

Final Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Jonathan Lucas Kwiyegea
Project Title	Illegal lion killing in Western Tanzania
Application ID	29894-2
Grant Amount	£5995
Email Address	jonathankwiyegea@gmail.com / jlkwiyegea@ucdavis.edu
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1. 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
To support public awareness through conservation education village outreaches				We conducted conservation public presentations, discussion (regarding lions and other wildlife related questions and answers) and promotional and educational materials (brochures, t-shirts, caps, bags and calendars with conservation messages) provision followed by public cinema shows to raise awareness to whole community to create interest in wildlife (especially lions) and habitat conservation and protection. Gave away 1500 lion brochures, showed conservation films to over 4500 locals and reached over 700 pupils through student clubs.
To identify and appoint 15 Lion Conservation Ambassadors (LCAs) at ward level of representation who will represent and work within at least 3 villages each among the new 15 villages adjacent reserves where the project is expanding.				With cooperation support from village leaders, we were able to identify 14 LCAs to assist and represent WASIMA campaign within 40 villages currently reached by our operations within Mpimbwe, Nkasi, Nsimbo and Sikonge districts around Katavi, Rukwa and Ugalla ecosystem.
To organize and hold by-laws approval meetings, to ban illegal lion hunting and lion dancing practices within 6 new villages. The approval process requires meetings to approve by-law bills at village level by the village council and village assemblies. Approved bylaws drafts are sent to the District Council for certification.				With the Rufford Grant and support from Wildlife Conservation Network's Lion Recovery Fund, National Geographic and Greenville Zoo Grants, we were able to support and facilitate approval of 15 village by-laws at the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) meeting stage, Village Council and Village Assembly stages. We did not finalise the district by-laws certification stage due to the Tanzania's 2020 national elections. Only four villages successfully approved by-laws at district level in Nkasi District.

<p>To support and facilitate Sungusungu seminars, stakeholders' workshops and meetings.</p>			<p>We just held Sungusungu seminars to empower local policemen to implement by-laws within two villages around Lwafi Game Reserve. We look to conduct seminars in the remaining 16 villages that have gone through all key by-law approval stages.</p>
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2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

1. Communication barrier-Language and accessibility difficulties of remote households in remote villages. In some villages around Ugalla ecosystem in Tabora our audiences (household heads) spoke only Sukuma mother tongue thereby pausing limited communication and access to knowledge during our earlier outreaches. To overcome the communication barrier, we brought in LCAs fluent of all the local vernaculars, installed four human-lion conflicts (HLC) early warning loudspeaker systems, whose place of installations are known as Village Wildlife Communication Stations through which the project team and community members are also to share news and information related to HLC for the purpose of minimising the issues and negative interactions between lions and locals. We also used LCAs to interpret presentations and key news to villages from our communication centres.
2. Vehicle breakdown-The vehicle breakdowns occurred so often because we have been doing field operations with a single vehicle almost throughout the year despite the two vehicle our organisation has. The minimum vehicle upkeep budget, field site remoteness associated with long drives in poor road network contributed to frequent vehicle breakdowns. We had to use public transport, hire motorbikes and consult car mechanics as well as have one of our office assistants go for 3 months car mechanic training.
3. Covid 19 crisis: The pandemic reduced our field outreach efficiencies and deprived our organisation and other projects grants support from our partners leading to loss of over \$30K. We had to cut down staff salaries, minimise expenses and seek for Covid 19 relief funds-we had from Wildlife Conservation Network and its Lion Recovery Fund. We also applied to more grant sources. In case of unfunded projects and activities we had to pause them.

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

Project Reach: We have expanded and intensified WASIMA campaign operations in 40 villages (around Katavi-Rukwa-Ugalla-Mlele ecosystem) from the previous 22 villages around Katavi-Mlele and partly Rukwa-luafi ecosystem in 2019. We reached over 4500 people with film shows, 200 through park trips, 1666 leaders through villages by-law approval to stop non-retaliatory killing of lion, 100 village Sungusungu seminars, seven district wildlife law enforcement stakeholders' workshops that

brought together over 450 district leaders, outreached over 700 pupils through school outreaches, 40 via our student support programme, 27 kids with health physical disabilities were also identified and supported. We managed to conduct HLC and human-lion interactions (HLIs) incidences mapping survey the Katavi-Rukwa-Mlele- Ugalla-Kigozi and Mahale ecosystem. The survey was done in seven districts with a total of over 93 villages which had reported to have observed signs of the presence of lions. We lastly have managed to install four HLC and HLI loudspeaker early warning systems reaching over 600 people during the stations launch and all villages members in a respective village. Over 18000 trees were planted last year and over 30000 are going to be planted in 2020/2021 season. We plan to keep active and gradually expand our multi-pronged WASIMA operations to 40 villages around Rukwa, Luafi, Ugalla River NP and GR, Inyonga-Mlele and Msaginya FRs (northern side of KANAPA) and within Katavi-Mahale wildlife corridor, where lions are at high risk from Sukuma communities increasingly settling within these remote areas.

The attitude change: The attitude of the community we work with has changed enormously such that leaders in villages neighbouring those currently reached by our campaign have invited us to come to their villages and implement activities. We continuously observe high cohesion and closeness between WASIMA team, conservation agencies, community conservation service departments (Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority and Tanzania National parks authority: TANAPA and TAWA), and village leaders, the community members and the schools which we work with demanding more activities and cooperation with them. Both students and villagers are willing to contribute to visit the park, plant trees and pre-inform HLC and HLI incidences happening within their village boundaries including reporting wildlife crimes and dead wild animals. Community members in almost in all villages reached by the campaign are aware of values of living lions and increasing getting passionate to lion conservation. The tolerance level to lion preservation is improving. For instance, last year about 34 incidences were reported in three villages in Sikonge district, out of these 25 cattle were killed/injured by lions but only a single lion was reported dead by community members themselves. Our current challenges are to minimise livestock losses and reduce livestock encroachment into protected areas. Most local community members understand the unlawfulness of taking livestock into reserves, supporting lion hunting and lion dancing in any way. The incidences of reserve encroachment by both human and livestock have been reduced and now communities are willing to inform poaching plans, punish lion killers, and expose plot poaching intentions and to reduce interactions between human and wildlife into the landscape.

Incidence of lion killing/lion dancing: Our staff and local representatives have recorded no presence of any new lion dancers and lion hunters within villages outreached by the stop illegal lion killing campaign in Katavi and Rukwa regions where WASIMA reaches 33 villages, 18 villages have adopted by-laws and hopefully by the end of 2021 we look to have the 40 village-certified by-laws against illegal lion killers and lion dancers. Since expansion in new villages, the number of illegal lion killers is decreasing in almost all 40 villages reached by WASIMA. Two traditional lion killers were arrested by an anti-poaching unit in Sikonge just 6 months after our first wildlife law stakeholders' workshop. People are no longer interested in lion trophies.

Lion dancers are least encountered in village than in the past and in some places we here that they do lion dances in the night in fear of being arrested. Our campaign is backed up by The Tanzania police force, court, TAWA and TANAPA, VGS and Sungusungu.

Publications: community outreach efforts and practices are published in popular conservation related journals, our website, project web page and other social media. Annual and project reports, newsletter, and papers under preparation to keep our online community updated and shared to our stakeholders both local and formal stakeholders such as village members, leaders, district leaders, donors and partners.

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

This campaign is designed exclusive to *Engage Local Communities* in the protection of lions through village by-law establishment and ancillary activities. Accordingly, due to the continuous activity of WASIMA campaign, villagers who used to regard lions as enemies are becoming wildlife conservationists, activists and protectors. Both government, religious, traditional and influential community leaders are joining conservation wardens in lion and other wildlife conservation. To date the project has trained and risen seven graduates as young conservation leaders, two of whom were involved as international volunteers. 40 pupils from different families bordering the park were supported with school uniforms and exercise books. The uniform and class materials support intended to raise literacy and school retention and performance thereby halting the inheritance of lion hunting culture among young Sukuma men through mind transformation.

WASIMA has raised awareness and sensitized district leaders to cooperate with other stakeholders to provide technical support and a establish network to ensure active protection biodiversity. The local community members, village government, students and livestock leaders visited Katavi National Park through "a day in a park" programme where they had meetings with conservation managers to discuss in deep of the reasons for no permission to graze livestock in reserves. In normal circumstances, not one local community member would enter the park legally as a tourist and most villagers nowadays are aware of the importance of habitat conservation and no longer support or reward lion killing. WASIMA had 250 local government and community leaders into Katavi National Park on park visits; over 1666 village leaders had conservation meetings and seminars held in 16 new villages and 483 district wildlife conservation law enforcement stakeholders' leaders from Sikonge district. WASIMA has also increased community willingness to conserve: over 18000 trees were planted in Mpimbwe in the 2019/2020 season whereas in 2020/2021 planting season we are donating over 30000 trees to community members through our "Greening campaign" under Landscape and Conservation Mentors Organization (LCMO). Over 4500 were reached through village film shows post-Covid 19 crisis outbreak when assemblies were resumed in Tanzania. We have managed to install four HLC and HLI loudspeaker early warning system stations reaching over 600 people during the centres launch and all villages members in a respective village. The systems have solved the information sharing such as meeting

invitations made by village leaders, presence of dangerous animals in village updates, public education disseminations programs in respective remote villages.

We also have a health programme supporting children with physical disabilities and 35 patients were identified. The beekeeping, compost and the project also offered opportunity for local leaders to meet park wardens to discuss various conservation and boundaries related issues facing each side, a room for reconciliation, common solution and improving relationships between conservation agencies and the community. As we get funds and build a strong professional team through various national and international conservation leadership training seminars and workshops, WASIMA operations will continue supporting and facilitating various present and future local leaders and community members in Tanzania to ensure sustainable conservation and do so across a broad geographic area of western Tanzania.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, my plan is kept active and expanded to include illegal lion killing campaign operations accordingly in both old and new villages where lions are at high risks and to effectively apply the stakeholder's recommendations collected during wildlife law enforcement stakeholders' workshops and surveys already made to promoting human-wildlife co-existence, reduce human-lion and other wildlife conflicts and promote biodiversity conservation and protection in the western Tanzania landscape! WASIMA operations recently received a total of \$50000 to support HLC and HLI mapping surveys, stakeholders' workshops, and establishment of the Western Tanzania lion conservation strategy from Wildlife Conservation Network's Lion Recovery Fund and have applied to National Geographic Society Big Cats Initiatives to support continuous community conservation outreaches to promote human-lion coexistence within the Katavi-Rukwa-Mahale-Ugalla and Kigosi ecosystem. The landscape with least number of tourists visiting and highly underserved by conservation NGOs, the two factors which mostly reduce wildlife poaching as well promote wildlife conservation protection.

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

We use our LCMO website, website project page, Facebook and Twitter, online semi-annual newsletters, annual reports, publish papers, meetings, seminars and workshops, and brochures, video and brochures to reach formal and informal WASIMA stakeholders.

We also communicated results through local stakeholders' workshops in western Tanzania, and conservationists' conferences. We have published an evaluation study for publication [Borgerhoff Mulder et al., 2019]. In 2020 I presented on "Human-Lion Conflicts in Western Tanzania" at Rufford Small Grant East African Recipients Conference held in February 2020 in Zanzibar. In 2019, I attended and delivered a talk about my project work to the Conservation Scientists at Cambridge University, in UK (March) and the National Geographic Explorers bootcamp and London Explorers festival 2019 held in UK (February).

We are also frequently asked to participate in local and regional workshops run by

organisations such as IUCN in the western Tanzania landscape.

We therefore look to continue sharing our results with the local community through our public cinemas, local video documentaries, discussion and meetings during our village outreach. We will engage use of pictures published in a calendar, and educational materials such as brochures, t-shirts, project reports and booklets. I plan to attend joint scientific and conservation conferences to share project progress and study findings to conservationists and scientists' communities inside and outside the country.

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

From December 31, 2019 through December 31, 2020.

8. Budget: 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. It is important that you retain the management accounts and all paid invoices relating to the project for at least 2 years as these may be required for inspection at our discretion.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Miscellaneous: Project Manager's salary for 12 months @ £266.67, This will be covered by other sources including LCMO.		3200	+3200	The amount was supported by LCMO
Institutional costs: Institutional fees for the project, this is equivalent to 8.3percent of the amount requested from Rufford.	500	852	+352	The amount was spent as planned and NGS and Greenville Zoo Funds, and Brevard zoo Funds and African Conservation Centre (ACC)- US
Communications: Airtime and internet data for the Project Manager for 8 months@£10. Will be used to communicate information with the team and stakeholders in the field and online.	80	80		Spent as planned

<p>Lion Conservation Ambassadors (LCAs): Monthly field assistance allowances for 5 LCAs for 12 months @£12. Each LCA will represent a ward (equivalent to 3 villages) at this begin of the project. Although inadequate, the monthly allowances cover compensation for airtime and local transport during various LCAs project field responsibilities.</p>	720	720		Spent as planned
<p>Public awareness: 15 Village outreaches: Involves village assemblies/ public presentations and announcements, cinema shows on lion conservation education (car fuel, promotional materials-T-shirts, caps, brochure and calendars), plus additional project personnel transport costs. A sum of £225 per village outreach: Generator gas per outreach (£5), 20 t-shirts (£40), 25 caps (£50), 250brochures (£75), 20calendars (£50).</p>	1055	3376	+2321	Funds spent as requested and the remaining were supported by Lion recovery Fund and Brevard Zoo and Greenville Zoo
<p>Meetings with local authorities and by laws approving 15 Village Councils (VC) (25 people each) meetings: Sitting allowances, plus additional project personnel transport costs. Each person requires an average of £9.28 as seating and transport for 3 meetings to approve bylaws. This means a sum of £232 per village. I request, 1300 to cover approve of by-law in 6 villages, one of which is at last stage of</p>	1300	2784	+1484	Funds spent as planned. Additional funds were secured from Lion Recovery Fund

<p>approving by-laws £50.4 full accommodation allowance for a single day workshop. Project inception is already held in Tabora and Kigoma. We look to hold another for northern Katavi, and Rukwa regions.</p>				
<p>Stationery: Printing, photocopy & notebooks throughout 12 months of project period. We need £15 per month. I request Rufford to cover stationery for last 8 months of project implementation.</p>	120	180	+60	Funds spent as requested
<p>Food: Project Manager (£30), One Assistant (£30), Village Assistant (£5) per village for 15 villages. A sum of £65 will be spent for food and water for 12 months of project implementation in the field in 15 villages.</p>	720	780	+60	Funds spent as planned
<p>Lodging: House rent for 12 Months: A house will be rent at £25 per month. The house rent will be a camp station for the project team members in Sikonge Tabora. Whereas the team will have to often drive back to Mpimbwe station from other project villages around Katavi- Lwafi ecosystem.</p>	300		-300	Funds spent as requested

Vehicle Gas & Maintenance: Field works trips: To & Fro, field round trips around Rukwa-Lwafi, Ugalla, Inyonga-Mlele and Katavi-Mahale corridor, car fuel and upkeep for 12 months. We need an average sum of £307 to cover vehicle gas and upkeep in a month period for 12 months.	1200	4500	+3300	Funds spent as planned and more funds were supported by WCN and LRFA and NGS
Total	5995	18992	13597	
Stakeholders inception workshop: Food and drinks, transport and sitting allowances for 50 conservation stakeholders from Kigoma and Tabora; plus additional project personnel transport costs. Each participant requires		2520	+2520	Funds were secured from Wildlife Conservation Network's LRF

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

- To continue sharing my project progress, study findings and wildlife conservation issues and solutions through country and regional workshops such those by Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, and to the local stakeholders in simple brochures, magazine articles and local newsletter, radio and TV presentations.
- Work on the paper manuscripts and get them ready for peer-reviewed conservation journals.
- Put together a proposal for the Booster grant resuming the intensified active awareness outreach campaign in new villages.
- Continue with the following project implementation steps: Sungusungu seminar training, park trips and public educational film shows, seminars and all other programme operations in both the project villages and new project villages in western Tanzania, in corporation with conservation stakeholders.

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

Yes, through:

- LCMO Website: <http://www.lcmo.or.tz/our-supporters/>.
- Project Facebook page.

- Public, local and formal presentations.
- Video and Film presentation shows made by the organisation and project leaders.
- Letters and documents to local and formal stakeholders.
- Papers and reports.
- Brochures and calendars.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

Professor Monique Borgerhoff Mulder: (natural resources anthropologists) has prominent experience of more than 20 years of experience inside and outside Rukwa-Katavi ecosystem. She played roles as mentors and my project and Organization Technical Advisor.

Harriet Kivuyo: the cook and camp keeper. Harriet took care of our two sons and daughter, and supervising and making arrangements and logistics for food, cleanness and accommodation services throughout the project year.

Neema Mwaja: The Assistant Project Manager for Katavi and Rukwa regions; participated in the HLC mapping surveys as the research assistant and implementation of field outreaches in villages around Katavi and Rukwa ecosystem.

Gilya Lino: The Assistant Project Manager (Tabora regions) assisted field works and HLC mapping surveys as the research assistant and implemented of the field outreaches in villages around Ugalla ecosystem.

Emmanuel Steven: the VIMA Project Manager, he worked together with me to manage the greening campaign and facilitate and support Mpimbwe youth environmental education activities.

Others: **John Kwilasa, Bahati Hilary and Mwazembe Mwayaya** and the 12 LCAs in Rukwa and Ugalla who played various fieldwork roles during both HLCs mapping and assessment surveys and educational campaign outreach activities.

12. Any other comments?

As far as I observed in the field, human-lion conflict (HLC) within the agro-pastoral Sukuma remotely settled villages around villages closer to protected areas, and/or areas with persisting HLC; effective reduced HLC, improved human-wildlife coexistence campaign needs more extension into areas of landscape conservation research and interventions focus:

- HWC interventions: HLC solutions—conservation education, incentive, LCAs, translocation, and improved livestock enclosures, flashlights, living fences (this is least adoptable because most of livestock keepers in western Tanzania build temporary bomas to improve soil fertility). I see that different locations around reserves may require different approach to solve present

conservation problems in the area, and that the HLC status is still high-resolution must be found to save the lions.

- Research on the human-wildlife dimensions and their impacts in natural resource management in western Tanzania. Essential to provide detailed diversity information to help intervening conservation issues in particular areas. Including solutions against stopping human-wildlife interactions.
- Livelihood improvement and education programmes: Improved beekeeping, livestock keeping, family health education (family planning, improved living houses, toilets, farms and marginalised group capacity building) are also essential in improving local communities' participation in biodiversity conservation including halting illegal lion killing around reserves.

Appendix below

Appendix 1: Project Progress Photos



Figure 1: Jonathan giving a talk about why they should approve village by-laws banning illegal lion killings to Ilalangulu village Assembly in Mpimbwe, Katavi. The village has shared part of its land as Mpimbwe WMA, around Katavi NP. © Neema Mwaja.



Figure 2: Jonathan narrating about a lion film show as people watch at Luchima village in Mpimbwe, Katavi. © Neema Mwaja.



Figure 3: Mabiti village council members with Mwazembe and Neema (Second and third left in front) feeling happy after approving by-laws, Katavi. © Jonathan Kwiyege.



Figure 4: Ms Neema Mwaja (at the middle-just closer to the laptop) with locals enjoying a film show in one of the villages in Nkasi, Rukwa. © Bahati Hairary.



Figure 5: Village leaders reading the WASIMA Lion brochure during one of the village leaders meeting in Sikonge. © Jonathan Kwiyegea.



Figure 6: Jonathan leading the LCAs photography training at LCMO office station. © Emmanuel Stephen.

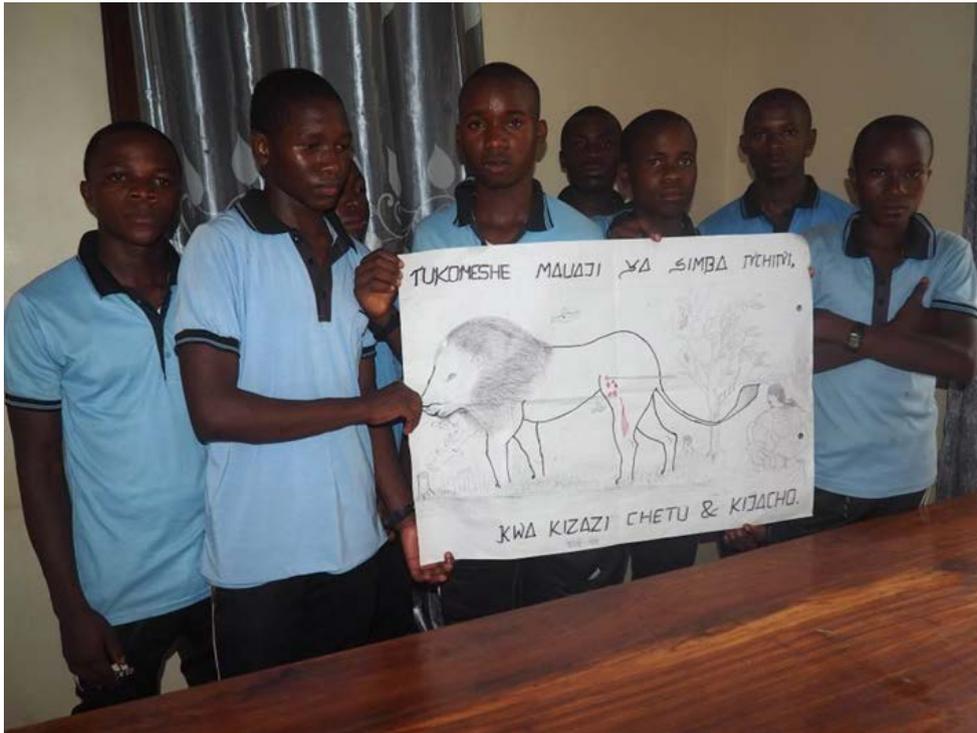


Figure 7: Majimoto secondary school students displaying their drawing with a message "Stop lion killings in our Country, in our present and future generation". © Bahati Hilary.



Figure 8: Environmental club members from five secondary schools during park trip. © Emmanuel.



Figure 6: Mr Gilya Lino training LCAs from Village Around Ugalla Ecosystem how to use GPS at Ipole village office.



Figure 7: Mr Christopher (LCAs) pouring Manure during the compost creation process at Ugunda village in Sikonge. © Gilya Lino.



Figures 8: The Utimule village LCAs taking notes and coordinates about the cattle carcass and at a cattle boma where a lion attacked cattle a night before. © Gilya Lino.



Figure 9: Mr. Jonathan presenting about Sungusungu principle and values at Lyazumbi village Sungusungu seminar. © Neema.



Figure10: A group of stakeholders some with LCMO calendars after Sungusungu seminar at Mkole village. © Neema.



Figure 11: Jonathan leading GPS unit use training as Neema displaying the smartphone GPS reading. © Emmanuel Stephen.



Figure 12: Pupils discussing LCMO activities and projects using the LCMO calendars.
© Bahati Hilary.