



**Fig. 4: Changes in wealth between 2007 and 2014. In WMA areas approximately 3.5 in 10 households have become richer and <1 poorer. In non-WMA areas, for every 10 households, approximately 2.5 have become richer and <1 poorer.**

### **Access to NRs and environmental income**

Access to natural resources (NRs) means the extent to which rules and regulations constrain or help

poles, honey, wild foods etc. for consumption or sale

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and/or sale of NRs.

Relative to other environmental goods, income from construction material decreased more in WMA than in non-WMA villages between 2007 and 2014. By contrast, income from firewood increased more in WMA than in non-WMA villages (Fig 5)

With almost no use of charcoal, wild fish, wild honey

## **Human – wildlife conflict in Tunduru Nalika WMA**

**Human-wildlife conflict means human and livestock**

hunting or safari tourism to generate the kind of revenues that would be needed to at least offset the costs that WMA communities experience from crop raiding and constraints on access to resources and land for cultivation. Another main concern for WMA communities is around legal access to bushmeat, promised as a benefit of being part of the WMA. However, the resident hunting quota has not been issued for several years, for reasons that have not been made clear, and access to bushmeat remains insecure, which does not promote a positive attitude towards the WMA.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>In these findings, farm land is related to household size and composition, because men, women, and children of different ages need different amounts of food, and so the same area of land means very different levels of food provision for

which makes it easier to compare household farmland relative to consumption needs.