

## **ABSTRACT**

### **Context**

Bush meat (meat from wild animals) has traditionally been a source of protein, medicines and materials for shelter. Its trade has increasingly become a widespread commercial activity, with serious negative consequences on wild animal populations, biodiversity and the environment. Increasing numbers of people are becoming dependent on bush meat as a source of protein and income opportunities from the trade. In Sub-Saharan Africa where human population is ever increasing, famine and malnutrition particularly protein deficiencies are serious problems. The effects of malnutrition especially in children can never be overemphasized. In Tanzania, the percentage of food insecure households was reported to be 18% in 1986 and over 40% in 2005. The problem of food insecurity is more pronounced in rural areas where most people depends on food derived from their own production. It is from this reasons that, due to failure of conventional agriculture, rural people have developed other alternative sources of food including the consumption of bush meat, giant snails, larvae, primates, lizards and rodents as the coping mechanisms

### **Objectives**

The overall objective of this study is to determine the role of bush meat hunting on rural food security and livelihoods. This will generate the empirical information which will help the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and other authorities to formulate policies and strategies that will improve food security and livelihood and conserve the environment.

### **Specific objectives**

The study has five specific objectives, namely to:

- i. determine sources of animal protein and quantity of bush meat consumed by households
- ii. determine rating of people's preference for the bush meat and livestock
- iii. determine cost of bush meat in comparison with livestock
- iv. determine sources of household income
- v. determine contribution of hunting to household income

### **Methodology**

#### **Research location**

The study will be conducted in Morogoro Municipality, per urban along the Uluguru Mountains. The area has been purposely selected on the basis of being near Uluguru

Mountains where there are diverse natural resources with different wild animals and plant species and the project on grasscutters farming centered. The area lies between longitudes 37° 10' and 38° 31' East and 5° 50' and 7° 4' South. It covers an area of 19250km<sup>2</sup>. The Uluguru Mountains are among the mountains in the Eastern Arc Mountains in Tanzania and Kenya. The mountains are recognised as one among four globally important “hot spots” for forest and animal biodiversity of Africa.

### **Research design**

The study will employ a cross-sectional research design that allows data to be collected at one point at a time. This type of research design has been selected because it is the most common design used in survey research to compare the extents to which at least two groups of people differ on the dependent variable.

### **Sampling procedures**

#### **Sample and its size**

The representative sample will be drawn from all wards in Morogoro Per Urban, however, the wards which are close to the Uluguru Mountains will be conveniently selected. In each ward, those villages with many hunters from the households aged 18 years and above will be included in the study after discussing with ward Executive Officers. A total of 120 respondents will be selected conveniently from the villages. This sample size is chosen because of the limited time and problem of getting hunting information for this study. It is our expectation that this sample size will not significantly compromise our results because it is well above the minimum cases recommended which are 30 cases (Bailey, 1994).

### **Sampling techniques**

A non probability multistage sampling techniques will be used, this will be done during preliminary survey. Purposive sampling will be used to select the wards based on closeness to the Mountains. Three wards and villages will be selected conveniently, again on the bases of being closer to the mountains and having many people involved in hunting. On the day of visit in each ward, the ward executives will organize a meeting with all respondents, but each respondent will be interviewed separately. This method will facilitate ease access to the respondents because it is difficulty to move from one household to another due to the terrain of the study area.

### **Data collection and Instrumentation**

#### **Primary data**

#### **Quantitative Data collection**

The main instrument to be used in collecting primary data in this study is a structured interview schedule containing both open ended and closed ended questions. The focus is to examine the Role of Bush meat hunting on Rural food security and Livelihood..

The questionnaire will be formulated in English and translated into Kiswahili to facilitate easy communication during data collection. The first draft of the questionnaire will be pre – tested, necessary changes are going to be made on the basis of pre – testing results before its final administration in order to check reliability and validity of the questions and modify it to fit the local conditions.

### **Qualitative Data collection**

#### **Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)**

This method will be used in collecting information from the community. During Focus Group Discussions, people will be grouped into sex, and age. Each FGDs will comprise 6-12 people for maximum participation and freedom to express their feelings and opinions.

#### **Non Participant Observations**

The researcher will observe what goes on. The information obtained relates to what is currently happening on bush meat sales, consumption and livelihoods, independent to respondent willingness to respond. The method eliminate subjective bias, also is relatively less demanding of active cooperation.

#### **Secondary data**

Secondary data on bushmeat trading, consumption and livelihood will be obtained from reports of environmental conservation organizations such as, NGOs, CBOs and Government offices as well as from Sokoine National Agricultural Library (SNAL).

#### **Data processing and analysis**

Data collected will be edited, coded and summarized prior to analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive Statistics particularly frequencies, percentage and means will be used in the analysis. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) stata 7.0 will be used to analyse assets of the households and Content analysis will be used to analyze qualitative data.

#### **Expected output**

The expected outputs will help in providing the empirical information to the stakeholders in setting the strategies on how to improve food security to the population and conserve the environment. .