and snorkelling.

MW comprises of the lodge operated by Manda Wilderness Ltd. (MWL) which is a Mozambican-registered limited liability company and community development and conservation area programmes that fall under the Manda Wilderness Project (MWP) which are supported by grants, guest donations and a MWP Trust registered in the UK.

In 2001, Patrick visited 15 communities in the surrounding area by foot. He introduced the MW concept and invited chiefs and government to sign a formal agreement. All but one community (Mcondece) agreed to participate. Mcondece has recently agreed to join the conservation area.

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<sup>3</sup> Edited extract from TechnoServe Inc. (September 2005) *Manda Wilderness Project: Benefiting Local Communities through Tourism Development in Northern Mozambique*. An Assessment of Best Practices in Tourism for the Ford Foundation.

**Figure 4 Stakeholder Analysis**

<b>Stakeholder</b>	<b>Potential benefits or conflicts of interest</b>	<b>Type and level of influence</b>	<b>Suggested communication/mitigation strategy</b>	<b>Contact details</b>
<b>1. Local/ Regional Government</b>				
	District and provincial government support ecotourism as a lead industry to develop the area and also back the proposed conservation area. Potential discord is that MW is perceived to have had a greater local development impact than government and the local population is voicing discontent.	High level of influence with powers to impact directly on MW. They discouraged a potential commercial investor in agro-forestry in favour of ecotourism and have zoned the district. They endorsed community sensitisation workshops for the conservation area and are on the governing body of the newly formed UMOJI Association.	Clear communication programme with potential benefits and expanded development opportunities highlighted. Continue to invite to all stakeholder meetings. Get advice on fisherfolk conflict(s) and issues from the Small Fisheries Institute.	Government was not met due to time constraints in Cobue and Lichinga.
<b>2. Traditional Authorities</b>				
	The chiefs support the principal of local development driven by expanded ecotourism and conservation. Some are more supportive and effective in advocating for conservation and local development initiatives than others. Potential benefits are income-generation from the conservation area and projects. Potential conflicts could arise on land boundary disputes, the distribution of benefits and/or competing investment opportunities.	Highly influential group of stakeholders who formed UMOJI and agreed to pool land resources. They can impose rules/behavioural guidelines on local communities e.g. no fishing in Nkwichi Bay, no hunting and/or wood cutting in the proposed conservation area. They could also withdraw their customary land from the proposed conservation area if tangible benefits are not realised soon enough and/or competing land uses promise better income-generation and/or job creation.	Business plan specifying short, medium and long-term income-generation potential of conservation area. Swift demarcation of conservation area and conflict resolution of land boundary disputes. Review of benefit distribution agreement. Research and agreement on sustainable harvesting of natural resources. Code of conduct.	C/o MW.
<b>3. Civil Society</b>				
UCA	Sensitisation and monitoring and evaluation work for MW.	Secondary stakeholder but has influence at the local level.	Ensure UCA has the required capacity and remains objective.	Frank Jose 82 528 0413
Salt, Light and Health Project	Potential collaboration on HIV/AIDS issues for lodge staff.	Secondary stakeholder but can help mobilise resources and provide advice.	Discuss areas of potential collaboration and develop MOU.	Dr. Peg Cumberland
<b>4. Private Sector</b>				
No commercial tourism operators.				

## 4.2 Impacts on Rural Livelihoods

### 4.2.1 Sustainable Livelihoods Perspective

A simplified livelihoods framework contrasts with conventional tourism perspectives which tend to focus exclusively on economic, commercial or environmental impacts. It also contrasts with narrow assessment of local benefits focusing on job creation and cash income. Taking a livelihoods perspective helps identify the wide range of impacts – direct and indirect, positive and negative – that matter to local people. Recognising livelihood concerns is important to ensure planning by ASL and Manda Wilderness is responsive to local needs. Research into tourism impacts on rural livelihoods in Namibia (Ashley 2000) has demonstrated that:

- The development impact of tourism is not uniform and it will vary within and between communities;
- Enhancing the livelihood impacts of tourism does not mean simply maximising the number of tourism developments or maximising wage income;
- A wide range of costs and benefits need to be taken into account. In particular, it is as important to address negative impacts (as to maximise positive ones) and address impacts on people’s assets and existing activities, not just direct contributions to household income and security;
- Careful planning and design, based on an understanding of local livelihoods, can greatly enhance the positive impacts of tourism;
- Maximising livelihood benefits needs a good understanding of what people most need and want (their priorities) and the complex ways in which tourism impacts livelihoods directly and indirectly.

Using this approach, the impacts of tourism can be considered in terms of effects on household assets, activities and strategies, household needs, the external policy environment and people’s capacity to influence external forces.

### 4.2.2 Impact on Assets

Poverty assessments and participatory work with rural communities highlight the great importance of people’s assets and not just their income, in securing their livelihoods. This importance was reflected in villagers’ attitudes to the pilot lodge and proposed conservation area. The main impacts on five different types of capital are presented below (Table 9).

**Table 9 Impacts of on People’s Assets**

	<b>Negatives</b>	<b>Positives</b>
Financial assets		Long term: possible equity in MWL
Physical assets		Tourism earnings invested e.g. small enterprises, iron sheet roofs
Human resources		Training, skill development
Natural resources	Increased competition Lost access to exclusive tourism and conservation areas Conflicts with neighbours	Enhanced collective management Incentive to work together
Social capital	Local conflicts over tourism and conservation	Stronger social organisation Increased external links and influence

The financial assets of local communities could be boosted in the longer term by purchase of equity in the lodge although discussions regarding this are in their infancy. Physical assets have been increased as several employees are investing their earnings in small enterprise development. For example, the tailor and boat operator at the lodge has built a shop and bar and two guest managers have invested in a backpackers in Mbueca village. It is likely that other staff also invest in house improvements.

There are extremely limited options for adult training in the Manda Wilderness area and it was surprising that the development of skills through the lodge was mentioned only by a few interviewees. In order to use local labour, the lodge has had to invest in training. Most training is done by European volunteers. By training employees, MW hopes its staff will stay in the area. MW is also attempting to

spread the benefits of training by hiring from different villages and has built staff accommodation near the lodge.

Tourism affects people's access to natural capital both directly – by using natural resources – and indirectly by affecting how they are managed. Resource competition takes many forms. When Nkwichi bay was set aside for exclusive tourism use, nearby residents lost access to the area for harvesting firewood and fishermen have been requested to stay away from the bay (although the MWL concession does not extend into the lake). Access to natural resources will also be curtailed by the proposed conservation area and a possible aquatic reserve. Inland communities that have invested more land into the conservation area will be impacted in different ways to lakeshore villagers, for example, there are an estimated 20,000 people in the proposed conservation area which may limit small-scale commercial farming and prevent subsistence hunting. There maybe increased competition over firewood resources along the more heavily populated lakeshore and a possible aquatic reserve would impact on fishermen.

MW has enhanced collective management of natural resources, however, and provided a strong incentive for local communities to work together as conservation issues such as forest degradation and over-fishing need to be addressed. The strengthening of community management of natural resources is far from inevitable but could happen through institution-building of the new UMOJI association and associated natural resource development programmes. For example, the association will need to develop a management plan for the conservation area and address harvesting and poaching issues. Tourism, and its tangible potential benefits, helps provide impetus to this process. How improved community management capacity in turn will affect the resource base, people's access and their livelihoods will be variable but could certainly be significant.

Social capital refers to the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihoods, such as relationships of trust, social norms, and membership of groups. MW has strengthened social networks and community organisation positively in the area by facilitating the development of new community institutions - MW village committees to identify and manage development projects (e.g. construction of a school) and the UMOJI association to establish and manage the conservation area.

The organisational strength and management capacity of these new community organisations has been developed with considerable help of local NGOs, such as OPORTUN and UCA. Benefits include more consultative decision-making procedures, enhanced leadership skills, defined shared objectives and new management mechanisms.

Given the remoteness of most villages in the area community committees play a key role as the liaison between villagers and the lodge. The committees communicate the concepts of conservation, community participation and tourism to the larger population and elevate any community concerns to MW. The committees have between 10-15 elected members (a minimum of 4 are female). The chief (*Regulo*) is not part of the committee but is encouraged to attend meetings.

The committee work with UCA and MW to identify and prioritize needs and specify what the community could contribute to proposed projects (e.g. labour and local building materials). Tasks are divided and a contract is signed to govern the roles and responsibilities of each. The projects are an incentive to motivate conservation-oriented behaviour. The committees are supposed to meet weekly and share monthly reports but if no project is ongoing organisation and communication is weak. MW has learnt that the committees need constant interaction with MW and/or UCA although with limited funding for outreach activities this is difficult to implement.

As community organisation and collaboration is strengthened through the MW village committees and UMOJI it can also revive and/or create tensions. For example, the potential for the committees to hold additional decision-making powers is limited as the chief still holds the most influential role in the community. Furthermore, land border disputes have arisen in UMOJI and need to be resolved. The conservation area has also created tensions between individual versus collective rights to natural resources.

MW has increased the recognition of its surrounding communities and strengthened their links with the external world. The communities have gained substantial experience of liaising with an ecotourism company, local NGOs, government officials, researchers and international volunteers. This experience, combined with their greater organisational capacity, has increased confidence to pro-actively engage with outsiders and they are gaining greater recognition from policy-makers, donors and potentially other tourism companies.

The impact of changes in social capital on sustainable livelihoods is hard to measure. Yet the overall increase in the organisational strength of isolated communities surrounding Manda Wilderness should positively impact on livelihoods. Rural households need effectively functioning community institutions to manage and mediate relations between households, and the land, natural resources, social networks and informal markets on which they all depend and to represent the community's interests to others.

**4.2.3 Impact on Activities and Strategies**

Tourism complements or conflicts with existing activities of local people and the impact on assets can influence the activities people do. One of the most important ways in which MWL supports other activities is that it strengthens households' productive capacity by increasing skills and providing cash for investment (as discussed above). The new skills gained by the lodge staff, farm employees, village committee and UMOJI members can be transferred to other activities. These positive impacts of enhanced skills and investment potential are of most benefit to the relatively better-off households, who are more likely to get jobs and have a surplus for investment.

Tourism and conservation conflicts with existing activities in two key ways: by reducing access to natural resources and potentially exacerbating wildlife damage to crop production which is the staple activity. Setting aside a large area for wildlife and tourists, reduces access to natural resources for other activities. Loss of access to plant resources is more of a concern for poor households, and particularly women, who are more dependent on harvesting a range of natural resources such as firewood, bamboo and grass for fuel, building and income-generation (e.g. selling firewood and weaving materials to make mats and rope for sale). An aquatic reserve would also reduce access to fish in Mchenga Nkwichi bay.

The area was severely depleted of game during colonialism and wars and subsistence hunting continues illicitly further inland. However, an increase in wildlife was highlighted by Mandambuzi village and attributed to MW's sensitisation on conservation. Wildlife causes significant crop damage and to a lesser extent presents risks to livestock and humans. Interviewed villagers identified the following wildlife as causing problems:

<u>Wild Animal</u>	<u>Number of Interviewees</u>
Baboon	100%
Antelope	53%
Porcupine	28%
Hippo	25%
Vervet monkey	20%
Elephant	13%
Wild pig	15%
Leopard	10%
Jackal	8%
Hyena	3%
Crocodile	3%

Every survey respondent (40) experienced crop raiding and the most common problem is baboon troops. Population numbers and species of game vary in different locations. A larger number and type of wildlife cause crop damage inland, for example, elephant and hippo are seen in Mandambuzi but not in Mala and Mbueca. However, many lakeshore interviewees (17) reported problems with ungulates (antelopes) in the dry season such as kudu. Livestock production is goat and chicken rearing and 2

interviewees in Mandambuzi had lost livestock to hyena or leopard. Human death or injury by wild animals is very rare but have been caused by leopard and crocodiles.

Crop losses are a great threat to livelihoods as crops are central to food security and one farmer can lose an entire harvest of ripening cassava or maize overnight. There are no shops to buy food and although maize is sold on Likoma Island, there is little cash available to purchase it. The imputed monetary value of the crop losses is probably less than aggregate local earnings from tourism, but they are suffered by many more people, are much more visible, strike at the heart of household security, and clearly affect attitudes towards wildlife, conservation and tourists.

**Table 10 Impacts on People’s Activities and Strategies**

A summary of the ways tourism and conservation can negatively and positively affect the range of rural activities in the area is presented below (Table 10). It does not show the differential impacts between types of enterprises, villages and residents but there is of course high variability.

	<b>Negative Effects Conflicts</b>	<b>Positive Effects Complementaries</b>
<b>Livelihood Activities</b>		
Agriculture (crops) and livestock	Crop damage by wildlife Loss of livestock to predators	Cash for investment Diversification of crops New market (lodge) Jobs near village so worker can continue to farm
Harvesting of natural resources	Lost access for harvesting in exclusive tourism area and conservation area(s)	Improved community management of natural resources More sustainable harvesting
Employment		Transferable skills
Small enterprise		Market expansion
<b>Livelihood Strategies</b>		
Cope with drought/floods		Income continues
Diversify		Additional livelihood opportunities e.g. jobs, sales to lodge

It is important to consider how tourism fits with underlying household strategies and not just specific activities. Tourism fits well with two key strategies – to develop coping mechanisms for times of drought and/or floods that reduce crop harvests and to diversify livelihoods. The latter is particularly important in this case study as there are currently very few diversification options in the area.

**4.2.4 Contribution to Livelihood Needs and Priorities**

Assets are used and activities pursued to meet a range of household needs and tourism affects some of the main needs. For those employed by the lodge and farm or selling supplies, the clearest and most direct contribution to household needs is cash. Tourism generally generates three types of cash income for rural households - regular wages for those with permanent jobs, casual earnings and collective income (community tourism can generate a fourth). Each type needs to be considered separately as they are earned by different people, in very different amounts, so have different implications for livelihoods.

Manda Wilderness generates 30 permanent jobs for a small proportion of households in the wider area but as there is a great lack of formal employment opportunities these jobs is very important. Communities closer to the lodge such as Utonga, Mala and Mbueca on the lakeshore and Mandambuzi further inland get most jobs. In 2005, wages paid to permanent staff totalled US\$21,717 and the annual total value of tips is estimated at US\$7,200. The average wage in 2006 is US\$46 per month. Wages and tips provide a large cash boost to families and may lift them from insecure to secure status socio-economically. These earnings, in turn, are recycled within the local economy creating a multiplier effect that is difficult to quantify.

Casual earnings opportunities are also highly significant but also concentrated in nearby villages. Grass-sellers, fisherfolk, casual workers and others sell their products or labour to the lodge and tourists (and to neighbours earning wages from tourism jobs). They earn smaller amounts from casual sales than is earned by those in full-time waged employment but these additional earning opportunities benefit a higher percentage of local households and are most important for poorer people who have few other options for earning cash.

Approximately 35 contract workers are employed in several lodge departments. In 2005, wages paid to contracted staff totalled US\$8,327. The average contract wage in 2006 per month is about US\$30 although night-watchmen and skilled builders are paid more. The total contract value for airstrip and road building in 2005 was US\$730. The lodge makes a concerted effort to maximise local purchases and the total value in 2005 was US\$11,277 (this is projected to increase in 2006 by 16%). Purchases include vegetables, fish, wood, thatching grass, bamboo, bricks, airstrip and road repairs and crafts. The largest purchase in 2005 was grass and bamboo (US\$6,000) which benefits mainly women. Overall, in terms of jobs and casual earnings, Manda Wilderness has had a significant and impressive impact on the area. It currently employs 65 local people and the total cash injection into the local economy in 2005 was \$42,000.

No collective community income is generated from tourism yet. Communities do not gain income from the MWL lodge concession as this is not shared by government. It is projected that the UMOJI community association will benefit from a tourist bed-levy on tented camps in the conservation area. However, the tourism potential of the area has been doubted due to the depletion of wildlife (Deards 2000) and annual income may not meet the expectations and development needs of 15 villages. Income may also be earned from MWL profits if a donor purchases community equity in the company. The value of this income for local households depends on how it is spent, which in turn depends on the local institutions and processes for managing joint expenditure. Any form of substantial annual collective income could be a substantial boost to the communities because there are no other potential sources of this type of income.

Although no collective income is received yet, Manda Wilderness does fund community development projects. A UK trust was established in 2001 and registered in 2004 as a non-profit organization in order to mobilise funds for community projects. The trust has a separate board of trustees to MWL and meets twice a year. Annual income to date from individual donations and donor grants for community development is approximately \$10,000. The board makes the key decisions on how funds are disbursed but allow flexibility for decisions to be made locally by the lodge's Managing Director. The trust has not been as active as initially envisaged as most funds mobilised to date have been raised by and disbursed directly to MWL.

Programmes funded by the trust to date range from infrastructure development (e.g. building schools), agriculture projects and micro-finance. All projects are done on a self-help basis. Projects to date have included:

- Construction of 5 village primary schools in Mala, Mbueca, Mandambuzi, Mataka and Uchesse.
- Establishment of a demonstration farm and training facility, training of over 350 farmers, loans for seeds, tools and treadle pumps for irrigation.
- Construction of a dry season road from Mbueca to the main highway at Mandambuzi that benefits both the lodge and local community.
- Maize mill and clinic rehabilitation, in Kango (Cobué).
- Microfinance loans in Mala.

Projects commenced in villages nearer the lodge and local impact has been significant. For example, 84% of villagers interviewed stated that Manda Wilderness had the 'greatest impact' on local development to date. Project implementation has also faced challenges, however, that include weak capacity in village committees, misuse of resources (e.g. thefts of cement for the school), disagreements between Manda Wilderness and communities on type(s) of fundable projects, delays due to the rainy season, a lack of market for expanded vegetable production, mismanagement of the

maize mill and a lack of small enterprise development despite the microfinance project. More projects are planned in the other communities and Manda Wilderness is to focus on infrastructure.

Manda Wilderness also contributes to less tangible needs. Cash income from tourism will have decreased vulnerability as isolated poor rural households are by definition insecure. From a food security perspective, cash from tourism is very important as it's often used for purchasing maize. Cultural and aesthetic values given to wildlife can be revived and pride in traditions strengthened. Pride and empowerment can also result from a greater capacity within and between the communities to influence external events.

#### **4.2.5 Overview of Livelihood Impacts and Key Issues**

An array of positive and negative impacts of Manda Wilderness on rural livelihoods has been identified. It could be argued that to ask whether tourism in the aggregate is good or bad for livelihoods in Lago District is meaningless as the effect will depend on the village; whose livelihood is being considered and how future tourism and conservation developments are designed. The main positive impacts are significant and include new earning opportunities, decreased vulnerability, transferable skills, improved primary education infrastructure and stronger community organisational capacity for development and collective resource management. Key negative impacts are reduced access to natural resources and wildlife damage to agriculture. The impact of Manda Wilderness has been overwhelmingly positive although implementation needs to be adapted where possible so that benefits are maximised and opportunity costs and trade-offs with livelihoods are minimised.

The analysis highlights important issues about the extent to which the impact of Manda Wilderness on livelihoods and benefit distribution varies. Differences clearly emerge in the value of tourism in bringing local development between lakeshore and inland villages based on their proximity to the lodge, their commitment to conservation and associated development projects, different agro-ecological conditions and livelihood strategies. For example, many lodge workers and product suppliers are from the nearby fishing village of Mbueca where Manda Wilderness has built a primary school, road and re-roofed a church whereas the remote inland farming village of Lukambwe has not benefited from tourism earning opportunities or community development projects and suffers wildlife damage to maize.

Poor households are more affected by reduced access to natural resources, wildlife damage and opportunities for earning money from seasonal sales of products (e.g. grass) or casual labour, whereas key issues for better-off households with more skills is likely to be the number of new full-time jobs created and small enterprise development.

Over 75% of villagers interviewed in the lodge and in Mala, Mbueca and Mandambuzi were satisfied with Manda Wilderness projects to date. Expectations are very high, however, for additional projects as there are few other stakeholders implementing development in the district. The majority understand the roles of different stakeholders but in the absence of action, 'cry' to Manda Wilderness. Interviewed community members identified collective projects such as a school building more often as a tourism benefit rather than earning opportunities that benefit individual households.

Several historical, policy and institutional factors currently constrain a better 'fit' between Manda Wilderness and local livelihoods. These include uncertainty over land tenure reform in communal areas, the legacy of armed conflict and low investment in essential services, infrastructure and rural skills by government.

### **4.3 Land, Conservation and Environment**

#### **4.3.1 Manda Community Reserve**

Manda Wilderness has initiated the establishment of a 100,000 hectare conservation area that incorporates a variety of natural habitats. The lakeshore section stretches for 45 km on the eastern shore of Lake Niassa and consists of white sand beaches, rocky outcrops with a backdrop of the eastern rift valley escarpment. Inland is the tail-end of the Livingstone mountain range covered by alpine acacia (*Brachystegia*). Beyond the mountains is a plain of miombo woodland and open grasslands, crossed by rivers and dotted with marshes. At the far eastern edge is the Messinge River

featuring riverine forests. The area has various species of wildlife including elephant, leopard, hippo and wild dog but was heavily depleted during the war and subsistence hunting continues. All 15 villages covered in this study are within the proposed conservation area. Inland villages are more likely to be impacted by new resource management rules.

The conservation area is in its infancy as progress was delayed by resource mobilisation and getting all communities to sign up to the development. The Swedes provided initial funding (US\$500,000) and a significant amount of work remains to be done. A legally constituted Association, UMOJI ('as one'), was formed in August 2005. Next steps are:

- Delimiting the conservation area in liaison with the government cadastral survey.
- Resolving community disputes about land borders.
- Formulating a plan of action (including activities, deliverables and timing).
- Registering the land in the Provincial capital, Lichinga, as belonging to the Association and applying to the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife for recognition of the nature reserve.
- Establishing infrastructure such as roads, bridges, access control points.
- Promoting the conservation area and its facilities to the tourism industry and conservationists.
- Monitoring and researching.
- Assisting communities to gain maximum benefit from the conservation area and tourism.
- Training personnel.
- Collecting park fees and other levies.

MWL intends to construct tented camps in the conservation area. Funds will be raised by various lodge and tourist fees to be determined. It has provisionally been suggested that MWL will pay \$10 per day for the right to operate the camps within the reserve. Tourists will pay \$5 for a 4-day entrance fee and a \$5/day bed night levy to stay overnight. Income raised will go towards operational costs of the reserve (estimated at \$50,000 per year) and a community development fund.

Negative livelihood impacts have been highlighted in the previous section. Technical assistance is required by Manda Wilderness to ensure the conservation area meets the needs of the tourism company and local people and these are detailed in the recommendations. Key challenges include:

- The time taken to establish the conservation area has caused frustration in communities.
- A lack of in-depth understanding of relevant land laws.
- Several communities are more supportive of the conservation area than others.
- Negative livelihood impacts e.g. implementation of prohibition on hunting.
- Disputes over land boundaries.
- Bureaucracy to register the conservation area.
- Ensuring the tourism product is marketable, particularly due to the depletion in wildlife.
- Expectations, management and distribution of collective income for projects.
- Involving government as a stakeholder but not letting officials dominate.

#### **4.3.2 Proposed Aquatic Reserve**

Manda Wilderness commissioned a lakeshore feasibility study funded by Ireland Aid. The study found that Lake Niassa has the richest fresh water aquatic biodiversity and the number of fish species is estimated to be 500 to 650. Fish populations are in decline and fisherfolk are aware of this. Fishing is a major economic activity and fish is a key source of protein in the diet in lakeshore populations. The absence of settlement in the exclusive tourism area means the level of fishing is low. This is further reduced by the lodge chasing away fisherfolk to prevent disturbance to guests. A key challenge is that most fisherfolk are not local but from temporary camps in Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique. The feasibility research included community meetings and noted that, "initial response to the idea of an aquatic reserve was mixed. The concept of fish conservation is a new one for the majority of people and a controversial subject since many people are fishers by livelihood" (Courage 2004).

The study proposes a 150 hectare reserve stretching 5km on the lakeshore adjacent to the MWL concession as the optimum solution for conservation and sustainable utilisation as the area is an ideal habitat with fish stocks and the impact would be balanced. The area has also been earmarked for

conservation by WWF. It is estimated that establishment of the reserve will cost US\$363,000 over a 3 year period and include an environmental awareness programme and implementation of further research and guide and guard training. Sustainable funding of the reserve would be from a proposed US\$4 daily entrance fee. Projections of 1,500 visitor days per annum would raise US\$6,000 and cover most operational costs. Manda Wilderness has not taken further steps to establish the reserve.

## **5. The Way Forward**

### **5.1 SWOT Analysis**

The key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of Manda Wilderness on poverty alleviation and environmental conservation are presented in Table 11.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

Poverty levels in Lago District are very high and inland communities are poorer than lakeshore communities. Manda Wilderness has made impressive strides in tackling poverty alleviation and environmental conservation in the area. Significant benefits include new earning opportunities, job creation, skill development and investment in school infrastructure and agricultural productivity. A conservation area has the support of traditional leaders and is being demarcated. The analysis has highlighted, however, that benefit distribution is variable and that negative impacts on livelihoods are just as important to address as the benefits of tourism to ensure a win-win scenario in the future. Manda Wilderness needs substantial technical support from the ASL Programme to achieve its very ambitious plans for tourism and conservation and become a model of good practice.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The ASL Programme in Mozambique should consider providing:

- 1) Legal advice on establishment of the conservation area (community land rights/models), fisher conflicts and proposed aquatic reserve (Small Scale Fisheries Institute), concession fees and/or land rental payments to communities and assess modalities of neighbouring hunting area.
- 2) Business planning advice for development of the conservation area.
- 3) Sustainable harvesting advice e.g. forestry resources.
- 4) Advice on organisational development and resource mobilization to increase capacity for conservation and development programmes for Manda Wilderness and the UMOJI Association.
- 5) Facilitation for lodge partnerships with professional volunteer organisations e.g. skills development for lodge staff with Netherlands PUM experts, VSO.
- 6) Technical advice to assess the purchase of community equity in the tourism company considering variations in current benefit distribution.
- 7) Agricultural and business expertise on farm production at the lodge and request TechnoServe Inc. to assess commercial farming potential in the surrounding communities.

Recommendations for Manda Wilderness:

- 1) Minimise trade-offs between conservation area(s) and agriculture, harvesting or fishing by avoiding the creation of exclusive areas, researching sustainable levels of use and setting up systems for regulated multiple use.
- 2) Address fisherfolk/tourism conflicts in the lakeshore adjacent to the concession.
- 3) Explore ways to reduce wildlife damage e.g. chilli fencing against elephants.
- 4) Mobilise resources for full-time community development and conservation staff.
- 5) Bring in conflict-avoidance and conflict-resolution skills where required, particularly when there are serious tensions or problems with land disputes and the implementation of local projects.
- 6) Address HIV/AIDS and nutrition issues with lodge staff and the Salt, Light and Health Project.
- 7) Link with FTTSA for information and contacts e.g. HIV/AIDS tool-kit, human resource development including gender issues, Bulungula certified member in the Eastern Cape.
- 8) Roll out projects to remoter inland communities soon.
- 9) Discuss with investors the option of donor purchase of equity in MWL.

**Table 11 SWOT Analysis**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Success of Manda Wilderness to date</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Committed investors and volunteers</li> <li>- Pioneered first lodge in Niassa Province</li> <li>- Responsible tourism reputation (BA Award)</li> <li>- Profitable business and growing</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Consumer Interest</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wilderness, the destination</li> <li>- Community benefit and conservation</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Funding Agency Interest</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ford Foundation, Ireland Aid, Swedes, IFC</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Government Interest</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supports poverty reduction and conservation</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Local Support and Growing Capacity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Village committees, UMOJI Association</li> <li>- Local partners e.g. UCA and Salt, Light and Health Project</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Less Developed than Regional Competition</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weak destination marketing</li> <li>- Product quality challenges (inexperienced staff and lodge management, food not up to standard etc.)</li> <li>- Area is heavily depleted of wildlife</li> <li>- Lack of local tourism certification schemes</li> <li>- Trans-frontier development plans stalled</li> <li>- Poor infrastructure (communications, transport, power, medical services, retail outlets etc.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Manda Wilderness Capacity Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of staff, time and resources</li> <li>- Personification of MW as 'Mr. Patrick'</li> <li>- Weak distinction between trust and business (lodge)</li> <li>- Lack of capacity of local partners e.g. UCA</li> <li>- No participatory monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Community Capacity Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk of interference from elite (chiefs)</li> <li>- Limited community participation and gender issues</li> <li>- Weak resource and project management</li> <li>- Skills deficit and ignorance of tourism</li> <li>- Lack of access to capital</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Negative Impacts on Rural Livelihoods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lost access to exclusive tourism area</li> <li>- Reduced access to harvest natural resources</li> <li>- Increased wildlife damage to staple crops</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Tourism Growth and Increasing Demand</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More recognition as a key economic sector</li> <li>- 'Ecotourism' fastest growing niche product</li> <li>- New product development and marketing</li> <li>- Development in marginal tourism areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Community Development</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Significant land and manpower resources</li> <li>- New earning opportunities, job creation</li> <li>- Small enterprise development</li> <li>- Transferable skills</li> <li>- Rolling out projects to remote communities</li> <li>- Addressing negative livelihood impacts</li> <li>- Increasing external links and influence</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Environmental Conservation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incentives for enhanced collective natural resource management</li> <li>- Develop forms of multiple and sustainable use</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Model of Good Practice</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FTSA accreditation</li> <li>- Dissemination of lessons learnt</li> <li>- Catalyst for change in local ASL industry</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Downward Turn in Tourism Demand</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insecurity, famine/flood, rise in regional competition</li> <li>- Fickle consumers - destination not 'in vogue'</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Lack of Performance in Tourism</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Business targets not met, investors withdraw</li> <li>- Failure to meet responsible tourism standards</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Lack of Enabling Framework</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of understanding of tourism industry</li> <li>- Bureaucratic and immigration challenges</li> <li>- Lack of implementation of plans, strategies</li> <li>- Lack of investment in district development</li> <li>- Obstruction as MW perceived as too influential</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Disillusioned Community</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expectations not met (needs great, limited projects and collective income)</li> <li>- Inequitable benefit distribution</li> <li>- Negative livelihood impacts not addressed</li> <li>- Poverty persists and HIV/AIDS increases</li> <li>- Tensions rise within and between communities, Manda Wilderness and government</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Environmental Degradation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hunting, over-fishing and deforestation continues</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Competing Incompatible Land Uses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mining, agro-forestry</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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## **ANNEX 1 TERMS OF REFERENCE**

### **OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

- Create baseline against which ASL can measure its impact
- Add to lodges' understanding of communities (if required)
- Assess impact of lodges so far on communities
- Assess current relationship between lodges and communities and provide actionable recommendations for lodge and ASL

**\*\*In addition, the study will provide the lodge with templates and a methodology to continue the research in other communities not covered by this study, and to repeat the research in future\*\***

### **METHODOLOGY**

- Interviews with key 'experts' in lodge (Patrick, Nadia, Peg), lodge staff, and community liaison (John, Frank)
- Summary of existing studies and information within lodge, including a scan of existing literature dealing with the area, e.g., census data on poverty level
- Filling in 'gaps' with estimates based on interviews
- 'Case studies'/interviews with cross section of community
- 3 communities out of 14
- 10 people per community, including community leadership
- 8 people in the lodge and 2 on the farm
- Additional key stakeholders

**\*\*Study should provide quantitative data wherever existing or time effective to gather; otherwise estimates based on interviews will be acceptable. Manda Wilderness can continue to gather and analyze detailed data over the course of the year using templates provided by this study\*\***

### **1. COMMUNITY PROFILE**

- History
- Basic facts (number of people, etc)
- Poverty indicators (as listed at end of document)
- Subsistence strategies (hunting, fishing), natural resource use (harvesting etc) (especially important as background to section 3)
- Organisation of communities, dynamics, governance, gender issues
- Legal structures/entities
- Stakeholder analysis, e.g., local government, NGOs, private sector

**\*\*This will provide the baseline for the ASL, and must provide overview of level of poverty in 14 communities today. However, the baseline will be created largely from existing research and interviews rather than primary research. This section should also include recommendations on participatory monitoring by community\*\***

### **2. COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP WITH LODGE**

- Background on pilot lodge
- Current situation
- Changes/benefits due to lodge: supply chain, SME development, employment and training, development projects (schools, clinics etc)
- Benefit distribution
- Awareness/understanding of and satisfaction with existing benefits and relationship with lodge/projects
- Areas of conflict and cooperation

- Short and preliminary cost benefit assessment of conservation and tourism strategies for the rural poor; restriction on livelihoods that may be imposed by conservation strategies and benefits that will flow from conservation and tourism; balance between the 2; strategies that can be adopted to promote conservation maximising benefits and minimising costs
- Future situation
- Community expectations of lodge, and how they can benefit from tourism in the future
- Potential opportunities for lodge
- Future challenges for lodge and proposed mitigation.

**\*\*This section should include investigation of how far communities associate benefits (including e.g., infrastructure improvements) with lodge; what role they believe the lodge plays vs. other players e.g., government, NGOs, church, local investors in developing the region - and what roles each player SHOULD play; what communities believe they can do to benefit from tourism in the region. This section will be based on interviews in lodge and community\*\***

### 3. LAND, CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT

- Historical occupation, alienation, compensation etc.
- Current community and lodge land use and legal rights, including lodge process to secure land
- Plans for community ownership of land: will 14 villages form single association which will hold land rights, or each hold own land rights and pool into a conservancy? Rights of communities to remove land from game reserve
- Future challenges associated to land
- Understanding of and reaction to plans for game reserve
- Current and future impacts on environmental conservation and natural resource use (see above)

**\*\*This section first needs to set out clearly the current land rights, but should also investigate in particular the communities understanding of the game reserve concept and approach. This section will be based on interviews in lodge and community \*\***

### 4. CONCLUSION

- Overall SWOT on the pilot tourism development on poverty alleviation and environmental conservation
- Recommendations for lodge
- Recommendations for ASL, including interactions with other stakeholders

Poverty Indicators: (to be estimated where hard data is not available/ feasible in the timeframe allocated; please give all sources of estimates/ methodology for calculating indicators)

- % unemployment or not economically active
- Average annual income per annum
- Dwelling type(s) - % formal/ permanent, traditional/informal housing
- Source(s) of fuel - electricity, firewood, paraffin
- Type/ existence of toilet(s) - % flush toilet/ latrine
- Health/ nutrition e.g. access to medical services (average hours to clinic), HIV infection rate (%), malnutrition (%)
- Education e.g. % children attending school; average hours in school/week; average class size; literacy rate (%)
- Dependence on natural resource harvesting for food, medicine, fuel, building materials and others

## ANNEX 2 Structured Interview Questions for Lodge and MWAP Staff and Communities

### Introduction of Purpose of Interview

"This research is for a non-governmental organisation to see how Manda Wilderness and communities are working together and find ways of how this maybe improved. It is to measure change in how (1) Nkwichi Lodge and tourism and (2) Manda Wilderness projects have affected you in the past, how they impact on you now and how they may affect you in the future. Your views and the information you provide will be very useful. If there is any question you do not want to answer, you do not have to."

*NB Interviewer - before starting, note the (1) Interview Number, (2) Date, (3) Name and (4) Gender of interviewee. Interview the person alone if possible.*

Question(s)	Prompt(s) <i>(to be used only when necessary)</i>	Possible Quantification
<b>Personal Details:</b>		
1. How old are you?		Age ranges
2. (a) What is the name of your village? (b) Do you hold a position in the village?	Position e.g. teacher, headman	(a) Village (b) Position
3. (a) Have you always lived there? (b) If not, where else have you lived?		(a) Yes or No (b) Location(s)
4. Is your house built with (a) burnt bricks (b) un-burnt bricks (c) other (mud, grass etc.)?		(a) Burnt (b) Unburnt (c) Other
5. Does your house have a cement floor?		Yes or no
6. Does your house have a (a) grass thatch or (b) iron sheet roof?		(a) Grass or (b) Iron
<b>Livelihood Strategies:</b>		
7. STAFF ONLY - How long have you worked in the lodge/MWAP?		# years
8. STAFF ONLY - What was your first job at the lodge/MWAP?		
9. What is your current job/ How do you make a living?	e.g. lodge manager, farmer, fisher	
10. LODGE STAFF ONLY - How much individual tips do you get per month?	Tips from tourists when lodge busy	Average US\$
11. STAFF ONLY - What did you do before you worked at the lodge/MWAP?		
12. STAFF ONLY - Did you earn more or less money than now?		(a) More (b) Less
13. STAFF ONLY - How many family were you supporting before you worked at the lodge?		Average
14. STAFF ONLY - How many family members do you now support?		Average
15. How many children do you have between the ages of 7 – 16 years?		
16. How many of those children are at school?		% ages 7-16 at school
17. How many children that you support are orphans?		Average
18. In what ways do you support your family?	e.g. food, household items	Frequency of answer type(s)
19. What is the most important way your salary/cash income supports the family?	e.g. maize, school fees, clothes	Frequency of answer type(s)
20. (a) Do you keep livestock (e.g. goats, chicken, cows)? For food only or also to sell? (b) Do you grow crops for food only or also to sell? (c) Does anyone in the homestead fish? For relish only or also to sell? (d) Does a family member harvest wood, grass or bamboo to sell? (e) Does a family member have a salaried job <i>not</i> in tourism? (f) Does a family member have a small business? (g) Does any/another family member work at the lodge or MWAP?		Yes or No

Question(s)	Prompt(s) <i>(to be used only when necessary)</i>	Possible Quantification
21. STAFF ONLY - Does the work of the family bring (a) more or (b) less income to the household?		(a) More (b) Less
22. What do you spend your cash income salary on?		Frequency of answer type(s)
23. (a) Do you save? (b) If so what for?		(a) Yes or no (b) Purpose
24. Do you have your own business?		Yes or no
25. If so, in what trade?	e.g. shop, trading fish	Frequency of trade(s)
26. How did you start the business?	e.g. savings from salary, crops	Frequency of answer type(s)
27. Is the business profitable?		Yes or no
28. STAFF ONLY - Does the lodge help you with other things (other than your salary)?	e.g. first aid, transport, skills	Yes or no
29. What do you want to be in 5 years time?	e.g. businessman, manager	n/a
30. STAFF ONLY - How do other villagers feel about you working at the lodge?	Are people happy or not and why?	n/a
<b>Community Understanding of Tourism and Perceptions of Impacts:</b>		
31. Why do tourists visit the lodge/area?		Frequency e.g. game, people
32. How many villagers understand why tourists come?	Few (25%) Half (50%) Most (75%)	Average %
33. (a) Does your village benefit from tourism? (b) If yes, in what ways does it benefit?	e.g. jobs, sales to lodge, projects	(a) Yes or no (b) Benefits
34. If not, why does the village not benefit from tourism?		n/a
35. (a) Do you think tourism could cause any problems for your village? (b) How?		(a) Yes or no (b) Problems
36. How can your village get more benefits from tourism in the future?		Frequency of answer type(s)
37. How can the village help the lodge to expand tourism in the future?		Frequency of answer type(s)
38. How can the area attract more tourists in the future?		Frequency of answer type(s)
<b>Community Understanding of and Attitudes to Conservation:</b>		
39. Do you understand and can you tell me what a 'conservation area' is?		Yes or no
40. How many villagers understand 'conservation'?	Few (25%) Half (50%) Most (75%)	Average %
41. How many villagers think the proposed conservation area is good? Why is this so?	Few (25%) Half (50%) Most (75%)	Average %
42. How many villagers think the proposed conservation area is bad? Why is this so?	Few (25%) Half (50%) Most (75%)	Average %
43. (a) Who will own the conservation area? (b) Is this good or bad? (c) Why?	e.g. government, Manda, people	(a) Owner (b) Good or bad
44. (a) Are there problems with natural resources in the area? (b) If so, what problems?	e.g. less fish and trees	(a) Y/N (b) answer type(s)
45. (a) What are the solutions? (b) Who should be responsible for solving the resource problems?		(a) Solution (b) Stakeholder(s)
46. (a) Does wildlife cause problems in the village? (b) If so, which animals? (c) Do what? (d) What are the solutions? (e) Who should be responsible for solving the wildlife conflicts?	e.g. baboons crop raiding e.g. fencing, dogs	(a) Y/N (b) Animal (c) Problem (d) Solution (e) Stakeholder(s)

Question(s)	Prompt(s) (to be used only when necessary)	Possible Quantification
<b>Community Development Projects and Impacts:</b>		
47. Why does Manda Wilderness assist community development projects in the area?		n/a
48. What has Manda Wilderness done in your village?		Frequency e.g. school
49. (a) Which project has had most impact on the village (b) Why?		(a) Project type (b) Reason
50. Approximately how many people have benefited from the project(s) in your village?	Few (25%) Half (50%) Most (75%)	Average %
51. Are projects well managed by your Committee?		Yes or no
52. If yes or no, how come?		n/a
53. Are there enough women on the Committee?		Yes or no
54. Does Manda Wilderness fulfil its role in projects?		Yes or no
55. If yes or no, why?		n/a
56. (a) How many villagers are satisfied with benefits up to now? (b) If not, why not?	Few (25%) Half (50%) Most (75%)	(a) Average % (b) Reason
57. What other development project(s) do you want to see in your village and the area?		Frequency e.g. clinic
58. Is it the <i>role</i> of Manda Wilderness to provide this or another organisation?		Yes or no
<b>Roles of other Stakeholders and Future Development:</b>		
59. Who else is working to develop the area and how?	e.g. church, government, chief	Frequency e.g. church
60. Who has had the greatest development impact in your village?		Frequency e.g. MW, chief
61. What <i>should</i> other organisations be doing?		n/a
62. Do you think local government is working with the lodge and Manda Wilderness?		Yes or no
63. (a) Has there been a change in the number of government visits to the area? (b) Is this good or bad?	e.g. no change, less, more visits	(a) Yes or no (b) Good/bad
64. Do you see any possible tension/minor conflict(s) in the future?		Yes or no
65. How can the community <i>help themselves</i> to improve the area?		Frequency answer type(s)
66. Do you have any more comments or questions?		n/a