

## The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

### Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to [jane@rufford.org](mailto:jane@rufford.org).

Thank you for your help.

**Josh Cole, Grants Director**

---

#### Grant Recipient Details

<b>Your name</b>	Dominic Malesa
<b>Project title</b>	Community Empowerment to Campaign Against Mkuju River Project
<b>RSG reference</b>	15079-1
<b>Reporting period</b>	2014 – 2015
<b>Amount of grant</b>	£5865
<b>Your email address</b>	Malesa.domi@gmail.com ; info_advancement@yahoo.com
<b>Date of this report</b>	6th July 2015

**1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.**

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Empowering community leaders of 13 wards in Namtumbo District with education and awareness on the effects of uranium to humanity and biodiversity.			✓	SAHU managed to train 572 representatives from the communities of Namtumbo on the dangerous effects of uranium in their community. The organisation trained 50 local cell leaders, 36 civic society representatives, 164 village scouts, 74 teachers, 9 counsellors and 231 representatives from the village environmental committees. All those who attended the training programmes were able to grasp the dangerous effects of uranium to their environments and their lives. It is evident that this mining activity will cause pollution to the rivers, food and soil with poisonous substances, land destruction, high water and energy consumption and cause a lot of noises; all of which will disturb and threaten to end life on the face of the earth.
Empowering communities of Namtumbo with training on effects of poaching in Selous Game Reserve and their active participation in conservation.		✓		This training enabled SAHU and the wards' leaders to establish eight village scouts to monitor poaching activities in their respective villages and report to the nearest game ranger's office in case of any imminent poaching activities.
Demonstrations to the District Commissioner of Namtumbo campaigning that the government may enact laws that guarantee the safety of local people and the miners.		✓		It is through this activism that the government leaders became aware and interested in what is happening with Mkuju River Uranium Project in Namtumbo. Then in April the Vice- President, Mr Mohamed Gharib Bilal came to visit, see and explore in detail about Mkuju River Uranium Mining Project.
Demonstrations to the Ministries of Energy and Minerals, and that of Natural Resources and Tourism			✓	The Minister of Energy and Minerals Hon George Simbachawene granted us audience on 22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2015 and promised to work on recommendation about uranium mining in Namtumbo. Our recommendations were that the Mkuju River Project be abandoned or revised so that it does not cause any adverse effect to the biological community

				<p>around.</p> <p>SAHU has been able to forward its plan of action to combat poaching to the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism and we have met him twice campaigning and discussing on a way forward to save endangered species in Selous Game Reserve.</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism promised to employ and deploy more game rangers in Selous Game Reserve. Also the Ministry is working to establish a code of conduct and enforcement committee to regulate the professional conduct of rangers.</p>
Monitor government efforts to give people education on effects of uranium	✓			<p>The government encouraged SAHU to continue to train more people around the mining site on the effects of uranium and work out with communities around the best ways to immediately respond to any harmful effects associated with uranium mining activity</p>

**2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).**

When we first contacted the company which is licensed to mine uranium in Namtumbo - Uranium One Company (Mantra Tanzania Limited), they first rejected meet us. We managed to reach them through the deputy Commissioner for Minerals, Engineer Paul Masanja, who asked the Director of Uranium One Company to let us visit the site and know what is going on there. In this way the project team of SAHU was granted the opportunity to visit the mining site and learn more on what the company is doing with respect to fighting poaching and ensuring that mining does not destroy the environment.

The government departments' bureaucracy was a problem since most of the officers we met in the Ministries of Energy and Minerals and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism did not want to speak to us or arrange with us an appointment with the officers in charge. It was mainly through our persistence and insistence to meet responsible officers that we managed to get the targeted audience with the ministers and commissioners in charge in these ministries.

**3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.**

Throughout this project, SAHU campaigned that Mkuju River Project of mining uranium be abandoned or reversed all together since it was disastrous to the ecological community around. Abandoning the project would help to avoid the release of poisonous and radioactive gases that are harmful to the environments, health, soil and water. SAHU demanded that decision makers do not follow the destructive path of the nuclear fuel chain by accepting this project without having sufficient information on safety of the biosphere and needed to have adequate laws to guide the

operations. As a result of this campaign the government has - at this moment - stopped the project to operate so that it is able to review all related policies, laws and consequences of mining Uranium to the community around.

Through the implementation of this project, selected leaders in 13 wards of Namtumbo District were able to acquire knowledge about the dangerous effects of uranium to the environments, health problems of cancer and TB or kidney problems that people may face in their areas or at the site if the project is allowed to take place.

Through this activism the Tanzanian government has decided to establish Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) under government notice number 135 to reshape the wildlife management and conservation. The headquarters of this organisation will be in Morogoro where by part of Selous Game Reserve lies in this region. This was a remarkable achievement which came while SAHU was working with the Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism on effective strategies to fight poaching in Selous Game Reserve.

SAHU demanded that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism oversee that all companies operating in areas of Selous Game Reserve contribute to conservation of natural resources of this area. We requested that the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism engage in talks with Mantra Tanzania so that may also have anti-poaching strategies as they are responsible to protect the natural resources of Selous. Thus the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and Mantra Tanzania signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which calls for both sides to closely coordinate and cooperate to combat illegal elephant poaching in the Selous Game Reserve. Also SAHU was able to form a network of eight village game scouts as anti-poaching units to work in their respective communities to respond timely to any suspected and imminent threats to the natural resources of Selous Game Reserve.

**4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).**

The leaders from the local communities of 13 wards of Namtumbo District of Kitanda, Ligeria, Luchili, Luegu, Lusewa, Magazini, Matimira, Mgombasi, Mkongo, Msindo, Namabengo, Namtumbo and Rwinga were actively involved in this project. The following is a community category list of people who participated in the trainings:

S/N	Ward/Division	Local cell leaders	Civic society representatives	Village scouts	Teachers	Counsellor	Village environ.com.l representatives	Total
1.	Namtumbo	8	4	15	7	1	13	48
2.	Magazini	7	3	8	2	1	18	39
3.	Mkongo	3	4	12	9	0	20	48
4.	Lusewa	1	2	7	7	1	22	40

5.	Kitanda	8	0	16	8	1	19	52
6.	Ligera	7	3	11	4	1	10	36
7.	Luchili	2	2	9	2	1	13	29
8.	Luegu	4	2	14	3	0	17	40
9.	Matimira	3	4	16	7	1	20	51
10.	Mgombasi	3	5	10	6	0	24	48
11.	Msindo	6	2	15	7	1	20	51
12.	Namabengo	2	1	20	5	1	18	47
13.	Rwinda	4	4	11	7	0	17	43
14.	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>572</b>

### 5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

This project must continue since SAHU needs to work with health care providers in the district of Namtumbo so that they are able to identify and diagnose uranium related symptoms and diseases. This project will enable the people who are affected be attended immediately and appropriately.

We have agreed with the Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism to work together to involve more communities that live adjacent the Selous Game Reserve in the conservation activities of elephants and other endangered species. We would like to continue this project by enabling young people in Namtumbo district to participate in community –based tourism which will enable them get jobs while they are involved in conservation of elephants. Youth in Namtumbo District have asked SAHU to move ahead with this plan which combines providing jobs for them and at the same time saving elephants of Selous Game Reserve. Also SAHU would like to continue to work with the community to create and consolidate the village anti-poaching scouts in all villages adjacent to Selous Game Reserve. We have so far created eight village anti-poaching scouts and need to finish the creation of 26 villages scouts in the remaining villages which are adjacent the Selous Game Reserve otherwise these villages would become gates of poachers coming into the reserve.

SAHU also has unfinished work of campaigning, a request that came from the communities of Namtumbo district, that the government revenue that come from tourism of Selous Game Reserve must be shared in order to reduce poverty and inequality of women, youth and marginalised people of Namtumbo district.

SAHU will continue to work with the Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism who have already asked us to work together at this time it is reviewing its wildlife policies and forward to them recommendations on how local communities can fully participate in wildlife conservation.

### 6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

In order to make the results of our project known to a wider community of conservationists, SAHU intends to share the results with others by publishing it in a Tanzania Journal of Forestry and Nature Conservation.

Also SAHU will develop a website which will help to share its project activities and results to other conservationists and the community members so that they know what is happening with our project.

**7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?**

The RSG was used over the period of one year from June 2014 to June 2015. Although funds came late, SAHU adjusted its timetable to implement this project in the period of 12 months.

**8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.**

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Leaflets	1400		0	This involved the production of 350 leaflets at a price of £4 per each one.
Stationary	200			
Trainers Fees	1950			SAHU project team spent 3 days of training to leaders in each of the 13 wards of Namtumbo. The trainers in each ward had £50 as fees.
Venue/ training places	585			39 total sessions X £ 15
Refreshment and bites	300	400	-100	Refreshments costs were higher than what was budgeted by a difference of £100 since many people attended than those anticipated.
Posters and Transport	700	600	100	The cost of poster was low to what was budged.
Community organization and mobilization	400			
Project monitoring and administration	500			
Communication charges	250			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6285</b>	<b>6285</b>	<b>0</b>	

**9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?**

The important next step is to work for a proper method of cooperation of different authorities which have anything to do with the activity of uranium mining. Also SAHU would like to see in place a system of inspections and monitoring of uranium mining sites. We will continue to work with the all stakeholders in uranium mining - mining company, government and other non-governmental organization – so that we jointly develop and put forward an education programmes to the general public. SAHU will continue to oversee that the uranium mining is done in such a manner that it does not create disaster to the biological community around.

SAHU will continue to campaign that the Tanzania Government works to halt the illegal trade in poached ivory by burning its stockpiles of tusks in which these actions will help to dry up the supply

side of the equation; that those making ivory products in China will be forced to use only legally obtained ivory.

**10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?**

Yes, The RSGF logo was used in our training documents, venue and also was put on the hired pickup we used for our works.

**11. Any other comments?**

The project team of the Society for Advancement of Humanity (SAHU), members of Nature Conservation and protection Action Community of Tanzania (NACPACT) and the people of Namtumbo District would like to extend their gratitude to Rufford Foundation for supporting this project. We hope that RF will continue to work with SAHU in order to support its future conservation activities.

