Final Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Kaiza Rutachwamagyo Kaganzi
Project Title	Strengthening conservation initiatives of the endangered Ash red colobus monkey in Batungo, Mabila, and Karudi, village-owned forests in Northwestern Tanzania
Application ID	43828-1
Date of this Report	30/6/2025

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
Enhance the Protection of the Ashy Red Colobus Monkey: This was be achieved by raising community awareness about the ecological and social significance of the Ashy Red Colobus, fostering a sense of responsibility towards their conservation.				During the implementation of this project a total of six school were reached three primary school and 3 secondary school within the village with the targeted community forests and species. This was primary done through open discussion to gain the students level of awareness on the species and motive behind their killings, PowerPoint and video presentation- here we tried to link the species ecological importance and how this links to their livelihood. At the same time village meetings were held and conservation of the Ashy red colobus monkey was the key agenda were issues like ecological, economic importance of the conserving the species and way to coexist were discussed. A total of the 3 villages meetings with 63 attendees were conducted, one meeting per village and 21 attendees per village. The village meeting were help to bring the livestock herders and farmers two of the groups victimize the species on board. In both school discussion and village meetings visual aids live animation created and ppt were used. While this was achieved there were more other places which could not reach, it came to our attention that there more 4-5 subpopulation in villages near the Burigi National Park and are super isolated. Give our resources it was difficult to cover all villages and the local radio programs we had could not cover all villages of interest. The radio frequency covered only for villages in the district https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iTUW_ruBm-rskv5bfgnSyFKapaCFlqsd/view?usp=sharing

Population Assessment and Spatial Distribution: The project will determine the remaining population of Ashy Red Colobus monkeys and map out their spatial distribution. This data will be invaluable for conservation planning and monitoring efforts.				Our project effective covered three forests and estimated a population of 180 individuals only of 7 distinct groups in the three forest. The group sizes were determined by the used of the drone give the arboreal and shy nature of the targeted species. Data collection took a total of 15 days and 90 hours. 5 days and 30 hours per forest. Two days were set for boundary demarcations only while 3 days for population and distribution survey. The identified groups were restricted in specific ecological niches such as riverine habitat and proxy to agricultural lands. These groups were relatively small given the estimated 1000 individuals of Ashy red colobus monkey Tanzania hold. While this was a big achievement on our side the FGDs (which were 3, one from each village with 10 participants: 4 famers, 4 livestock keepers and 2 local leaders for each FGD) conducted pinpointed other sub population in areas very close to Burigi Chato National Park. This was also pointed out by key stake holders during the first visual presentation on our preliminary findings to the key stakeholders including Tanzania national Park and Tanzania wildlife Authority. They both pointed out that the Ashy red colobus monkey is a specie of interest to the country and once the scope and potential habitats have been determined they will be more than happy to support the legal movement of their conservation.
Improved Management of Habitat: Through comprehensive documentation of the few remaining habitats occupied by Ashy Red Colobus monkeys in the western part of Tanzania, the project will				While the distribution of the targeted species was determined in this project, it came to our attention that there where more isolated subpopulation to cover. This could explain why we only estimated a total of 180 individuals in all the three forest. Finding also suggested that both the Area scaled (scaled forest area) and Sampled_area_scaled (scaled sampled area)had less influence on the estimated population, suggesting for i) increasing the scope of the study to cover all historical habitats of the Ashy red colobus monkey in the North-western parts of Tanzania and then run

provide crucial information to inform effective protection and management strategies, ensuring the survival and continuity of vital forest ecosystems where the Ashy Red Colobus monkeys play essential roles as potential pollinators and seed dispersers.				occupancy modelling to determine the remaining priority habitats for the targeted species calling for conservation and gazettement and ii) determine factors influencing spatial temporal habitat suitability of the species and coming up with possible measure to mitigate them

2. Describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

a). Establishment of base line population and spatial distribution data to inform the conservation for the Ashy red colobus monkey in Northwestern Tanzania.

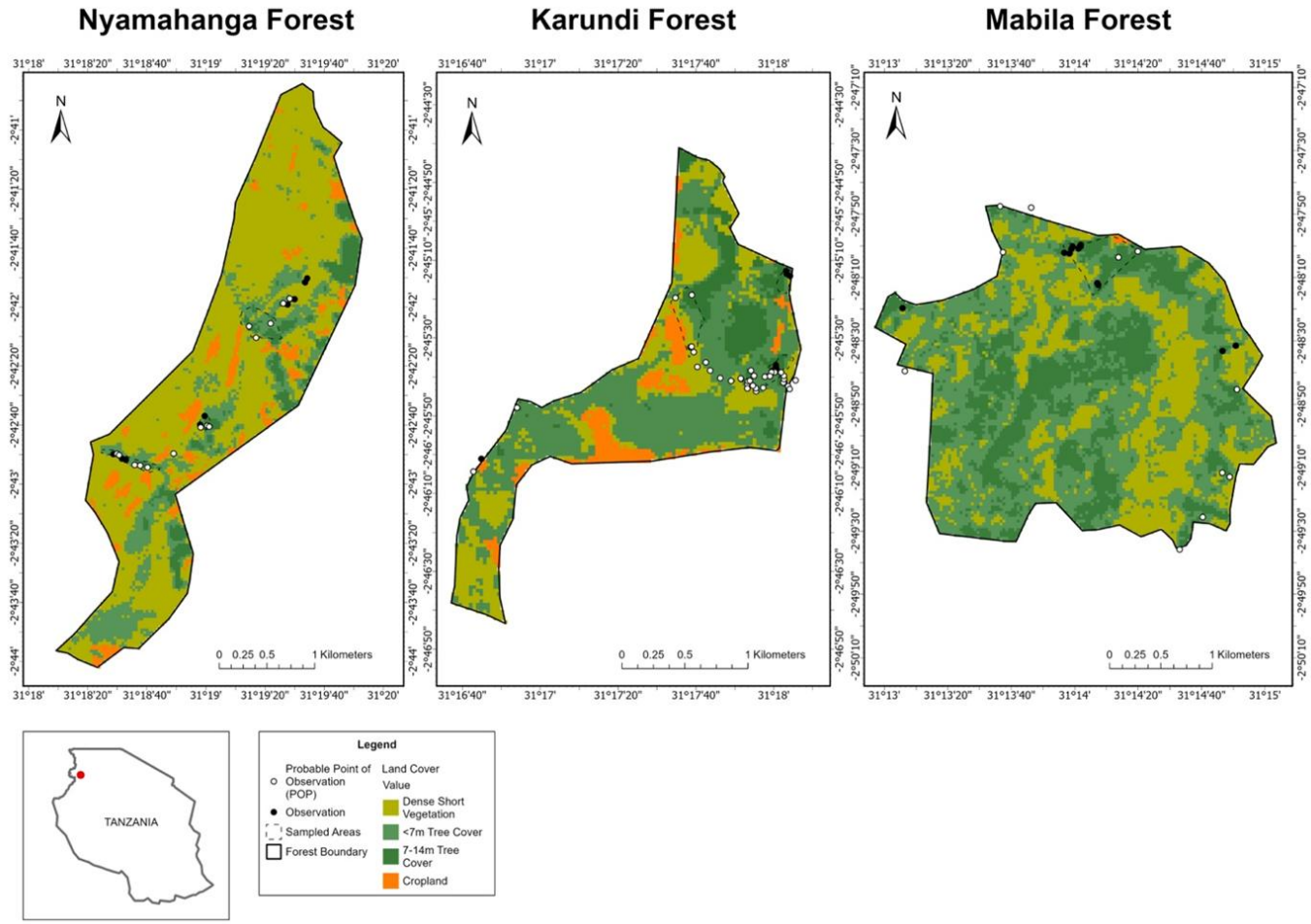

FIG. 2 Maps of Nyamahanga, Karundi, and Mabila forests showing land cover data and collected observation points and probable points of observation. The white circles indicate a probable point of observation. The black circles indicate a point of observation. For land cover, orange indicates cropland, light green indicates dense short vegetation, middle green indicates tree cover less than 7m in height, and dark green indicates tree cover 7-14m in height. Esri, ArcGIS Pro 3.3.0.

b). Triggered movements geared to the protection of the species remaining habitat by attracting the attention from Tanzania National Park and Tanzania Wildlife Authority, the two major conservation governmental agents in Tanzania who have made initial contact and present their desire to partner in protecting the species remaining habitat given that the Ashy red colobus monkey is one of the priority animal of the two agents

c). Attitudinal Shift and Increased Conservation Understanding, this was done by disseminating conservation education to the three targeted groups who has a tendency of killing the Ashy red colobus monkey either for funny or a way of mitigation human-non-human conflicts. Visual aids were used to underpin the key ecological and economic importance of the monkeys in their community.

D) The project has triggered movements towards the species conservation since the responsible authorities have pointed out the species as a priority species and we are looking into the possibility of conducting a broader survey in the north western part of the country. This is to discover historical and current occupancy of the species,

genetic diversity and habitat suitability so as to inform conservation action to be taken.

3. Explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

a) Study site mountainous terrain nature coupled with small active Ashy red colobus monkey populations, forced me and the team to change the method for data collection from transect line to active observation search and the use of indigenous knowledge from the local team members for the population and distribution survey
b) Review bureaucracy of animation and some radio content before their to be aired for the general public; our intention was to air the amination via the Tanzania Broadcasting Company but after we submitted the animation they were subjected to content review and we are still waiting to hear from them and given this is the election year this might take longer than anticipated. While working on this the animation has been in use as conservational educational material. However, it is worth pointing that we had three radio broadcasting on the local radio stations that operation within the villages coverage area.

c) Data collection and training phase two coincided with my wedding dates, this forced the team to proceed without my physical presence. I re-joined the team in the data analysis and report writing processes later on

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

The locals were involved in the project both directly and indirectly, directly involvement was through the use of locals as research assistants and assisted in both phase of data and community training and indirectly via participation in community interview engagement as the team inquired how they interact with the targeted species and their perceived costs and benefits due to their interaction

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, there are some plans to continue the work especially in collaboration with Tanzania National Parks, Tanzania Wildlife Authority and Tanzania Research and Conservation Organization by increasing the scope of the studded area instead of focusing on community forest only work to capture all possible historical habits of the species, model the remaining habitat to determine the species priority conservation areas calling for gazettement and model both natural and anthropogenic factors affecting the species population.

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

The results are to be shared by through article publication, the manuscript has been submitted to the Oryx International Journal, this was done on the 24th of April 2025 and the 15th Tanzania Wildlife Research International Conference presentation that will be done in Arusha at the AICC bringing together over 300 conservational stakeholders across the globe

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

The important nest step is expand the scope of the study to all known habitats for the targeted species and conduct both population surveys, spatiotemporal analysis of the species cross a bigger landscape and determine priority conservation areas and trigger the move for their gazettement promote their conservation via community based conservation.

8. 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 the Rufford Logo was used nearly in all educational Materials including the animations and PPT

9. Provide a full list of all the members of your team and their role in the project.

SN	Names of team members	Roles in the project	Profile description
01	Dr. Oliver C Nyakunga	ProJet's mentor	Dr. Oliver C. Nyakunga is an Academic Director at the SIT TZE Program and a Senior Lecturer from the College African Wildlife Management-Mweka. is a Re-searcher and Consultant in the discipline of wildlife Ecology, biodiversity conservation and management, Rangelands and Plant inventory and traits. Her research investigates ability of herbaceous plant traits to respond and adapt to fire and grazing regimes in savanna with intention to

			recognizing traits adaptive to fire and grazing and opportunistic environments. In this case Dr Oliver Nyakunga will serve as the
02	Ngumbang Anak Juat	Data analysts	Ngumbang Anak Juat is the Chief Instructor for Biodiversity Conservation Society of Sarawak (BCSS) and is involved with all BCSS's workshops relating to ecological statistics, study design and modelling since 2009. In between workshops, he looks at ways to monitor gibbons from their calls and working as Vice-Chairman and Scien-tific Advisor / Data Analyst for Pertubuhan Pelindung Alam Malaysia (PELIN-DUNG), an association for wildlife conservation in Malaysia. Previously he worked for Wildlife Conservation Society Malaysia Program for 8 years, monitoring wildlife in logging areas.
03	Agripina Cletus	Supporting team member	Agripina Cletus works for the SIT world learning program in the Department of Wildlife Conservation and Political Ecology. I have worked for FZS through Greater Mahale Ecological Monitoring Program (MEMP) as Program officer. I also worked as Assistant researcher for CAWM through the project titled "Community awareness of African Golden Cat existence in Minziro Nature Forest Reserve". I am an independent researcher on the field of Human wildlife coexistence, I have successfully managed to write a research paper titled "Contribution of Conservation based incentives in promoting coexisting environment

			between human and wildlife" submitted to Global Ecology and conservation Journal.
04	Kaiza R. Kaganzi	project coordinator	Kaiza R Kaganzi: works for the School of International Training- world learning program in the De-partment of Wildlife Conservation and Political Ecology. He has worked for African Climate and Development Initiatives (ACDI), York University, and Cape Town University as a research assistant. He also participated in a large-scale research program on water-related ecological infrastructure in climate adaptation in sub-Saharan Africa, a project jointly supported by the International Development Research Centre, the UK's Department for International Development, UN Economic Commission for Africa, WISER, and the African Institute of Mathematical Sciences. The project focuses on climate change in mountain social ecological systems. He is part of Frankfurt Zoo-logical Society's technical team surveying Maasai rangeland conditions in Loliondo Game Controlled Area of the Great Serengeti Ecosystem.
05	Olivia Cox	Lead research assistant	Graduate from Brown University
06	Baraka Mugusi	Local Research Assistant	Graduate from the College of African Wildlife Management
07	Hiport Edward Mtalemwa	Local Research Assistant	Graduate from the College of African Wildlife Management

10. Any other comments?

ANNEX – Financial Report

[Intentionally deleted]