

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.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

| Grant Recipient Details | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Your name | Dorice Lutatenekwa |
| Project title | Conservation of Primates in North Pare, Tanzania |
| RSG reference | 59.10.08 |
| Reporting period | Final report |
| Amount of grant | £5384 |
| Your email address | dinetar@yahoo.com |
| Date of this report | 14 th October 2010 |

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 |
|--|--------------|--------------------|----------------|---|
| (i) Use dogs to control primates from raiding crops in the farm | | | | Dogs were used in four villages. Successful were recorded in some farms, and failed in others because baboon troops attack tied dogs. |
| (ii) Provide conservation education/ awareness programme | | | | Education was provided to different groups of people. The discussion on galagos was more fascinating and educative. |
| (iii) Form partnership with local institutions working in Northern Pare to influence the conservation of remaining primates population | | | | -Local partnership was formed. |

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

Primates in general were expected to keep distance from dogs. Unexpectedly, baboons behaved differently. In the morning they keep distance but as time goes, and they get hungry, they form a large troops and attack. In two incidences baboons attacked tied dogs in the farm and killed them before raiding crops. This behaviour was unforeseen, thus we agreed with farmers to use Msalagamba (joint operations) to confront the baboon troops, and not use tied dogs, instead use them in free ranging manner.

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

The major achievements of the project include:

- i In-farm comparison of three strategies of crop protections i.e. use of dogs, Msalagamba/joint operations, and building walls or individual operations. The experiments revealed that Msalagamba is effective though not necessary efficient, followed by the promoted use of tied dogs and family operations fall the least efficient. With this finding, we know where to use dogs, Msalagamba and in which village's individual operations are efficiency and effective.
- ii Identified the most raided crops, to include maize, sunflower, beans, cassava, banana, pawpaw, mangoes, pineapple, and groundnut. It is important to note that some farmers decide to abandon their farms, after severe damage of large part of the farm. In such farms it is important to plant non-preferred crops like coffee.

- iii Conservation education was provided to 200 farmers, and broad villagers through village meetings. Guest presentations were given to in school students in six primary schools and two secondary schools, along the presentation, Swahili translated video version of primate were shown to the same students in schools. Similarly, we conducted the first meeting of local people from different institutes to lobby for support on changing the community attitude towards primates.

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

Local people and local council were involved in all stages of project implementations. In-farm experiments and awareness raising programmes had and will continue to have long time impacts to the local community.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, we plan to embark on community based conservation, where local community participating in primates population counting and mapping, that to ascertain what is available for tourism promotion.

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

- The results were shared with researchers, extension officers, farmers and school children through participating in national agricultural shows for the year 2009 and 2010. This was a best opportunity to share results with many people (approximately 2000) from different parts of the country in 10 days per year.
- In cooperation with other RSG funded project in Morogoro (Tanzania), we designed and printed a brochures that promoted conservation of primates, while employing non-lethal techniques to co-habitat with non-human primates. These brochures were widely distributed.
- Planning to write a scientific paper for publication in journals
- We shall also continue working with local communities whom oral communication and in-depth discussion on issues related to conservation in the best way of information flow.

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

The project anticipated to last 12 months. However, it was used over 14 months, which is after the receiving funds on 15 March 2009; project activities were scheduled to start in the end of May. Thus June 2009 to September 2010 makes 14 months. The different of 2 months for project implementation, is due to dynamism of farming seasons and rain instability, as the project implementation depends on agricultural seasons.

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 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|--|
| Travel/transport | 1377 | 1390 | 13 | Fuel and taxes changed. |
| Allowance | 1800 | 1800 | 0 | Assistant were paid on working months only. |
| Awareness/ education programme | 670 | 600 | +70 | Savings was due to collaboration with other RSG projects, we shared costs. |
| Supplies | 100 | 130 | 30 | Price rises |
| Education materials | 850 | 850 | 0 | Printed brochures and poster. |
| Meeting for partnership | 330 | 350 | 20 | Inflation on public transport and food item. |
| Administrative Costs | 257 | 257 | 0 | This is 5% of the project fund. |
| TOTAL | 5384 | 5377 | +7 | 1£ = 1890 Tsh on 15 march 2009. |

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

We need to ascertain the population of primates in the village forest reserves and map them. Simultaneously, scaling up the impacts of this project especially awareness programme to other villages and schools.

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, I use the logo on project introduction letters, brochures, and poster and acknowledge on radio talk.

11. Any other comments?

I thank the RSG Foundation for financial support, Sokoine University for research permit, Mwanza district Council for approval of the projects, local leaders and all people in Northern Pare mountains for cooperation and active participation in this project.