

The Rufford Foundation

Final Report

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

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. 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. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. 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.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Jasson John
Project title	Biodiversity monitoring, environmental awareness campaign and community empowerment on income generating activities at Malagarasi wetlands, Tanzania
RSG reference	15770-1
Reporting period	Final report, July 2014 to June 2015
Amount of grant	£4987
Your email address	wildornithology@udsm.ac.tz
Date of this report	July 14, 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
Biodiversity Monitoring			YES	Bird monitoring is ongoing with funding from Tampa's Lowry Park Zoo, Florida, USA
Environmental awareness			YES	This part intended to share experiences from previous research in the area on the threats of biodiversity, with the local communities in the targeted localities. Under this part, there was also study tour to learn from other communities at wetlands.
Beekeeping pilot programme;			YES	<p>Two villagers were taken to participate in the 1st Apimondia Symposium on African Bees and Beekeeping which had a theme of Beekeeping for a Green and Golden Economy held at Arusha Tanzania.</p> <p>A study tour to Lake Tlawi, to exchanged ideas and experience on management of wetland and sustainable utilisation of natural resources was successfully undertaken.</p> <p>Workshop on beekeeping methods and techniques was held at Nguruka, Kigoma and participated by 15 villagers (five from each village (Lumbe, Kasisi and Chagu) and delivered by tutors from Tabora Beekeeping Institute (TBI). The next day, workshop participants together with TBI tutors and Kasisi village leaders hanged 20 beehives in the selected village forests. Good news, all beehives were colonised and they are now waiting for honey harvest (September 2015). Moreover, the training was delayed due to heavy rains in the region</p>

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

Change in rain season interrupted the programme timetable and so we had to postpone beekeeping training and beehives setting until after the rain. We are now expecting first harvest in September 2015 instead of March 2015. Some of the selected women did not manage to attend beekeeping workshop held far from their homes due to family concerns (taking care of kids, and not being given permission by their husbands), and had to be replaced by other members of the community.

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

(a) Seminars with village government committee and primary and secondary school in the selected study areas paved a way for the local communities to understand the link between the environments, natural resources to their daily life. The awareness programme reached 48 village leaders of three different villages found in two western regions, bordering Malagarasi-Muyovozi Ramsar Site, Tabora and Kigoma. Village gender composition was 14 women among 48 participants in all villages (29.17% females).

In each village, the awareness meetings and discussions participants included; representative of Wildlife Management Area (WMA), Village Executive Officer, village Environment and Natural Resource Committee, Village Land Committee and village game scouts. Together with village leaders, the awareness raising programme also visited three primary schools and one secondary school found in the villages of study. Primary schools gender composition was 47 female students among 146 students (32.2% were female students) and that of secondary school was 23 female students among 53 students (43.4% were female students). To motivate them, the students who were active during the discussion were given exercise books and pens.

(b) Beekeeping training workshops and a pilot beekeeping project. After the training workshop, a pilot beekeeping project has been established by a village community group "Magwemagwe" at Kasisi Village. A beekeeping training workshop was made possible through the engagement of Tutors from Tabora Beekeeping Institute (TBI) who facilitated the workshop and organised logistics for acquiring the honey harvesting equipment/gears. The District Natural Resource Office (Uvinza) and the District Beekeeping Officer for the same district were very cooperative especially in logistics to acquire beehives. Prior to the beekeeping workshop, few members of the community were taken to attend the First Apimondia Symposium on African Bees and Beekeeping held on November 2014 in Arusha, Tanzania, and tour study to already established community project a lake in north eastern Tanzania.

(c) A study tour to Lake Tlawi, Mbulu Arusha to eyewitness how wetland can be managed, conserved and at the same time providing sustainable ecological services and income to local communities. The study tour to Lake Tlawi, Manyara region proved to the villagers that

it is possible for the villagers to manage their natural resources without central government backup as long as they will be able to convert ecological services into monetary form and use that opportunity to benefit their families and the community in their area. The community at Lake Tlawi has managed to implement the land use plan for the lake. Setting aside areas for watering livestock and salt licking area and beekeeping project in a conserved area next to the lake.

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

At all levels and stage of this project, local villagers were part and parcel. Each project activity involved local communities and the activity was done for their benefit.

1. The project started with environment seminars and workshops of which village government committee members and primary and secondary students residing in the study areas participated. Village governments were involved in the selection of participants and participating schools.
2. A study tour to Lake Tlawi, Mbulu in Manyara region with three representatives from three villages together with District Game Officer gave local communities a chance to learn how natural resources at wetlands provide ecological services to local communities and improve livelihood through environmentally friendly income generating activities such as beekeeping.
3. Two villagers from Kasisi village and Lumbe village were facilitated by this project to participate in the first Apimondia Symposium on African Bees and Beekeeping held in November 2014 at Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC), Arusha Tanzania.
4. Five villagers each from the three villages (Kasisi, Lumbe and Chagu) together with Uvinza District Game Officer gathered together at Kasisi village and together received a beekeeping seminar facilitated by tutors from Tabora Beekeeping Institute (TBI).
5. Beekeeping groups have been formed (villagers who were willing to participate in the beekeeping programme), one in each village and there are plans to register these groups at the District Office. With support from this project, one group at Kasisi Village were given 20 beehives and associated gears for beekeeping such as overalls, bee gloves, bee veils, bee smokers, three pairs of gum boots, one honey press, 10 buckets, 5 m of white cloth, aprons, and hive tools. The beekeeping training focused on the following topics: selection of bee apiary; collection of bee colonies; baiting techniques; bee products; honey harvesting; honey processing; wax preparations; wax uses and bee enemies. The group at Kasisi are expecting their first harvest in September this year, this will improve the livelihood of the group members and their families. At least 2,400,000Tshs (£858) is to be earned annually [100 l of honey *8000*3harvests/year]

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, there are plans to continue with this work. We strive to make sure that at least the three villages that participated in the beekeeping training establish beekeeping projects and if possible extend the programme to other villages surrounding the wetland for a greater impact to the wetland and the communities. We are also in process of establishing wildlife clubs in both secondary and primary schools surrounding the wetland, and activities of the club would include tour, debates and contest (e.g. essay writing) on issues related to conservation and demonstration sites for conservation.

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

We will prepare posters to be presented at the 10th Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) Biennial Scientific Conference with a theme "The future of Wildlife Conservation in the face of Increasing Anthropogenic Activities" with a subtheme of beekeeping, bee colony, bee products and pollination services which will be held on December 2015 in Arusha. The abstract has already been sent to the conference organising committee. We are also preparing a presentation on the activities and output of this project to the Department of Zoology and Wildlife Conservation, University of Dar es Salaam.

7. Timescale: Over what period was The Rufford Foundation grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The Rufford grant was used in a 1-year period as it was previously proposed.

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
Study tour Western to North East Tanzania Transport: Malagarasi-Manyara(Tlawi)-Malag arasi Fuel 6km/litre, for 1400 =233litre*£0.79	184	184	0	
Car charges (Use University car), £0.22/km, (1800km + 1400km), 3200 km*£0.22	704	704	0	We used Vehicle from Uvinza District, costs remained the same
Car fuel; Dar- Malagarasi (western Tanzania, project site)-Dar, km	237	220	17	I and my assistant had to take private transport instead of using a

1800, litre 333 300litre*£0.79				car, because we managed to get a car from Uvinza
Subsistence allowance (for accommodation for the trip), 8 people *£17.88*3nights	430	430	0	
Driver (from UDSM) 7nights *£17.88 125.16	125	90	35	We used a Driver from Uvinza District for 5 nights, 3 for study tour and 2 for a beekeeping training
Allowance for the trainers for beekeeping 4 nights*£28.61*2 people	229	229	0	
Allowance of 15 people at training including meals and accommodation, £10.7 3*15people*5days	805	880	-80	Participants increased, 2 village leaders were invited, and Uvinza District Beekeeping Officer. This had not been budgeted for.
Allowances for Dr. Jasson and Mr. Emmanuel Fidelis 10 nights*£17.88*2people	356	356	0	
Production of awareness materials; T-shirts and caps, posters, include logos 25Tshirts*£3.5 25 caps*£3.5 10 large posters *£35.76	533	530	3	
Stationeries and consumables (flip charts, paper rims, marker pens, notebooks), drinking water, hiring a beamer, generator Stationeries £53.33 Beamer and genera	107	105	2	We used beamer from Tabora Beekeeping Institute for Free
Establishment of Beekeeping program Beehives 20 beehives*£39.34	787	780	7	
Overalls 3*£19.67	59	60	-1	
Bee Gloves 3*£5.36	16	16	0	
Bee Veils 3*£7.87	24	24	0	
Bee Smokers 2*£12.52	25	25	0	
Gum Boots 3pair*4.65	14	14	0	
Honey press 1*£250.32	250	250	0	
Buckets 10*£1.79	18	18		
3*£17.88,A white Cloth 5metre*£1.79 Apron 2*£6.44,Hive Tool 4*£4.65	84	84	0	

TOTAL	4997	4999	-17	My total grant from Rufford Foundation was £4997, thus I spend £2 more for the project.
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9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

- We are continuing with Bird Monitoring with funds from Tampas Lowry Park Zoo.
- Extending the programme to the other 2 villages. Although it has been planned by this project that percent of the revenues obtained by this beekeeping farm should revolve to the other two villages and the expectations is that after 5 years each of the three villages will already have 20 beehives supplied by revolving fund from the initiated beekeeping farm. Moreover, it has been proposed by the local communities (and our concern as well) that this would take much longer for the other villages, the communities kindly requested for a boost during the said period.
- We plan to make Kasisi village as a centre of beekeeping farming, where other communities surrounding the Ramsar site could come and learn.
- In the primary and secondary schools visited, we motivated formation of Wildlife and Environmental Clubs and we are looking forward to keep them active and helpful to them.

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

Yes, we used the Rufford Foundation logo in the posters that were distributed in three primary schools, one secondary school and to three village government offices. We also used the logo and in the training workshop banner.

11. Any other comments?

The project has been successfully implemented.