

## The Rufford Small Grants Foundation Final Report

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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**

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| Grant Recipient Details    |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Your name</b>           | Paulo Wilfred   |
| <b>Project title</b>       | Reconciling Conservation and Livelihood Maintenance in Western Tanzania: Challenges and Opportunities |
| <b>RSG reference</b>       | 17914-2   |
| <b>Reporting period</b>    | July 2015 – July 2016   |
| <b>Amount of grant</b>     | £4956   |
| <b>Your email address</b>  | paulo.wilfred@yahoo.co.uk, paulo.wilfred@out.ac.tz  |
| <b>Date of this report</b> | 28 July 2016  |

**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   |
|--|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--|
| 1. Analysis of the present mechanism of the implementation of various conservation laws and policies, and recommend improvements accordingly.                                  |              | X                  |                | This is an ongoing work after the formal data collection. Conservation policy implications and recommendations for the improvement of conservation efforts in the study area will be detailed in the manuscript which is currently under preparation.  |
| 2. Identification of conflicts of interests within and between government and non-governmental institutions and recommend their management for the betterment of conservation. | X            |                    |                | This was removed from the original plan because the pilot study suggested that there are actually very few conservation organisations in the study area. Additionally, the interaction between the government and local conservation organisations is relatively poor.   |
| 3. Processes and drivers behind each form of illegal exploitation (logging, fishing, bushmeat hunting and honey hunting).  |              |                    | X              | <p>This was smoothly achieved, and produced very interesting results. I am grateful for useful comments from Prof. E.J. Milner-Gulland (University of Oxford) and Dr. Henry Travers (research associate, University of Oxford).</p> <p>We have been able to estimate the prevalence of the following illegal behaviours: bushmeat hunting, bushmeat consumption, logging and honey collecting.</p> <p>We are now writing a manuscript on prevalence and drivers of illegal behaviour in collaboration with E.J. and Henry.</p> |

|  |  |   |  |   |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| 4. Identification of conservation priorities and translate them into resource plans by quantifying needed inputs in terms of trained personnel, equipment and financial resources. |  | X |  | We are still working on the data we collected in the past 6 months. Our manuscript will present priority areas for conservation in western Tanzania (our study area).         |
| <b>OVERALL:</b> Reconciling Conservation and Livelihood Maintenance in Western Tanzania: Challenges and Opportunities.   |  | X |  | The overall objective of our study will be fully achieved after completing objectives 1 and 4 above. Our manuscript will carefully bring together all the project components. |

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

We carried out fieldwork during the wet season in western Tanzania (November 2015 – April 2016). We had a sample size of about 540 households from 10 study villages; we also conducted 12 focus group discussions in six villages. We used motorcycles because the study villages were far apart and located in different districts. The main challenge we encountered was to travel between districts, villages and households as most of the roads were muddy and slippery.

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

1. Preliminary results of this study were communicated to Ugalla Game Reserve officers. Consequently, the officers are now looking for ways to improve conservation efforts. We held a meeting with game rangers, officers and other stakeholders in February 2016 (see accompanying photos) to discuss the way forward for improving wildlife conservation efforts in Ugalla ecosystem (western Tanzania). Several options were discussed, including training game rangers on how to use some of the modern conservation tools such as spatial monitoring and reporting tool (SMART).
2. The project's progress reports published on the Rufford website have attracted the attention of some world-renowned conservation scientists; as a result I have been able to establish new contacts and collaborations with experienced researchers who are keen to offer advice and share their expertise and experiences.
3. The high levels of illegal hunting and bushmeat consumption observed during the course of this project have also accentuated the need for an intensive survey to

estimate density, distribution abundance of exploited species in the project area. This would reveal current status of wildlife, and inform conservation efforts.

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

1. In all our household interviews and focus group meetings, local communities had a chance to share their views, comments and concerns regarding wildlife conservation, human-wildlife conflicts and conservation authorities. For example, local people were apparently angry at conservation approaches, as some of the focus group discussion participants stated: 'game rangers use excessive force when making arrests, often making false allegations of poaching against villagers', 'game rangers don't work within their legal limits', and 'cattle grazed near the reserve boundary are either confiscated or forced into the reserve and then confiscated, and then the owners are unfairly charged if they want their cattle back'. This information will be compiled and submitted to the conservation practitioners and other stakeholders in western Tanzania. Additionally, the manuscript we are preparing will comprehensively characterise the local livelihoods, attitudes, perceptions and drivers of resource use in western Tanzania.
2. Our 6-month fieldwork (November 2015 to April 2016) helped to raise awareness of the importance of conservation amongst local communities; and the roles of government and local communities in the conservation of natural resources, and tradeoffs between local livelihoods and conservation efficiency.

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

Yes, we have plans to continue this work. We initially planned to do two things: 1. to improve law enforcement efforts through SMART, and 2. to survey the status of exploited wildlife species. Based on key informant interviews and levels of exploitation estimated in our current project, the first thing should be assessing the current status of wildlife and how different species respond to different levels of utilisation, and then we can improve law enforcement efforts. Therefore, our future work will focus on the assessment of the status of wildlife in the project area.

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

1. We have already started sharing our results. For example, we presented our preliminary findings in the Interdisciplinary Centre for Conservation Science (ICCS) research group at the University of Oxford in June 2016.
2. We will share key findings of this work with other Rufford recipients in our country whenever we get the chance to attend alumni meetings.
3. We are writing a scientific manuscript, alongside other colleagues, as part of our strategy to disseminate project results.

4. Some findings (especially from focus group discussions) will be written in language that is clear and understandable to local people, and submitted to local leaders and village governments.

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

The actual length of the project was from July 2015 to July 2016. We spent most of July and August 2015 working on fieldwork preparations (data collection permits, refining fieldwork plans, contacting key stakeholders and preparing data collection tools). We excluded September and October 2015 to prevent our project from being influenced by political activities as our country was preparing for general elections. Therefore, we actually used the RSG from November 2015 to April 2016.

**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  |
|---|-----------------|---------------|------------|---|
| Five notebooks (£1 each = £5), three writing boards (£2 each = £6), three reams of A-4 printing papers (£5 each = £15), five writing pens (£1 each = £5), photocopy and printing services (questionnaires, checklists and reports, approximately £100), two flip chart pads (£15), flip chart markers (£10) | 156             | 300           | -144       | We had some unexpected expenses. £100 was not enough for printing and photocopying services. We had to make 550 copies of the household questionnaire. We used some other additional materials, which required colour printing, for household surveys and focus groups. |
| One flipchart easel (£100)  | 100             | 0             | +100       | We hung our flip charts on tree trunks during focus group discussions. So, we did not buy a flip chart easel.   |
| Two researchers (Paulo Wilfred and Dennis Njovu) will travel from Dar es Salaam to Tabora (western Tanzania). There will be two return trips for each of the two researchers for the whole  | 600             | 200           | +400       | We only made one return trip from Dar es Salaam (where we stay) to Tabora (study area in western Tanzania)  |

|   |      |      |      |  |
|---|------|------|------|--|
| fieldwork period. This is a total of four return trips. Each trip is £150.  |      |      |      |  |
| Motorcycle hire for two months of questionnaire surveys (20 days per month = 40 days, each day £20). Three motorcycles will be hired for three data collectors (Paulo Wilfred, Dennis Njovu and one local). This will make a total of £2400.  | 2400 | 3155 | -755 | We conducted household interviews for 4.5 months. It was so hard working in the rain and poor road conditions. We hired three motorcycles, which were used in each study village. Since the villages were randomly selected, we had to use local buses to move between villages and districts. We spent 110 days (70 days more than initially planned) doing 540 household interviews. |
| Motorcycle hire for 1 month of participatory rural appraisal and interviewing all key informants (30 days, each day £20). Two motorcycles will be hired for Paulo Wilfred, Dennis Njovu). This will make a total of   | 1200 | 1000 | +200 | The focus group discussions were conducted in six villages. We used 3 weeks here (21 days).  |
| <del>£200</del> researchers (Paulo Wilfred & Dennis Njovu) will spend a total of 50 days in western Tanzania during fieldwork. They would therefore need food and accommodation. A shared room in rural areas is expected to cost £6, and £4 will be spent of food. This makes a total of £10 per day for both researchers. | 500  | 780  | -280 | In total, 130 days were spent on fieldwork. In the study villages, living costs were relatively cheap. On average, one person spent up to £4 a day on accommodation and meals.   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | 4956 | 5435 | -479 | We paid for the difference (£479) from our regular monthly savings.  |

The local exchange rate was £1 = T.Sh. 3000

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

This project had three broader components: 1. Estimating illegal behaviour; 2. Assessing the impact of illegal behaviour on exploited wildlife; and 3. Improving the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts using SMART. The first and second RSGs

have helped to pay for the first component. The next step will be to look at the resources: the status of natural resources, and how much the levels of resource exploitation affected natural resources have.

**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?**

1. We used RSGF logo when we presented preliminary findings of the project in the ICCS research group.
2. We will continue using RSGF logo whenever we present findings of this project at conferences and seminars.
3. As detailed above, we are now writing a paper in collaboration with some colleagues from the ICCS. The RSGF financial support will be fully acknowledged in this manuscript.

**11. Any other comments?**

We are so grateful to the RSGF for the financial support, without which this project would not have been possible.

