

SPEECH OF THE DIRECTOR OF WILDLIFE, PROF. ALEXANDER N.
SONGORWA, AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF
PIMA INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR POLICYMAKERS, PRACTITIONERS AND

management/payment for ecosystem service interventions, and for causally attributing those impacts. PIMA aims to do this by developing a conceptual approach that is informed by local as well as scientific knowledge on the impacts of WMAs on ecosystem services and poverty/wellbeing outcomes;

(3) Third, PIMA aims to address three interlinked dimensions of WMA impacts, that is: ecosystem services and the benefits they deliver; governance of access to and use of ecosystem benefits; and resource use histories embodying impacts of WMAs on livelihoods, poverty and wellbeing. PIMA will go on to integrate these three dimensions by evaluating the trade-offs they reveal between different ecosystem services, Ecosystem services versus poverty alleviation, and between gender, age and wealth groups.

Dear Workshop Participants,

A UbmicZnci \YfY'k j''_bck h\UhiUVci h%+i 'HUbUbuJUb; 8D'Wca YgZca 'hci flga 'UbX' to great extent from wildlife tourism. Tanzania has always been strongly committed to wildlife conservation and management. Since the 1990s, Tanzania has also been strongly committed to poverty alleviation, and from the start, environment and natural resource management have played a central role in underpinning poverty reduction policies. Given there can be competition between land needs for wildlife on the one \UbX' UbX' Zcf' fi fU' dYcd'YDj' j' Y'J'ccXg' cb'h'Y' ch\Yfz'k Y'\Uj Y'hfjYX' hc' ZbX'k Ung' cZ making conservation pay for local people. But in my own earlier work I concluded that in the late 1990s, communities around the Selous and in seven other African case studies saw little benefit from E and had little interest in E the community based conservation initiatives being promoted at the time. So has anything changed?

Over the last decade, Tanzania has started to establish WMAs as a means for promoting sustainability in utilization of wildlife resources. WMAs are areas of

community land in which local people have user rights over the wildlife resources. Conservation of natural resources in WMAs is therefore a shared responsibility and local communities must significantly benefit from it. The logic behind WMAs is that when local communities develop a sense of resource ownership and realize tangible benefits that can accrue from wildlife conservation, they will develop positive attitude towards conservation.

I am pleased to note that PIMA seeks to carry out a rigorous assessment of how WMAs have contributed to poverty alleviation and whether they have improved wildlife conservation and ecosystem services in Tanzania. We need to know what works, both for wildlife and for local people.

Dear Workshop Participants,

I am also pleased to note that PIMA consortium has brought together a vibrant team of researchers

stakeholders and funding agencies to support financially and materially implementation of the activities, policy statements/briefs that you will have come up with from this project in order to enhance implementation of WMAs in Tanzania. The government through the Wildlife Division will provide necessary support to ensure the project becomes a success

Dear Workshop Participants,

Let me conclude by wishing you a fruitful workshop.

With these few remarks I now have the pleasure to declare this inception workshop for policy makers, practitioners and community representatives officially opened.

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING AND I WISH YOU ALL THE BEST