



CAPSTONE FOUNDATIONS
Analysis and Executive Summary

**Building Development Linkages to Empower Local Communities for
Sustainable Wildlife Conservation**

By

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This assignment is submitted to Dr. Vic Benuyenah of the African Leadership University School of Business in fulfillment of the requirement for the completion of the ALUSB Capstone Foundations Course

ANALYSIS AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I) ANALYSIS

Introduction

This section presents the results and the descriptive analysis of data collected from 83 respondents using three (3) questionnaires for the following stakeholder categories; 1. Communities living in a wildlife area (52 respondents), 2. Diverse conservationists/funders (26 respondents) and 3. Government Policy Makers (5 respondents). Quantitative data was analyzed using frequencies and percentages. This is presented in a tabular and/or graph format. The qualitative data of the study is summarized through content analysis, summary is then done, and percentages calculated.

The Purpose and Scope of the Analysis

The purpose for conducting this analysis is to be able to provide answers to research questions and identify the causes of poaching and determine how to support communities living in wildlife areas. Data was received from 83 respondents of the study. The data collected was analyzed and interpreted using statistical tools. It was tabulated against the number of respondents and percentages favoring them was determined. Bar and pie charts were used to present, and interpretation was deduced. Wrong inferences like incomplete and dishonest answers were eliminated.

ANALYSIS

The Response Rate

Sample Size	83
Response Received	83
Response Rate	100%

Source: 2019 (Author)

Percentages were calculated to find out the subjects' knowledge on various questions in three questionnaire categories. The stakeholders were asked the questions and the results are shown in tables and graphs below:

1.0. Who owns Wildlife in Kenya?

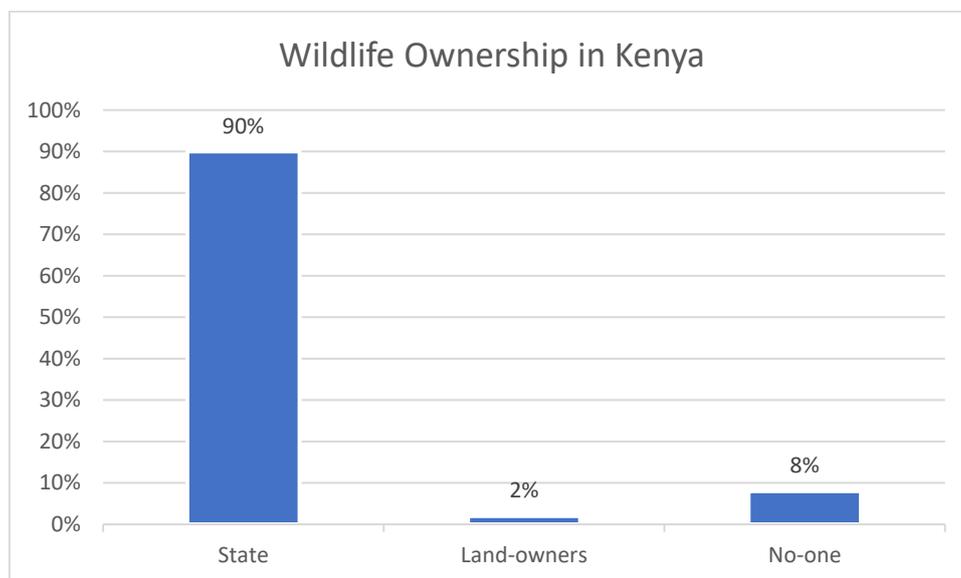
The three (3) stakeholder categories, the policy makers, conservationist/funders and communities were all asked this question and the answers in form of frequencies and percentages from google form were calculated and are highlighted below:

Item	Policy Makers	Conservationists/Funders	Communities	Total %
State	100	100	69.2	90%

Land-owners			5.8	2%
No one			25.0	8%

Table 1.

Graph 1



The average total percentage was calculated which established that 90% of the respondents believe that wildlife is owned by the state in Kenya. 10% of them though, think differently with 8% of them who were all from the community category thinking that wildlife in Kenya is owned by no-one.

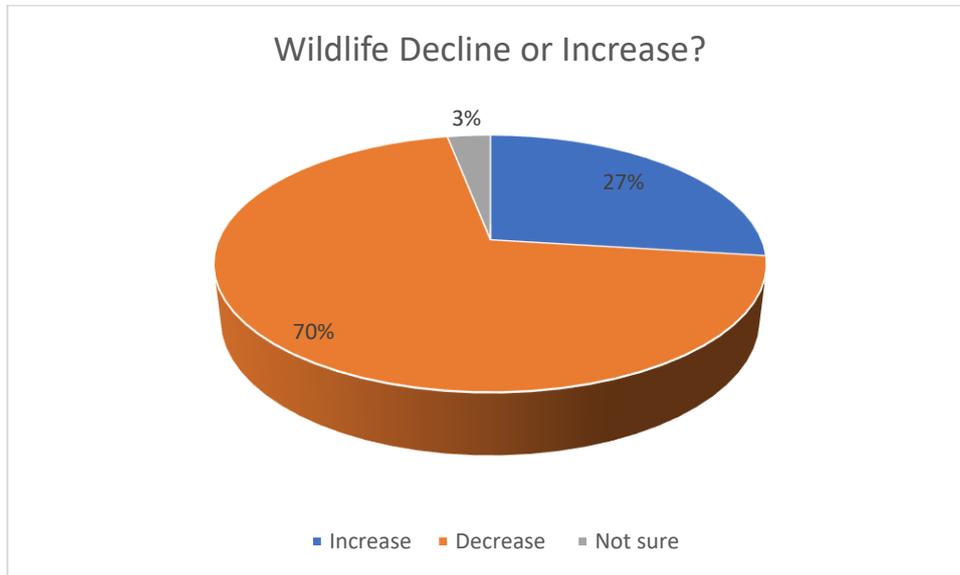
The implication for this is that people take care of what they feel they own. The fact that people do not have any ownership, there is a tendency to misuse what they feel belongs to others including the state.

1.1 On the question whether wildlife population trend is on the increase or decline, Seventy percent of the respondents indicated that wildlife population in Kenya has declined. However, 27% indicated that it had increased while 3% were not sure if it had increased or declined.

Item	Policy Makers	Conservationists/Funders	Communities	Total %
Increase	60	5	15.4	27%
Decline	40	90	80.8	70%
Not Sure	0	5	3.8	3%

Table 2

Graph 2



1.2 The question on whether bushmeat in Kenya is legal or illegal was asked to policy makers and conservationist/funders who overwhelmingly responded illegal. These results are presented in table 3 below.

Item	Policy Makers	Conservationists/Funders
Illegal	100	100
Legal		

Table 3

Those who said yes, were asked a further question on whether the preventive measures in place are effective. Some of the responses are as follows:

1. Not prohibitive... Concerning fines as a punishment, one can apply the cost benefit analysis which tilts in favour of poachers
2. There have been mixed results - enforcement is not effective but they have had some positive results to deter the offence
3. Not quite
4. No
5. Yes

The respondents who said no, were asked why not? One response that was give is: They do not serve as deterrent.

2.0 Questions to the Community Stakeholders

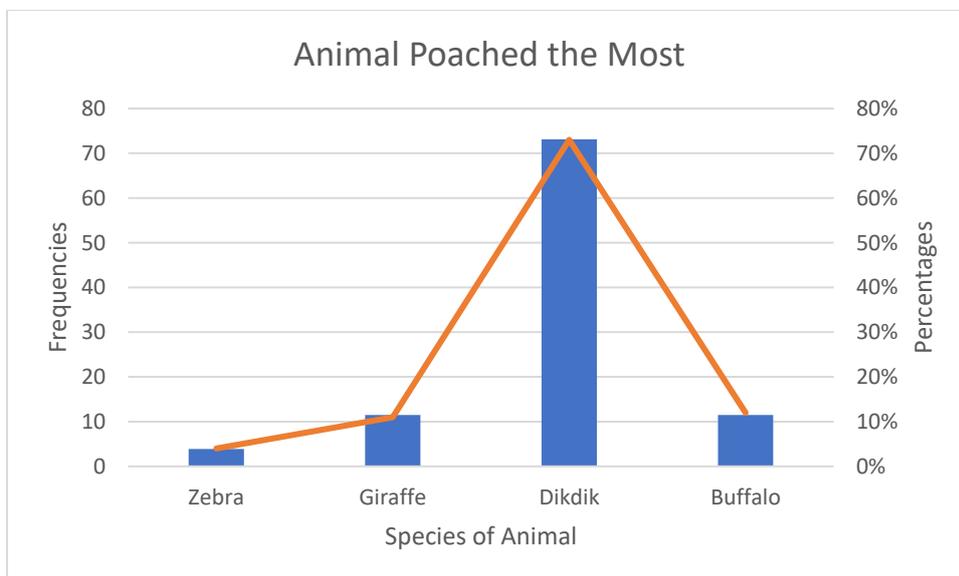
These questions were asked specifically to the 52 community representatives from the community living in a wildlife area neighboring Tsavo East National Park in Kenya.

2.1 When asked on animals most targeted for Bush-meat, the majority of the respondents indicated dik-dik, standing at 73%. The second was Buffalo at 12%, followed by Giraffes at 11% and lastly Zebra at 4% as projected in table 4 and bar graph 3 below. Dik-dik, the smallest species in the antelope family is therefore the most preferred and poached animal in the wildlife area for bushmeat purpose.

Item	% of respondents
Zebra	4%
Giraffe	11%
Dik-dik	73%
Buffalo	12%

Table 4

Graph 3



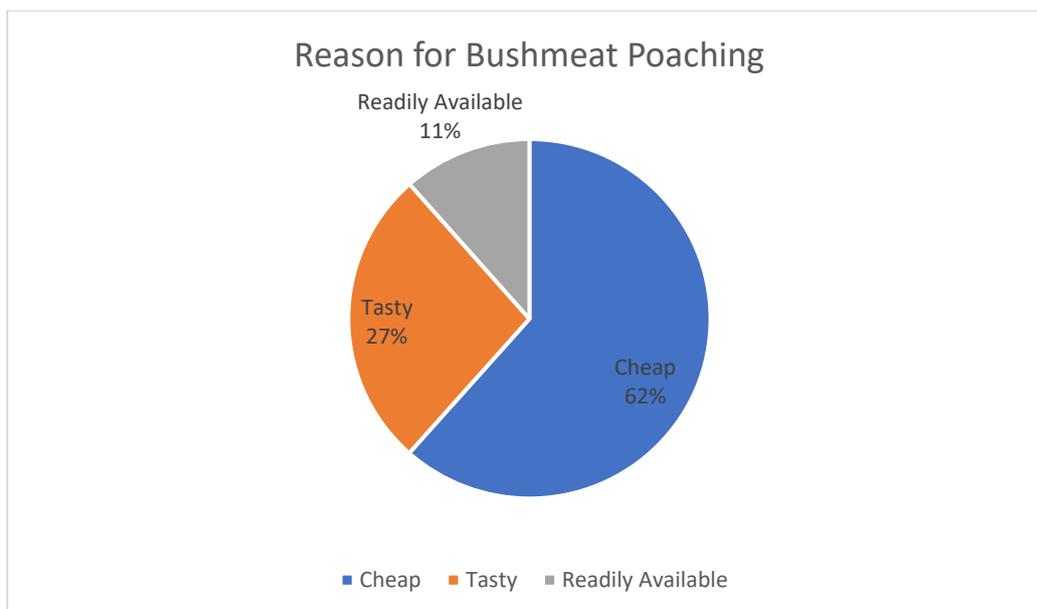
2.2 Reason for purchasing bushmeat instead of Conventional livestock meat

When questioned on why the community members preferred bush-meat as opposed to the conventional livestock meat, 61% indicated that it is because it was cheaper. Twenty Seven percent indicated that it was tasty and 11% indicated that it is because it is readily available. The results are shown on table 5 and pie chart below.

Item	Percentages of respondents
Cheap	62%
Tasty	27%
Readily Available	11%
Total	100%

Table 5

Graph 4

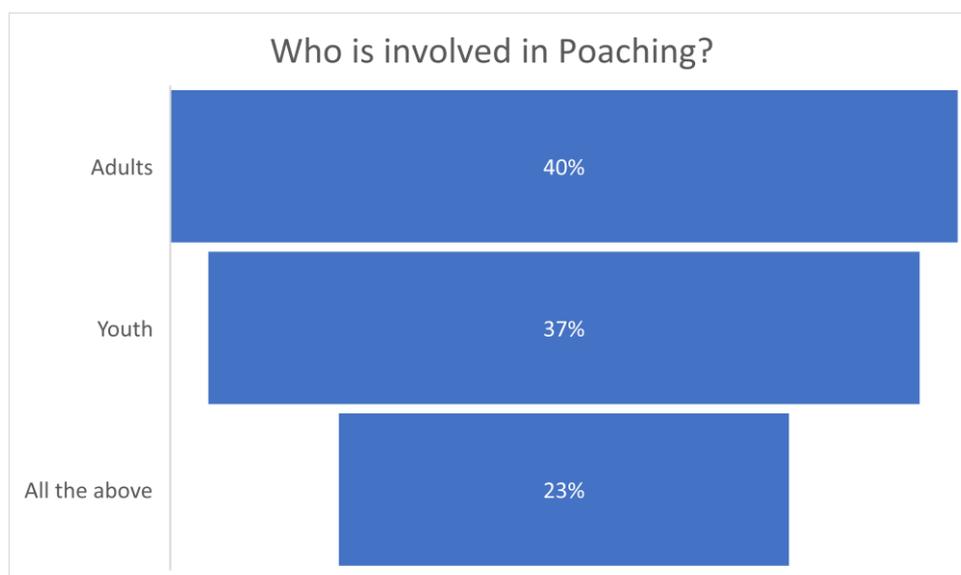


2.3 As to who is involved in bushmeat poaching, whether adults, youth, children, all of them or other. 40% indicated adults, 37% indicated youth while 23% indicated all (Adults, youths and children). Meaning it is mainly adults who are involved in poaching the most, followed closely by the youth in the community as depicted on table 6 and graph 3 below:

Item	% Respondents
Adults	40
Youth	37
All the above	23

Table 6

Graph 5



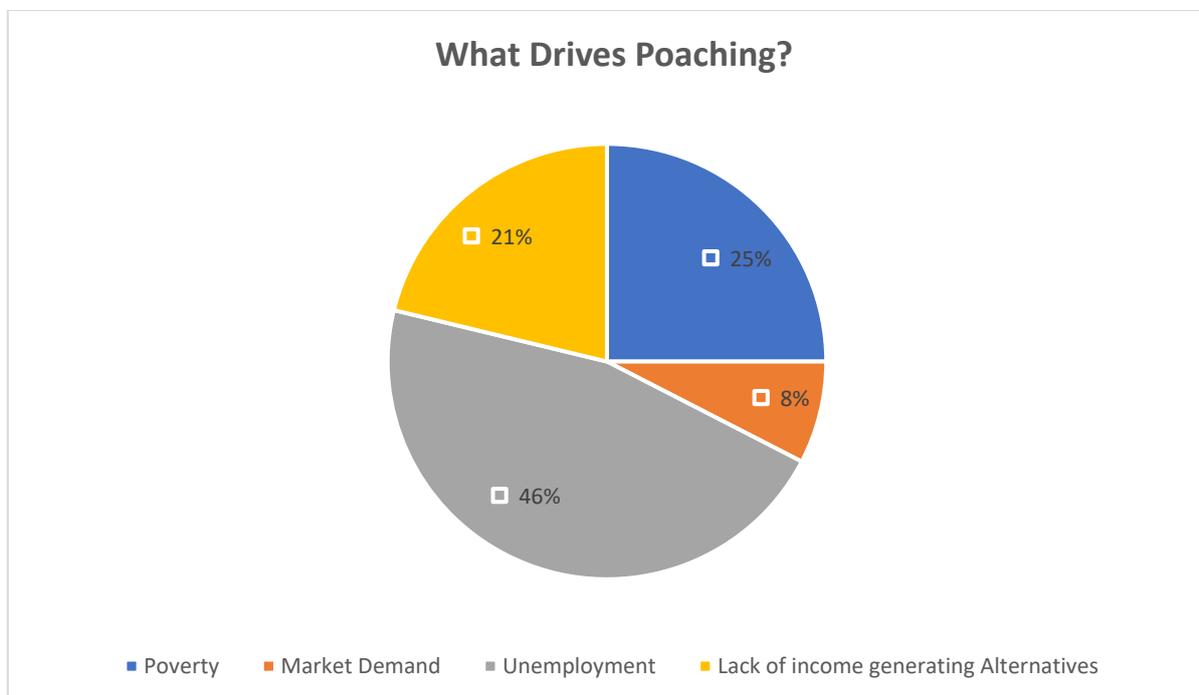
2.4 What drives poaching for bushmeat?

On the key factor driving poaching consumption is unemployment. When asked what drives poaching, 46.2% of community representatives indicated unemployment, 25% indicated poverty, 21% lack if income generating alternatives and 8% market demand. The results are shown in table 7.

Item	% of respondents
Poverty	25%
Market Demand	8%
Unemployment	46%
Lack of income generating Alternatives	21%

Table 7

Graph 6

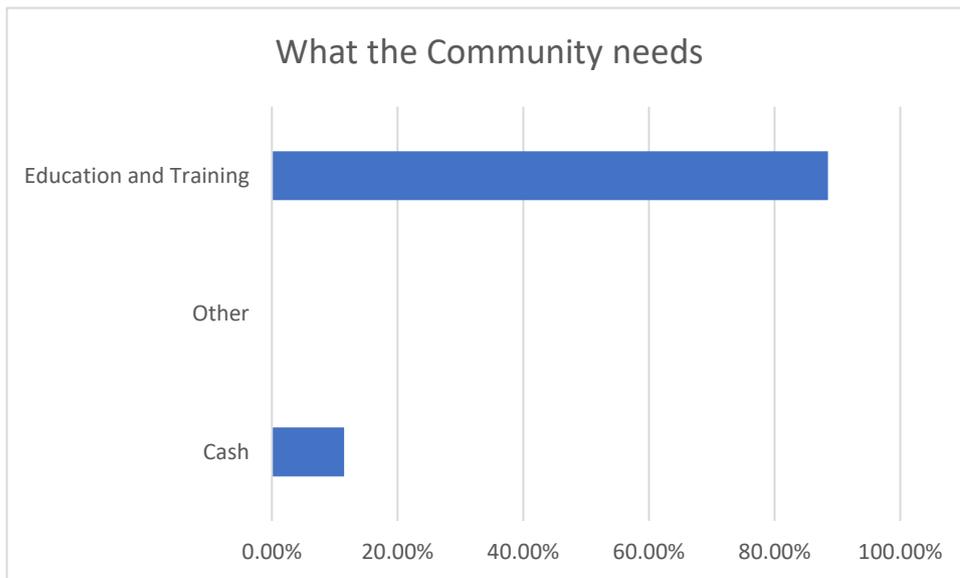


2.5 The communities were asked what they would like to be empowered with to abandon the bushmeat trade 88.5% indicated Education and training while 11.5% indicated cash provisions.

Item	% of respondents
Cash	11.5%
Other	0%
Education and Training	88.5%

Table 8

Graph 7



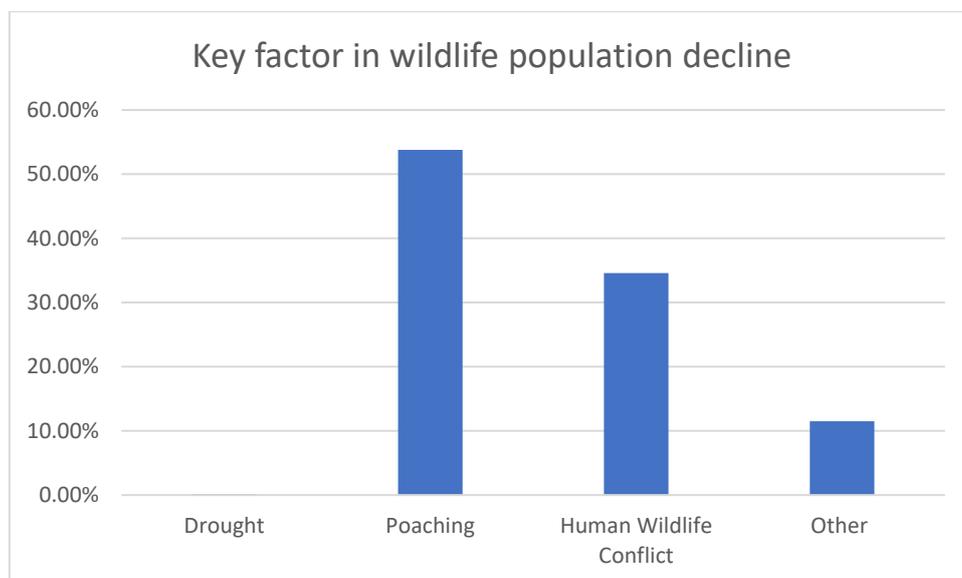
3.0 Responses from Conservationists/Funders Stakeholders

3.1 The question was asked on the key factor contributing to wildlife population decline in Kenya and 53.8% of the respondents indicated it was poaching, followed by 34.6% human wildlife conflict and other 11.5%. Only 0.1% indicated drought.

Item	% of respondents
Drought	0.1%
Poaching	53.8%
Human Wildlife Conflict	34.6%
Other	11.5%

Table 9

Graph 8



Asked of why the decline in wildlife population? The following answers were given:

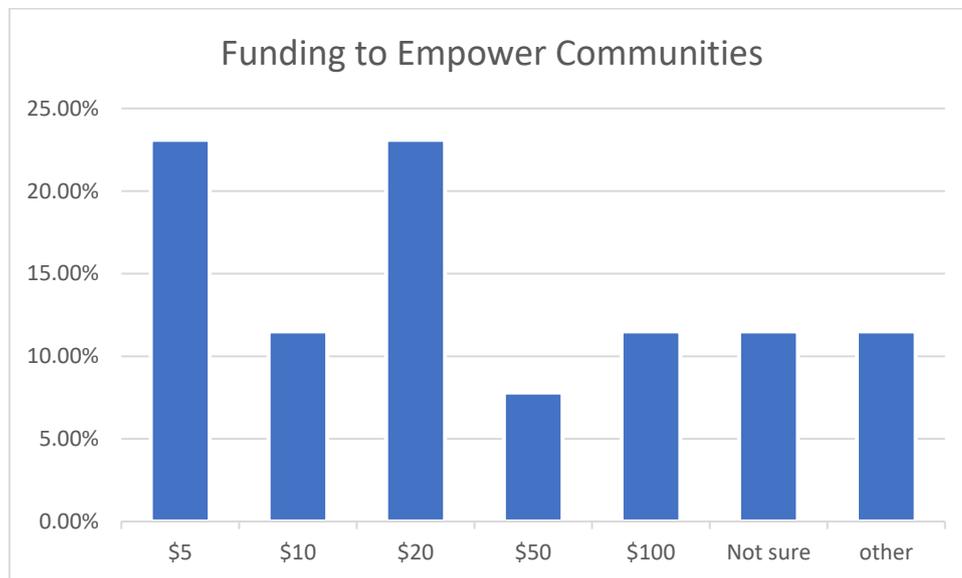
1. The problem is that our world is facing increase in climate change, poverty, lack of access to water and these issues impact both humans and animals and may contribute to increased human-animal conflict.
2. Based on the current statistics given by the Kenya Wildlife Service
3. A lot of poaching on going in wildlife habitation

3.2 On the question whether conservationists and funders were willing to fund community empowerment programs and at how much annually, 23.1% indicated highest amount at \$20 and \$5 respectively. Four others; \$10, \$100, not sure and others at 11.5% while 50\$ was the least at 7.8%. meaning most respondents interviewed were willing to give \$20 or \$5 annually.

Item	% of respondents
\$5	23.1%
\$10	11.5%
\$20	23.1%
\$50	7.8%
\$100	11.5%
Not sure	11.5%
other	11.5%

Table 10

Graph 9



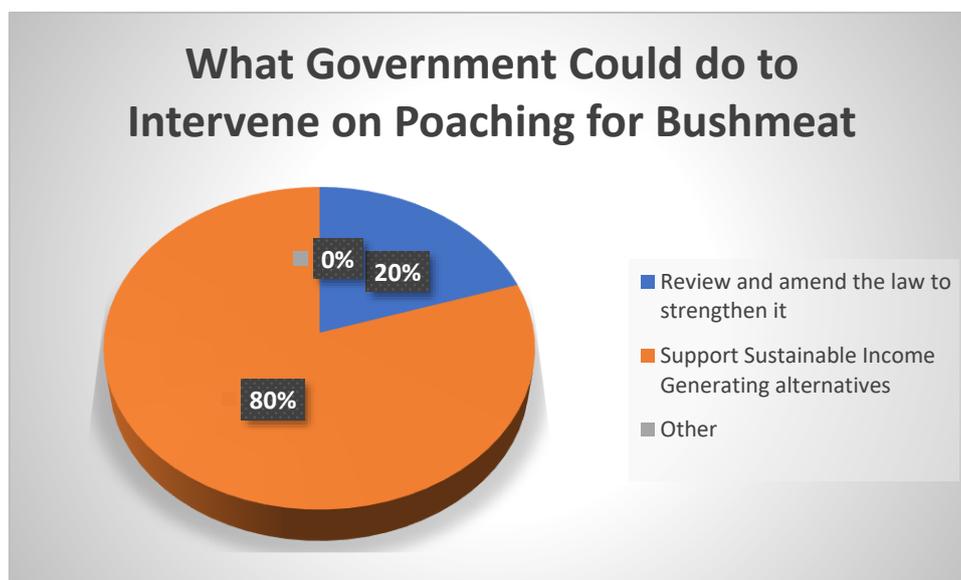
4.0 Government Policy Makers Stakeholders

4.1 The Government of Kenya is a key stakeholder in wildlife conservation in Kenya under which the custodianship of wildlife is. When the policy makers were asked the question as to what they wanted the Government to do in order to curb bushmeat consumption and trade, 80% the respondents wished the Government would support sustainable income generating alternatives while 20% wanted the wildlife law reviewed and strengthen.

Item	% of respondents
Review and amend the law to strengthen it	20%
Support Sustainable Income Generating alternatives	80%

Table 11

Graph 10



II) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eighty three respondents (83) took part in this survey set to investigate the reasons why poaching for bushmeat was rampant among communities living in wildlife areas and make appropriate recommendations. Three categories of stakeholders were involved; Community members living in the wildlife area, Policy makers and Conservationists/donor partners.

Eleven questions in total were asked. Frequencies and percentages from the answers given were analyzed using statistical tools and tabulated in tables and graphs format. On the question of whose ownership wildlife in Kenya is, it was discovered that an overwhelming majority correctly knew that wildlife is state owned. This is where the challenge is; people value and appreciate those things that are connected to them. And often misuse or waste those that are not. This therefore is viewed as one of the significant contributing factors to the continuing poaching for bushmeat crisis.

Despite being illegal, bush-meat poaching has continued unabated and has caused drastic wildlife population decline. The implication could be that the poachers do not care whether wildlife numbers are declining. The important thing to them is their survival and unless there is an intervention from the Government, Corporates or the civil societies, the trend should not be expected to change.

The community stakeholders living in wildlife areas, poach dik-diks the most of all the animals identified, namely buffaloes, giraffes and zebras. This is oblivious to the trauma they cause to the dik-dik partners left behind. Dik-diks are loyal to their partners for life and taking away their partner through poaching leaves them miserable for life. Adults, closely by youths are the people largely involved in the poaching for bushmeat activities. This means that if adults and youths can be engaged in vocational training and those school going sent to formal education systems, poaching activities will hardly take place.

It is evident that the community living in wildlife area prefers bushmeat to conventional livestock meat because they find it cheaper owing to unemployment levels leading these communities to depend on bushmeat for economic survival. No wonder an overwhelming majority of community members living in wildlife areas wish that the Government empowers them through education and training to abandon poaching activities.

It is a general feeling of the conservationists/funders that the drastic decline in wildlife population has been occasioned by the poaching activities. They are however willing and able to make annual financial contributions to empower the community representatives living in wildlife areas. This contributions can be harnessed to establish a sustainable system that continually empowers the communities in wildlife areas since conservation should be everyone's responsibility owing to the fact that we will all remain accountable to the generations to come on what we did to preserve the nature for them.

Finally, majority of the respondent policy makers, working in Government, want the Government to support the communities living in wildlife areas in sustainable income generating alternatives. The communities who poach for bushmeat, do it to survive. It is therefore important for Government to intervene with alternatives, influencing a paradigm shift, to the level where the communities will no longer rely on bushmeat poaching to put food on their tables, but will depend on other alternatives.

In conclusion, it is highly recommended that the community living with wildlife be empowered through education and training that will provide employment hence sustainable income generation to bushmeat. Funds for this can be raised through the USD 20 contributions annually which conservationists/funders are willing to chip in in support for community empowerment. It is also recommended that further research is done on this subject to determine what alternative income generating alternatives will be most suitable for this community.