

Landscape And Conservation Mentors Organization (LCMO) WASIMA Campaign

WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOPS: STOPPING ILLEGAL LION KILLING IN WESTERN TANZANIA



Workshops Held In Mpimbwe, Nkasi, Mlele, Kaliua, Sikonge, Nsimbo, And Tanganyika District Councils In Katavi, Rukwa And Tabora Regions Between Months Of May, June And July 2020

REPORT

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1.0 Introduction

The human and livestock population growth is inevitably related to the persisting human-wildlife interactions (HWI) and the source and function of human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) in landscapes. Increased HWC are resulting into land use changes thereby threatening the African lion population and other carnivores' survival more than other mammals in most ecosystems. The interactions are related with invasion or encroachment of protected areas, wildlife dispersal areas and corridors for grazing live stocks, agriculture, settlement, exploitation of natural resources for livelihoods due to increased demand by the rapidly growing human population. Culture and traditions, local beliefs and bush meat preferences among community members living adjacent reserves are other major contributing factors to biodiversity degradation in western Tanzania. These together are commonly associated with people's attitudes and behavior against the wildlife conservation laws: The wildlife Conservation Act No.5 of 2009, The Environment Management Act No.20, 2004; The Forest Act No.7 of 2002; The Village Land No 5 of 1999; and Land Act No.4 of 1999 and many other National laws, policies and regulations of the United Republic of Tanzania.

1.1 The WAtu, Simba Na MAzingira (WASIMA) goal

The WASIMA program goal is to effectively strengthen the "Stop Illegal Lion Killing" campaign in spreading wildlife conservation awareness among community members, securing their commitment, implementing village by-laws and together with other conservation stakeholders to enforce national environmental and mostly wildlife conservation laws, policies and regulations to ban lion killing and promote values of living with lions and alternative local environmental friendly livelihoods to promote habitat preservation within Sukuma agro-pastoral communities. We aim to emphasize this multi-prolonged WASIMA model operations by working in remote areas identified around key protected areas that still harbor lions.

1.2 Aims of Workshop

The Wildlife Law Enforcement stakeholders' workshops intended to bring together the district stakeholders from within respective districts for empowerment and sensitization in regard to collective wildlife law execution; understand one another's stakes, roles and responsibilities in reducing HWCs and halting illegal lion killings as well as stop illegal use and ownership of lion trophies by lion dancers and other unlawful wildlife parts users. To share law enforcement challenges, establish collective solutions on issues related to law enforcement such as illegal reserves' encroachment, lion and other wildlife killings as predators and problem animals in

process to revenge livestock and human depredation and crop loss. To find out mechanisms to halt traditional lion hunting and direct killings 1) for traditional lion dancing by Sukuma Young men leveraging traditional gifts (cattle, goats and sheep) as means for self -wealth creation, 2) for amulets by those who belief in traditional medicine practices, 3) by livestock and human defenders and avengers-both inside and outside protected areas, and 4) for body parts to satisfy local and international markets, and 5) for prestige among community members. And lastly the workshops intended to establish law enforcement stakeholders' network and cooperation against poaching and other wildlife related offenses in the landscape.

1.3. Participants

Stakeholders involved included representatives from: The District Security and Defense team, the Public Community Corruption Bureau (PCCB) office, Wildlife Conservation Managers from Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority(TAWA), and Tanzania Forest Service (TFS), District Council Officers (District Executive Director(DED), Law Adviser, Game, Livestock, Land, Agricultural and environment officers), Division Officers, Ward Executive Officers (WEOs), Police Station Officers (OSCs), Village Game Scouts(VGS), Ward traditional police men (Sungusungu), District resident courts, Community Based Wildlife Management Areas Societies (CBWMAS), Religious leaders (Kaliua and Nsimbo and Tanganyika) and Ward Councilors (for Mpimbwe, Mlele, and Nkasi) were also invited. The representation of the listed stakeholders was also based on the importance of the stakeholders and recommendation of the district game officers (DGOs), District Administration Secretaries (DASs), District Executive Directors based on the Human-lion and other wildlife conflicts report prevalence within respective District.

1.4 Topics and areas coverage

Topics covered included: 1) Laws of Natural Resource Management: Challenges for Stakeholders' Collaboration; 2)Government Trophies: meaning, legal ownership and offenses and penalties according to The Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 and Forest Act no. 7 of 2002; 3) Human-wildlife Conflicts and Consolation :The Dangerous animals regulation of 2011) to help stakeholders understand the government efforts in resolving human-wildlife conflicts and costs of interactions, 3) The conservation status of Protected Areas (National parks, Game Reserves, Forest Reserves and WMAs neighbor to or within the respective District. 4) The Status of Human- Lion Conflict in areas around Protected Areas in Katavi, Rukwa and Tabora was also Presented to portray the general and common picture of the dangers of traditional hunting and lion dancing threat to lion populations within the Katavi- Rukwa-Ugalla-Mahale Ecosystem. 5) LCMO and WASIMA campaign program activities, progress and Success in Mpimbwe and other new areas of expansion. The topics were facilitated by The LCMO Project Managers and Assistant Project Managers, Conservation Agency Managers, District Game Officers and TANAPA Chief/Conservation Park Wardens and representatives from TAWA. Participants had time to make both oral and written one-on-one and group discussions and

presentations. The District Commissioners and District Executive Directors joined workshops, others got well represented and delivered conservation directive, motivational and inspirational inaugural opening talks and closing remarks to workshop delegates.

This report consists of collective matters presented and discussed by stakeholders from seven Districts (Mpimbwe, Mlele, Nsimbo and Tanganyika (in Katavi region), Nkasi District in Rukwa region, and Kaliua and Sikonge districts in Tabora Region. It also consists of ideas from Protected areas representatives: 3 National parks-Katavi NP (4471km²), Ugalla River NP(3865km²), and Kigosi NP(7460 km²); Over 27 reserves under TAWA and TFS: 3 Game reserves Rukwa GR (4194km²), Lwafi GR (2228.6km²), and Rungwa GR (9000km²) as well as Forest Reserves, Game Controlled Areas and Community Based Wildlife Management Areas (CBMWAs) under the Local and district Governments. These reserves are connected into an ecosystem with over 88,595km² and are surrounded by over 215 villages, 83 of which were reported to have human-lion conflicts- with livestock depredation losses and human deaths and injuries by lions, lion killings and lion dancing. Most remote areas around this protected areas are resided by Sukuma, Konongo, Bende, Waha, Nyamwezi and Fipa and Pimbwe ethnic groups all of whom prefer bushmeat, fish, are agro-pastoralists and small scale farmers-practicing semi-nomadic, nomadic and sedentary livestock keeping.

Group Discussions, Collective Agreements and Actions Proposed by Stakeholders

a) On reducing HWC, increase and prevent violations of conservation laws enforcement among stakeholders around reserves and to enhance wildlife management for sustainable development.

- 1) Formal education and public wildlife conservation education regarding laws, regulations, policies and practices should be provided to local communities living around protected areas. Special groups recognize needs of the Special groups (farmers, livestock keepers, and youth, and women, traditional medicine practitioners) to provide conservation education. Prepare seminars and meetings to raise village leaders awareness and ability of law enforcement approaches. Provide life skills education to youth, women and men: family planning, modern livestock keeping and entrepreneurship and financial management and environmental friendly livelihoods.
- 2) Funding local NGOs to create and raise local communities' conservation awareness about values, importance and benefits of wildlife conservation.
- 3) To ensure local communities access to direct and tangible wildlife conservation benefits such as health, livestock and farm extension and subsidies, livestock protection against theft, loss by wild animals and theft, schools and park trips.
- 4) Existence of land use plan for villages, districts and surrounding protected areas is essential.
- 5) The consolidation, clear and mark boundaries of protected areas should be known to the local community.
- 6) Involvement of community members in resolving conservation issues to get lasting collective solutions and consensus made by all stakeholders.
- 7) Strengthen law enforcement through Participatory protection of natural resources, taking legal actions against criminals and review of wildlife regulations and laws. Regular

review of old laws, regulations and policies will eliminate conflicts between humans and wildlife and ensure stakeholders satisfaction of the existing wildlife conservation tools. For instance, The Dangerous Animal regulation of 2011 about Consolation- More consolation priority is suggested to be given to an injured person and not for the deaths.

- 8) Establish, empower and build capacity of community groups and institutions in each village responsible for the expulsion of exotic/harmful animals e.g. Sungusungu, VGS and community militia.
- 9) Amend by-laws at village and district levels to discourage bad traditional institutions, norms, culture and community practices that negatively impact wildlife conservation, encourage modern livestock keeping; encourage pasture farming.
- 10) Village governments and local community members should share conservation education among themselves, report against natural resource laws violence to responsible authorities, get involved in patrols, combat corruptions.
- 11) Responsible stakeholders ensure security and motivation to the wildlife crime informants.
- 12) Defense and security Committees –be provided with conservation education, progress reports against natural resource laws violence, get involved in patrols (Joint patrol), and take measures against wildlife offenders.

b) Suggested approaches to mitigate the human-lion interactions and conflicts and to eradicate tradition lion killings and dancing within the landscape!

The Human lion killings are associated with lack of education and awareness of conservation benefits, values and laws, lack of alternative income sources and livestock pastures, negative attitude and perception towards lions; which increases based on extent of losses they result among community members, and the conservation unfriendly traditions and Customs. To halt and eradicate human-lion conflicts in the landscape we therefore need to:

- 1) Educate the society on importance of lions, its socio-economic and ecological values and benefits, wildlife laws, policies and regulations and adherence to Land Use Plans. Encourage community members not to encroach and or settle within wildlife corridors, reserves and dispersal areas.
- 2) The government should implement the land use plan and have a budget for such project on each village.
- 3) Effective involvement, building capacity of the community and local lion conservation stakeholders about lion threats and its conservation measures. Educate and Involve politicians, religious leaders, traditional leaders and healers, chiefs, defense and security committee and pastoralists on the need of their participation in halting lion killings within the landscape. To ensure that stakeholders are well informed, collaborate and practice actions against illegal lion killings.
- 4) Establish, train and empower village communities around protected areas: facilitate alternative income generation projects, such as fish farming, poultry and beekeeping,
- 5) To trains local communities to follow the procedure for legal ownership of trophies especially for traditional healers and prospecting traditional lion hunters. Establish bylaws against lion killings and lion dancing.
- 6) To ensure effective ecosystem protection, management and conservation to develop health ecosystem capable of maintaining the food chains where lion have access to their natural food (plenty of lion prey species) and home.

- 7) Education should be provided to local communities on how to manage and conserve natural resources, wildlife rules, regulations and Acts. In all most circumstances addressing government trophies ownership and use.
- 8) To create and approve by-laws for wildlife conservation such as those bylaws banning use and ownership of lion and other wildlife body parts.
- 9) Local communities should participate in environmental and wildlife conservation activities such as beekeeping, patrols, tree planting, COCOBA (community conservation banks) and other projects that reduces pressure to nature. Facilitation of various alternative livelihood projects: Hospital constructions, School building, Beekeeping programs, Drilling of well, fish farming, Poultry farming, provide subsidies and compensation.
- 10) Involvement of various stakeholders in assessing and conserving environment.



Figure 1: A participant presenting on behalf of a group during the Kaliua wildlife law enforcement stakeholders' workshop held in Kaliua Township in Kaliua district. Photo by Lino Gilya.

- 11) Eliminate cooperation to all poachers who kill lions and educate them on how to use other opportunities such as modern agricultural activities and productive livestock keeping. Livestock and Agricultural sector, TANAPA, TAWA, TFS, District Councils, Security forces, courts, village governments, NGOs and development partners must take part to achieve this.
- c) *Improvements of inter-sector cooperation in the administration of wildlife conservation laws to stop illegal lion killings and strengthen positive local communities' attitude towards wildlife for sustainable development:*
- 1) The inter-sector cooperation improves relationship among stakeholders by making each stakeholders needs' known by either sides, understand each other's and create joint problem solving mechanisms. Inter-sector cooperation tend to improve good governance of our

natural resources and collective solutions to conservation issues existing in our local environment. With that regard therefore, improvement of inter-sector relationships is inevitable for sustainable community development. What were the agreements from the landscape stakeholders?

- 2) Organize meetings, seminars and workshop for stakeholders to discuss conservation challenges, and establish sub-rules for connecting all stakeholders. Regular meetings with law enforcement stakeholders for continue education and to build understanding to disseminate conservation education to local communities.
- 3) Establish and strengthen communication channels among relevant law enforcement bodies and authorities.
- 4) Lion Conservation Advocacy: Organizing community-based conservation concerts such as traditional dances and walking safaris
- 5) Evaluate and improve the interaction and conflict of policies and legislation between one sector and another. For instance the interaction between policy of wildlife and livestock law.
- 6) Development of joint/ inter- sector action plans from planning stage through implementation of education delivery responsibilities and joint patrols and other illegal behaviors mitigation programs.
- 7) To set up, execute and strengthen existing good neighborly policy for communities around reserves by facilitating development projects such as education and health sectors for the community to see direct benefit of conservation
- 8) Develop strategies among stakeholders in order to increase agro-pastoralist productivity with few live stocks. We need livestock management strategy to reduce livestock encroachment into reserves.
- 9) Set-up demarcations/ boundaries showing protected areas' boundaries. Create and use of beacons and warning posts. Frequent marking and placement of beacon is likely to reduce encroachment.
- 10) Develop mechanisms to act fast on the conservation related issues resolutions.
- 11) Recruit wildlife professionals at the village level and ward this will reduce damage wildlife killing, conflicts and reduce unlawful take of government trophies.
- 12) The government should start the wildlife butchers so that the community can access such resources from the butcher rather from the wild.
- 13) Provide technical facilities and material support to conservation and law enforcement stakeholder (*Police, VGS, Court, Rangers, Militia reserve, politician, WEO, VEO and governors*): Car, Motorcycle. Provide motivation to the village natural resources supervisor. Constructions of ranger posts within and outside protected areas boundaries for the best of humans and animals.

- d) *Agreed wildlife conservation laws enforcement stakeholders' roles and responsibilities to mitigate and reduce HWCs, halt illegal wildlife trophy ownerships and use among community members in western Tanzania. The stakeholders' roles and requirements are presented in Tables 1 and 2.*

Table 1: Landscape stakeholders and their roles in intervening HWC, negative interactions and illegal wildlife trophy use.

No.	Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
1	Police, village game scout (VGS) and Sungusungu, Community militia and rangers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To protect and conserve natural resources, through patrols, and effective take legal action against lawbreakers. - Investigate wildlife poaching cases and take suspects to court as soon as possible for prosecution. - Report wildlife crimes to the responsible authority, - Sungusungu should conduct secret investigations and patrols in their villages and arrest all poachers as well as identify people who illegally own government trophies - Arresting traditional healers who own government trophies and use them illegally
2	Local community members (Household heads) and students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refuse to give gifts to lion killers and dancers. Inform police station of wildlife offenses and offenders. Adopt and practice good conservation practices.
3	Village government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ratify village – bylaws against illegal lion killings and other illegal wildlife threatening community practices. - To arrest criminals based on the bylaws and other laws related to the committed wildlife offense. - To educate local community members on wildlife conservation issues and disseminate conservation messages
4	Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To judge or punish offenders based on wildlife and other natural resources laws.
5	Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism, TAWA, TANAPA and TFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To invest more on human resources and other facilities; e.g game rangers, vehicles and policies and establish conducive wildlife conservation environment. -Continue preservation of lions and other wildlife within their homes. Secure funds and ensure sound policies and regulation for lasting conservation. To arrest wildlife offenders.
6	Traditional healers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Should refuse to serve poachers and those who want to be involved in poaching activities such as lion killers - To arrest Lion dancers as soon as they arrive for taboos treatment
7	Religious leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To educate local communities on conservation awareness such as mosques and churches. -To preach about the bad tradition and norms that threatens the wildlife and with no profits to the community and national at large.
8	District Council office (District,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To educate local communities(village assembly) on protection and conservation management of natural resources as well as unlawful possession of trophies

	ward and village executive offices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To disseminate information regarding presences of human-wildlife conflicts to responsible authorities. -Provide one-on one conservation education encouraging reduction of livestock, family planning and pupils' literacy improvement. - Command, direct and guide communities to wise use natural resources.
9	Non-Governmental Organizations like LCMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide various seminars/workshop to local communities and stakeholders on wildlife conservation - Support and facilitate various community conservation efforts - Guide law enforcement stakeholders towards wise use of resource, on the best way to conserve and protect their locally available resources. - Generate and share wise use of wildlife management approaches.
10	Traditional healers, chiefs, and influential leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid directing their clients to collect wild animal amulets including lion trophies - Make wise and permitted use of nature and natural extracts. - Share information regarding nature related offenses to responsible authorities. - To cooperate with law enforcement authorities to halt all bad traditions and norms threatening lion and other wildlife conservation and country economy.
11	Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure each conservation stakeholder is patriotic for our natural resources.

Table 2: Empowerment and capacity buildings needed by the stakeholder to fit their roles and responsibilities in intervening HWC and Unlawful wildlife dealings.

<i>S/n</i>	<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Areas that need considerations for empowerment to improve effectiveness in implementing their roles in combating illegal possession of trophies, poorly conservation supporting tradition and norms and other illegal behaviors.</i>
1	Religious leaders	Help them to understand bad tradition and norms and behaviors threatening wildlife and conservation challenges facing conservation agencies. How they can help to mitigate or resolve HWCs, how to reduce or avoid negative HWIs as well as the value and importance of conservation at both local regional and international levels.
3	Traditional leaders	Help them understand: 1) impacts of bad traditions and norms to conservation, 2) forms/levels of wildlife utilization, protection and management or conservation, 3) government trophies-the unlawfulness of wildlife trophies as amulets and how its threatening wildlife survival, 4) Negative impacts of human and livestock encroachments and poaching, conservation solutions and the value of lions and other wildlife have to the national economy.
	Community members/groups	<i>Youth and children</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and improve access to formal education and help them have access to conservation knowledge and exposure to the field of wildlife conservation • Create employments to youth remotely residing around protected areas.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and increase access to formal education and vocational trainings and self-jobs creating trainings and capacity building. • Create and develop conservation passion and commitments in developing alternative livelihood education, life skills and jobs to youths and conservation related livelihood opportunities and advantages. <p><i>Women</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase their access to formal education, possible roles they can do to ensure continued conservation, how to access group loan, train and equip them with life skills to sustainably manage their available resources. Build capacity to adopt eco-friendly livelihoods. <p><i>Elders</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given traditional and modern conservation education to facilitate their conservation practices at both at family and village level. • Encourage them to take part in discouraging bad traditional norms that affect our ecosystems, lions, elephants and other species. <p><i>Village leaders</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help them improve and implement bylaws that prohibit environmental destructions. Encourage consideration of HWCs and HWIs decision making meetings. • The conservation authorities should facilitate and support development project at village level <p><i>Agro-pastoralist and farmers</i></p> <p>Educated on how to destock their live stocks, increase soil and crop productivity and how to grow livestock pasture grasses.</p> <p><i>Lion dancers:</i> Be given education on the impacts of illegal lion killing and on the values of lion conservation on the Tanzania economy and that Lions are part of the global heritage and that they are globally vulnerable.</p>
1	Medias, NGOs and Government institutions, Conservation Agencies	Organize, facilitate and support conservation promoting workshop related to entrepreneurship education, how to fundraise, How to write share news, knowledge through brochures, Mass Media, video documentaries, arts and entertainment and magazine. Need for stakeholders networking, participation in the HWCs and HWIs resolutions including the new/ discovered conservation methods and techniques.
3	Leaders: government, politician, celebrities, institutions and private, religious, and traditional chiefs.	They need information and knowledge about conservation issues: Climate change, overharvesting and poaching, HWCs, habitat loss-causes of species extinction. Get empowered on how they affect biodiversity by their decisions. How they should participate on educating community members against bad culture, tradition and norms that threat conservation of lions and to find the alternative economic generating activities, and to amend and enforce the laws and policies, related to conservation. How to be the support and models in promoting conservation.

e) How to improving local wildlife management and reducing environmental degradation to bring about development of communities around reserves.

- 1) Education should be provided to the community through Public meeting, Seminars, park trips and films show related to conservation and health service programs. Raise awareness on the matters of conservation laws and acts, the benefit of environment and wildlife conservation and effect/impact of environment degradation.
- 2) Inclusive stakeholders' participatory enforcement of conservation laws, in decision making, in framing bylaws, in establishment of protected areas and in environment protection.
- 3) Ratification of by-laws that protect the conservation of environment and wildlife.
- 4) Initiate income generating activities such as poultry farming, beekeeping and goat farming.
- 5) Tree planting and greening campaign- set up tree planting policies.
- 6) Promote and encourage extraction and use of renewable energy resources such as solar, gas and coal
- 7) To discourage customs and taboos on pastoralist towards wildlife products
- 8) Make known boundaries between villages and protected areas
- 9) Land use planning should be made and adhered to, the area set aside for agriculture, settlements, pasture/ grazing lands should be used as approved and protected areas should not be encroached.
- 10) Law enforcement and prosecution rules and regulations should be followed, for example, when a suspect is arrested, he should be brought to court for appropriate punishment.
- 11) Laws amendment for severe penalties can be imposed so that suspects should afraid to repeat such crimes (mild sanction).
- 12) Politicians should not interfere professional work by defending criminals. They should be guided by scientist and experts.
- 13) Harmonize environment conservation laws recognizing/balancing conservation and the community benefits.
- 14) Management of effective land use planning. Initiating projects based on natural resources that will benefit the community. Improve and make visible existing protected areas boundaries separating village areas and park areas and ensure good management of existing conservation laws.



Figure 2:

stakeholders discussing in groups during Nsimbo workshop. Photo by Emmanuel Stephen.

f) Solutions to challenges facing conservation law enforcement stakeholders in western Tanzania

No.	Challenges	Solutions	Stakeholders involved
1	Lack of resources such as fuel, vehicles and weapons	To empower and build capacity of stakeholders	NGO's, TANAPA, District council, Ministry responsible
2	Lack of staffs	To increase staffs and working partnership with other NGO's	TANAPA, TAWA, LCMO and other NGO's
3.	Lack of conservation laws education to local communities	Educations should be provided to local communities	TANAPA, TAWA, TFS, LCMO

4.	Lack of enough funds	Allocation of funds for conservation management activities	District Councils, TAWA, TANAPA, NGO's and INGOs/ development partners
5.	Less knowledge within local community about wildlife conservation Lack of resources such as staffs, budget and lack/ poor infrastructure	To provide adequate conservation education to local community Government should increase budget in terms of consolation To improve tools such as guns and transport, Land use planning, Meetings, Workshops and Symposium and Tours	Local community, Village and ward councilors, Council specialists, Politicians, conservationists and conservation researchers, Activists and educators
6.	Conservation unfriendly traditions and customs	-Abandoning taboos and customs -Punishment for those who violate conservation laws	VGS, Sungusungu, Village office, Police and Courts
7.	Political will	Cooperation between political leaders and various professionals should be done	Politicians, wildlife professionals, The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, PCCB and Religious leaders, Law Enforcement bodies, NGOs Activists and Advocates
8.	Human and livestock encroach reserved areas and poaching and overharvesting nature resources	-To identify new immigrants -To set aside agricultural areas and livestock	Village office, Agricultural and livestock extension Officers, and livestock keepers, Immigration officers, TAWA and TFS
9.	Shortage of resources and budget	Adequate budget to support conservation management issue	Ministry of Natural resources, District Council and Development Partners
10.	Human activities within wildlife reserves, dispersal areas and corridors	-Conservation education to local communities -Income generating activities and alternative solutions sensitization to be initiated, - Law enforcement	Local communities and wildlife stakeholders
11.	Wildlife offenses and cases loss, poor evidence and witness availability and reluctance	Keen crime scene recording-training. Quicken the prosecution permits to about 6 months instead of the current long time. (This will help to reduce and protected a chain of custody), minimize witness liabilities and reduce loss of evidence. Get knowledge on the right way of handling evidence.	Court, Director of Public Prosecution (DPP), Police, Investigators and security and defense offices, PCCB, Lawyers

12.	Bad perceptions by the local communities Lack of enough conservation educations among the communities Contradicting statements from the politicians and other government leaders to the communities.	Conservation education among the communities. Assist the community around the protected areas to solve their problem e.g. Health service, water, education etc	Religious leaders, Traditional leaders(Sungusungu), Politicians, village and ward leaders, TANAPA, TAWA and TFS and development partners
13.	Miss-communication and mis-presentation of the conservation matters to the public	Receiving and providing conservation education, cerebrates and public figures speeches, generate and use of audiovisual	Mass media: Radio, magazines, newsletter and television, cerebrates, public figures addresses, responsible authorities
14.	Incompetence of wildlife conservation experts, educational and training institutes	Receiving and providing conservation education, training and recruit competent human resource	Employers, District Executive personnel, Wildlife Division, TAWA, and TFS and TANAPA.
15.	Lack education to the local community on lion	Education should be given to the community, at school, home , church and mosque	LCMO,TANAPA, School, community, religious leaders
16.	Negative perceptions of the local community to conservation and enforcers	Conservation education. Involvements of all groups in providing conservation education	Communities, governments and private sectors, Conservation NGOs,
17.	Conservation laws and by-laws does not comply with the current situations	Amendments of laws and by-laws to fit the current situations	The ministry of natural resources and tourism, the parliament, other departments e.g. Minerals, Energy, infrastructure, village government

3.0 General recommendations

- 1.) Conservation education need to be provided to all tribes beyond Sukuma in western Tanzania (Wafipa, Wambede, wapimbwe) as there are other trophies that are not worn in public as in the case of Lion killers
- 2.) On reporting and response to any HWC and HWI the community need to be helped to share conservation issues to responsible stakeholders - TAWA, WASIMA team and the District Game Officer, TFS and TANAPA. IF possible there should be a conservation issues emergency number that will be made known to all community members to send information to the quick response team (which also should be established) to help minimize the possibilities of negative experiences of any HWI in villages around reserves.

- 3.) The Compensation regulation should be amended such that they reconsider higher compensation to an injured person than a dead one, compensation to the house is kicked by elephants, most consolation rates are too small stakeholders suggested the law need to be reviewed.
- 4.) TFS must and need to show cooperation with TAWA, DGO and the community on the issues related to human-wildlife conflicts. Human-wildlife conflicts intervention is about all of us and not only TAWA and DGOs, we must help our VGS well trained and equipped enough to address HWC the TAWA, TANAPA and TFS team.
- 5.) The TAWA, TANAPA, TFS should always consider establishing ant-poaching units and building camps in locations such that they are in service of both human and wildlife. Game rangers in such ranger posts should help community members prone to loss resulted by carnivores through education, training and search for lost live stocks and protect from dangerous animals.
- 6.) To raise awareness on the government trophies, we suggest that the topic be part of Tanzania education curriculum as one of topic in the civics syllabus in both primary and secondary schools. More government trophy ownership and use knowledge be given to all citizens mainly youth, leaders, traditional medicine practitioners.
- 7.) Fully implemented Land Use Plans are important tools to minimize HWIs and HWCs. We suggest the land commission and other land policy implementing bodies and district managers observe its guidance to avoid approve of villages lands certification against the conservation polices and Acts. Stakeholders' consultation before making decisions could minimize occurrence of negative interactions between humans and wildlife.
- 8.) We suggest launch a quick response action to improve human-lion conflict intervention and reaction approach to address wildlife related crimes, conflicts and report occurrence and attacks. Every ward has representative who will provide conservation education and intervention education. This will easily resolve geographic limitations which make wildlife conflicts and losses more intense. The team will also be responsible for changing peoples' attitudes towards wildlife.
- 9.) The conservation laws, regulation and policies need to be translated and interpreted in Kiswahili as well as reviewed such that they are updated to fit and solve the present conservation issues.
- 10.) The conservation agencies TANAPA, TFS, TAWA must invest more in establishing and strengthening positive relationship with the local communities around protected areas. Good relationship will reduce negative impacts to conservation and promote human-wildlife co-existence.
- 11.) Researchers doing biodiversity conservation studies among community members should go back to communities and share their findings in written and oral presentations, they should involve community representatives (citizen science) to create and develop community conservation awareness, passions, commitment, and participation in biodiversity preservation.
- 12.) Most protected areas boundaries are not clear and marked. The responsible authorities should invest in placing beacons, keep clear and observable protected areas boundaries such that citizens easily understand boundaries between village lands and reserved lands. Posters and warning systems would be great to deter reserves encroachers.
- 13.) Engaging multiple stakeholders and HWC resolution methodologies will finally resolve conflicts. We encourage regular use of unbiased stakeholders meetings, workshop, use of brochures and media such as Radio and Television, education outreaches, concerts, conferences, exhibitions, sports and games, village Assemblies, schools by conservation and

public leaders to address the conservation issues and how every citizen can take part to promote wildlife conservation in Tanzania.

- 14.) Conservation leaders and practitioners launch an online team such as the WhatsApp group of conservation stakeholders to facilitate information sharing on matters of wildlife conservation and law enforcement in the landscape.
- 15.) The traditional healers, politicians (decision makers (ward councilors, member of parliaments, and village chairpersons and other influential leaders), religious leaders must well informed and involved in conservation issues. We suggest LCMO and other stakeholders to organize seminars and workshops to raise these stakeholders awareness on matters of conservation issues and challenges, including government trophies and bad traditions and norms (such as lion dancing) and human-livestock encroachment and settlement within protected areas, wildlife dispersal areas and corridors which endangering conservation and human life and livelihoods in the landscape.
- 16.) Wildlife offenses prosecutions have been very common and such cases are very sensitive. We suggest 1) the responsible authorities establish a special place to keep evidences to avoid loss or manipulation, corruptions and other kind temptations to ruin evidences, 2) shortening (set 6 months) limits for wildlife related cases prosecution, 3) create good environment for witnesses of wildlife offenses, 4) quick case prosecuting permit processing from the DPP office. 4) Empower the case stakeholders (prosecutors, arrestors, police and crime scene investigators, advocates and evidence keepers on the Standard Case Operation Procedures.



Figure 3: Jonathan discussing an idea with law experts during Nkasi district Wildlife law enforcement stakeholders' workshop held at Namanyere township in Nkasi district (Photo by Gilya Lino).

Next steps and conclusion

Reduction of HWIs could reduce human wildlife conflicts. However, as long as human and wildlife survive and locomote, interactions are inevitable. Both human and wildlife respond to environment as they adjust to various land use changes. We are both impacted by interactions; however, humans have ability to manage the interactions. We, humans must take our part – manage the interactions and protect our lions and other species from their threats endangering their survival. Proper and well managed and regulated human- wildlife interactions and conflicts

interventions will save our lions from decline, preserve our habitats and ensure continued extraction of ecosystem services from nature for our present and future wellbeing. How can we achieve continued wellbeing? We are all responsible and are supposed to take stake to conserve our natural world. If we can fail to sustain our natural environment we are all dead! We must keep our environment alive to keep the human race on earth. All stakeholders should play their part to promote human-wildlife coexistence; we should respect, wise use our wildlife and protect their homes.

On taking our part, the Landscape and Conservation Mentors Organization through WASIMA campaign is devoted to work in this least underserved landscape by conservation NGOs, western Tanzania. LCMO will continue to work to the best of our ability, involving and engaging all available wildlife conservation supporting stakeholders to ensure collective actions to save our lions and conserve our ecosystems thereby sustaining our natural world.

In this regard therefore, WASIMA intends to do the following in responding to the fore-outlined stakeholders' assignments, actions, agreements and recommendations.

- 1) Continue raising community wildlife conservation awareness to halt illegal lion and other wildlife killings, reduce and mitigate human-wildlife interactions and conflicts and involve local communities around protected areas in addressing current conservation issues facing our landscape.
- 2) To identify and map human-lion conflicts at incidence and or village levels in the landscape. Continue to be research driven by various conservation stakeholders.
- 3) To design, prepare and engage conservation stakeholders in the execution of the landscape lion conservation strategy in western Tanzania.
- 4) To expand WASIMA campaign to mitigate and stop illegal lion killings in western Tanzania integrating various conservation research driven education and intervention approaches as well as involving all possible and available stakeholders utmost.
- 5) Continue promoting conservation friendly practices, laws, policies and regulations, actions and innovative and creative conservation ideas and technologies implementations. Empower/build capacity of all community members, regional, national and international stakeholders depending on the available financial and human resources for sustainable livelihood.
- 6) Join various landscape conservation stakeholders team members; local and central government authorities, conservation agencies (mainly TANAPA, TAWA and TFS), researchers, tourism industry, Conservation NGOs and INGOs in their various wildlife conservation and protection and endeavors as well as those related to promoting local communities livelihoods around protected areas in the Rukwa-Katavi-Mahale-Ugalla-kigosi ecosystem.

4.Acknowledgement

We gratefully acknowledge Wildlife Conservation Networks' Lion Recovery Fund, Rufford Foundation and National Geographic Society for supporting WASIMA inception and Wildlife Conservation Laws Enforcement stakeholder's workshop and project operation within remote villages around protected areas in the fourth lion stronghold's landscape that makes Rukwa-Katavi- Mahale- Ugalla and Kigosi ecosystem of western Tanzania. We appreciate the cooperation and collaboration we have received from the Katavi, Tabora and Rukwa Regional and District Commissioners' offices through their regional and District Administrative Secretaries. We thank the District Executive Directors and their Land and Natural Resources Departments for coordination support; connecting their District Law Enforcement Stakeholders together. Our warm gratitude to all the participants and facilitators from LCMO, TANAPA, TAWA, TFS and District Natural Resources Office for making these workshop not only material and productive. And mostly for commitment to take part to preserve and conserve the vulnerable African lions and their

potential habitats. We look forward to working together in promoting human-lion and other wildlife co-existence and to improving community livelihoods in the landscape. Together we will reduce human-lion and other wildlife conflicts, halt illegal human-wildlife interactions and lion killings; ensure lion existence in Tanzania, making our world a better place to live.

List of Appendixes

Appendix 1: The list of type and number of Law Enforcement Stakeholder participants involved during the workshops.

Stakeholder	Titles	Nsimbo	Sikonge	Kaliua	Tanganyika	Mpimbwe	Mlele	Nkasi
District Commissioners' office	District Commissioner(DC)	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	District Administration Secretary (DAS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Office Commanding District (OCD)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Militia Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	PCCB-District Bureau Chief (DBC)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	District Immigration Officer (DIO)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	District Security Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Fire and Rescue Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Councilors	Ward Councilors& District Chairperson	0	0	0	0	5	9	6
TANAPA	National Park Chiefs/Wardens	2	3	4	2	2	0	0
TAWA/GR/GCAs	Managers / Conservation Wardens	0	2	0	0	0	2	3
TFS/FRs	District Manager	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CWMAS	Chairperson, secretary and VGS	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
District Councils	Executive Director	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
	Lawyer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Land and Natural Resource Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Community Development Officer	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	Environment Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Livestock Veterinary Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Game officer	1	1	0	1	0	2	1
	Forest officers/Beekeeping Officer	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	Agricultural Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division Office	Governors	2	2	5	3	1	1	3
Police stations Officers	Officer of Commanding Station (OSC)	4	3	9	7	2	2	3
Mass Media	Journalists	2	0	0	1	1	0	2
Court/Judges	Primary and Resident magistrates/ advocates	1	0	4	0	0	1	1
Sungusungu/ Traditional Policemen	Division& District/ward chiefs/secretary/commander	8	10	9	4	6	4	5
Ward	Ward Executive Office (WEOs)	6	7	6	5	8	6	5
	Traditional Healers	0	0		1	0	0	0

Special Community Groups	Religious Leaders	5	0	6	3	0	0	0
Villages	Village Game Scouts/Village Executive Officers (VEOS)	6	9	0	8	0	5	4
Others participants	LCMO staffs, NGOs and Drivers	4	2	2	6	7	7	6
TOTAL	(ALL=390)	60	53	62	56	47	54	52

Appendix 2: Summary of the District, Neighbor Protected Areas, Number Of Villages Bordering The Protected Area.

Region	District	Neighbor PAs	No. of villages	Area for settlement (in km ²)	Reserved area (in km ²)	No. of livestock	Villages with HLC
Katavi	Mpimbwe	Katavi NP and Rukwa GR	22	7704.84	4666.62	136573	12
	Mlele	Rukwa GR, Ugalla GR, Inyonga GCA, Msima GCA, Mlele GCA, Rugwa river GCA, Mpanda line FR, Inyonga FR, Mlele hills FR, and Ugalla river FR	57	6981	4112	128356	21
	Nsimbo	Katavi NP, Mlele North GCA, Msima GCA, Mlele hills FR, Msaginia FR, North East Mpanda FR	46	14623	11698	111655	29
	Tanganyika	Katavi NP, Mahale NP, Ugalla river NP, Kigosi-Moyowosi GR, Tongwe East FR, Nkamba FR, Tongwe west FR, and Lyamgoroka corridor	13			299144	9
Tabora	Kaliua	Ugalla GR, Ugalla River FR, Uyumbu WMA, ISAWIMA	18	14050	12084.5	363310	17
	Sikonge	Ugalla river NP, Kigosi NP, Rugwa GR, Luganzo GCA, Kapupa GCA, Ituru FR, and Ipole WMA	29	27873	26834	350000	14
Rukwa	Nkasi	Katavi NP and Lwafi GR	14	208497	5798	298583	7
Total	7	30	199			1687621	109

N.B: NP-National Park, FR-Forest Reserve, GR-Game Reserve, GCA-Game Controlled Area, WMA-Wildlife Management Area

Appendix 3: Group Photos from 7 District Law Enforcement Stakeholders



Figure 4: Nsimbo wildlife law enforcement stakeholders' workshop participants in a group photo with Nsimbo District Commissioner (Hon. Jamila Kimaro)(Photo by Emmanuel Stephen)



Figure 5: Tanganyika Law enforcement stakeholders' workshop- group photo as held on July 17, 2020 at the District Hospital building at Majalila village.



Figure 6: The Sikonge District Wildlife conservation law enforcement stakeholders' workshop which was held at the Public Service training Institute in Sikonge Township. Photo by Gilya Lino.



Figure 6: Nkasi Law Enforcement Stakeholder's workshop held on June 1. Photo by Gilya Lino.



Figure 7: The Mpimbwe District Commissioner with participants after closing the law enforcement stakeholders' workshop held at Usevya Primary School. Photo by Gilya Lino.



Figure 9: The Mlele district law enforcement stakeholders' workshop participants with the Mlele District Commissioner MS. Rachel Kassanda (seated in the middle).



Figure10: Nkasi District law enforcement stakeholders discussing, during the workshop (photo by Lino)