

## LANDSCAPE AND CONSERVATION MENTORS ORGANIZATION

### VILLAGE GAME SCOUT AND LION CONSERVATION AMBASADDORS TRAINING REPORT HELD ON JUNE23-25,2021 AT MABANGWE HONEY COLLECTION CENTER IN NGOYWA,SIKONGE-TABORA



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Lion  
Recovery  
Fund



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## **1.0 Introduction**

The Landscape and Conservation Mentors Organization (LCMO) is a non-profit, environmental and wildlife conservation Organization in mainland Tanzania. LCMO is registered under the NGOs Act of 2002, since 2016 with registration ooNGO08464. The Organization operates in remote areas around protected areas western Tanzania. Despite COVID 19 crisis, The Organization through The People, Lion and Environment (WASIMA) Campaign reached

conservation stakeholders in seven districts in three regions; Nsimbo, Mpimbwe, Mlele and Tanganyika (Katavi region), Nkasi district (Rukwa region) and Sikonge and Kariua districts in Tabora region. Since its expansion in 2018, WASIMA Campaign has been intensifying and implementing the “Stop illegal lion killing project in western Tanzania” in the 7 district villages, particularly 38 villages with highest reports of Human-Lion Conflict incidences-where both human, livestock and lions are vulnerable as result of high risk of negative interactions.

This report focus on WASIMA Lion Conservation Ambassadors (LCAs) capacity building to maximize their productivity in addressing negative human-lion interactions in their respective villages and in leading and implementing their village conservation activities. The primary aim was to build capacity to 80 Village Game Scouts(VGS) from the villages bordering Wildlife Management Areas(WMA), Game Reserve, National Park and Forest reserve in four districts; Nkasi, Mpimbwe, Nsimbo and Sikonge District. In June, 2021 LCMO organized a 3 days VGS training to empower them as Lion Conservation Ambassadors in the 38 villages where LCMO works. The training was associated with equipment with lion and wildlife conservation awareness, skills and Knowledge-mainly keystone, iconic and flagship species (lions and elephants). During the training different topics were presented: investigation and arresting of criminals, wildlife trophy, Wildlife conservation history, wildlife Laws, rules and regulations, Wildlife and Environmental conservation in Tanzania, Human and Wildlife Conflict(HWC), First aid, Purpose of LCAs and their responsibility in their area, Ways to reduce Human Lion Conflicts(HLCs) and Human Elephant Conflicts(HECs), Participation of LCAs and VGS in conservation and protection of Lion, furthermore, there was discussion sessions which were guided with question.

## **1.2 About the People, Lions and Environment- WASIMA Campaign**

To understand why LCAs, we needed to briefly describe the history of the establishment of WASIMA operations in western Tanzania. WASIMA is an environmental campaign launched in 2011 in response to research showing that lion killing was still widespread amongst the Sukuma living around protected areas in Katavi region. Like other agro-pastoralist East Africans they maintain traditions of richly rewarding lion killers, who come to proclaim their bravery in the field through a lion-dance at premises. In recent years some young men have been hunting lions inside

protected areas rather than lions threatening homesteads, since there are few lions outside protected areas nowadays. This manipulation of traditional custom has sparked a grassroots protest movement that WASIMA supports. Our principal success lies in establishing village by-laws that outlaw illegal lion killing and lion dancing. To spread conservation awareness among community members living adjacent to the protected areas; Wildlife Management Areas(WMAs), Game Controlled Areas, Forest reserves, Game Reserves, and National parks of major changes relating to lion killing in traditional Sukuma customs and to secure community commitment towards halting lion killings. To develop a culture of strong local environmental stewardship by harnessing the power of traditional policing institutions, recognizing the need to link environmental education, local development and environmental conservation. Our project area is stressful by numerous conservation challenges including poaching, predation, crop raiding, livestock encroachment and illegal logging, agricultural activities within and near the protected areas. This is due to the high interaction between animals and human being and unclear demarcations of boundaries in some protected areas. Most of villages bordering protected areas are more prone to the livestock predation especially in villages most adjacent to reserves making the complex Rukwa-Katavi-Mahale-Ugalla and Kigosi ecosystem which make up the great Western Tanzania landscape. The landscape is connected to Rungwa-Ruaha ecosystem, Lake Tanganyika (to Mpulungu –Nsumbu ecosystem in northern Zambia) and Kigosi-moyowosi which extends to north western Lake Victoria landscape to eastern Burundi and Ruanda. However, the incidence of persistence traditional non-retaliatory lion killing among practiced by the largest ethnic group of East African Sukuma agro-pastoralists, their high birth rate, influx in the landscape is related to increased human-and livestock population and threats to lions in the landscape and many more major conservation challenges (biodiversity degradation and species extinction) in the landscape.

LCMO's WASIMA campaign aims to ensure co-existence between human and lions been. In every village where traditional lion killings still happens we support and facilitate villages to establish by-laws banning lion killings and lion dancing taking villages government and community leaders through a number of meetings, seminars, and awareness campaigns to garner their commitment and raise community awareness, passion and participation towards lions and habitat conservation. Over 35 villages have fully ratified bylaws against traditional lion killings and lion dancing. In villages where they experience recurring livestock losses but lion killings is banned, we installed HLCs Loudspeakers and Early Warning systems (LEWS) to alert and educate

community members of presence lions and other dangerous animals into communal lands and take action before any adverse impacts happens. LEWS stations are used as localized radio stations where locals are urged to immediately share information of any sought wild animals, number and possible threats caused.

### **1.3 Aim Of The Training**

The aim of the training was to build capacity for VGS and LCAs in order to facilitate and strengthen their participation in collaborating with Game Rangers to manage human-wildlife conflicts (HLCs) to promote co-existence between human and lions. The training goal and focus is to reduce human wildlife interaction and conflict, and to provide conservation education and ant-poaching and livestock encroachment within protected areas, dispersal areas and wildlife corridors.

### **1.4 Training Participants**

About 85 participants were involved during the training session where 65 were VGS from Nkasi, Mpimbwe, Nsimbo and Sikonge District. However, the training was facilitated by 8 trainers from LCMO, Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) from the Tabora Ant poaching Unity (KDU) and Peoples' Milita (*Ofisi ya Mshauri Jeshi la Akiba*). However, the rest were the guests from District commissioners (DC) and Ipole WMA and host Ngoywa ward leaders. The training was held at the Honey Collection Center in Utimule Village, Ngoywa ward.

## **2.0 Training**

The Training was a three days training which was conducted in three Phases: Phase one which was indoor activities that involved presentations from different stakeholders; LCMO, TAWA and discussion from the participants. Also phase two included all outdoor activities that involved parading which were taught by *SSGC*. Daudi Munuo and *Cpl.* Musa Hamisi with assistance of Mr Godfrey Zambi from TAWA. Phase three involved closing training and handling of combats to the participants by guest of honor.



## 2.1 Training Phase One

### 2.1.1 Indoor Activities

#### 2.1.1.1 Opening of training session

After introductions, the Assistant Project Manager (APM) Mr Lino, Gilya(Fig.1) read report of WASIMA activities held by LCMO in Tabora since launch of the expanded “Stop illegal Lion Killing in western Tanzania”. The APM’s report to the guest Honour Hon. John Ernest Palingo (Sikonge-District Commissioner), where the APM presented about WASIMA progress activities and areas reached by the Organization in Western Tanzania; Nkasi in Rukwa, Nsimbo, Tanganyika, Mpimbwe and Mlele District in Katavi region, including Sikonge and Kaliua District in Tabora which makes a total of seven District in three regions; Rukwa, Katavi and Tabora being reached by LCMO. Furthermore, he listed LCMO achievements since establishment Ipole office in Sikonge in June 2020 to 2021. The achieved activities include: reaching about 2500 through film show, establishment of 5 environmental clubs both in secondary and primary Schools; Uganda secondary and Msuva, Mwamulu, Ipole and Utimule Primary school, conducted a survey to map human wildlife Conflict in Sikonge and Kaliua Villages, establishment of two Loudspeaker and

Early Warning System (LEWS), planting 8000 trees, supporting four children with physical disability to attend the medical treatment in Arusha, facilitating villages in both Ngoywa and Ipole wards to ratifies the bylaws that outfit the illegal lion killing in western Tanzania, recruiting 60 LCAs(Lion Conservation Ambassadors from eight villages that the project reach in Ngoywa and Ipole Wards. Since 2020, two workshops in Sikonge and Kaliua and one Seminar in Ngoywa wards reached a total of 100



*Figure 1: Mr Lino, Gilya (APM-Tabora) reading WASIMA progress report to the guest of honor before the opening of the training (Photo credit to Mr. Bahati Kayanda)*

leaders. 42 household leaders were reached via composite creation to increase crop productivities.

After the APM's report, the LCMO Director Mr. Jonathan Lucas Kwiyege went further by elaborating the aim of the training to the participants and guest of honor, he said, "we are equipping our youth with this skills and knowledge in order to make sure the lion and other wild animals are conserved and the human wildlife conflict are resolved/reduced by responding quickly before and after the human wildlife conflict occur in their respective villages" (Fig 1).

### ***2.1.1.2 Opening Remarks From The Guest of Honors***

Furthermore, after LCMO-Tabora report presentation and talk from Director, the guest of honor who was Sikonge District Commissioner (DC) **Hon. John Ernest Palingo** opened the training by inaugurator speech, where he started by encouraging the participants to use skills and knowledge acquired from training on assisting community from the human wildlife conflict, however, he insisted participants not get involved in illegal wildlife activities rather and instead to patriotically serious involve themselves in matters of protecting and conserving natural resources for the sake of country economy. Furthermore, The DC congratulated LCMO for the concept of training VGS and LCAs for the sake of relieving community members from the chaos of human-



*Figure 2: Hon. John Ernest Palingo (Sikonge-DC) talking with participants during the training opening session (Photo credit to Mr. Bahati Kayanda)*

lion conflicts and other wildlife conservation issues and for making the training possible but also

for the Stop illegal lion killing campaign in western Tanzania. He further promised collaboration with LCMO during the stay at Sikonge as District Commissioner.

## 2.1.2 Presentations

### 2.1.2.1 Presentation one: *Wildlife and environmental conservation in Tanzania*

Education concerning wildlife conservation as well as environmental conservation provided to LCAs and VGS intended to make them more familiar with conservation education which may lead them to take quick important measures in conservation of our resources especially lions as they happen to be in their village lands. Mr. Godfrey Zambi explained about the history of conservation in Tanzania by considering pre-colonial, during colonial and post-colonial conservation history in Tanzania.



*Figure 3: Mr. Godfrey Zambi from TAWA presenting a topic about the wildlife conservation in Tanzania during the training (Photo credit to Mis. Happiness Jackson)*

### 2.1.2.2 Presentation two; *Human-wildlife conflicts (HLCs and HECs) Mitigations*

The institutions and agencies and their mandates and engagement to the Tanzania wildlife conservation and management: Tanzania Wildlife Authority, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, Tanzania National Parks and other institutions shall assist the communities in addressing human wildlife conflicts in their respective areas; this is according to the Wildlife Act No 5 of 2009. There it is very necessary to make sure both the community and the wild animals are living in harmony. During the training Mr. Jonathan Kwiyege (LCMO-Director) presented topic of mitigating the human wildlife conflict among communities living adjacent to the protected areas(Fig.4); National parks, Game reserves and Forest reserves and wildlife Management Areas. Mr. Jonathan



*Figure 4: Mr. Jonathan taking a presentation to the participants during the training (Photo credit to Mr. Lino)*

elaborated about the drivers and causes of HWCs, that the population of people and livestock in Tanzania were among of HWC drivers, and he remained that the land size is fixed as populations of animals and people are increasing. And, also, the climate change, drought and unplanned bush fire, increase of wild animal due to intensive patrols, increased economic activities and change of land use especial establishment and expansion of settlements and other human activities like agriculture, and destructions of habitats, all this have increased the interaction between the wild animals and human with various impacts among the human and the wild animals, climatic change and the interaction between human being and wildlife contribute to the human-wildlife conflicts. Jonathan concluded by explaining different ways of mitigating the HWCs, and obedience to governments rules and regulations abiding to laws, establishment of the Village Rapid Response Team, training of Village Game Scout to rescue lost livestock and people, and providing conservation education can and will reduce HWCs in the landscape and ensure us future for lions in the landscape.

### ***2.1.2.3. Presentation: First aid***

Miss Mariam Mwendolo the Clinical Officer from Utimule Health Center, gave a talk about first aid to LCAs based on their field perspective (Fig. 5). She explained about the components of the first aid kit and how to help the casualties' joint dislocation, muscle clamp, muscle or bone fracture snake or scorpion bite, knife and piece of wood wounds and bruises, nasal bleed and headache. During this session, the trainer requested participants to immediately patients take to nearby open healthy stations after giving them first aid for further medical assistance and treatment by medical physicians to save their live.



**Figure 5: Miss Mariam Mwendolo(Clinical officer) from Utimule health center showing some of first aid kit equipment(A),Miss Mariam demonstrating techniques to the patient with heart attack during the training(B)**

#### ***2.1.2.4. Presentation: wildlife Act and Dangerous and destructive anima Consolation regulations***

The wildlife Act and regulations were among of the subject taught during the training, the aim of this subject was to equip our LCAs and VGS with skills about the wildlife laws and regulations so that to increase their confidence when they are in duties. During this session Mr. Godfrey Zambi from Tanzania Wildlife Authority gave a brief about The Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009 (Fig. 6). Where he talked about various wildlife crimes and penalties for persons found guilty Act and That “Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the Act or any regulation, made under the Act, commits an offence and shall on conviction, if no other penalty is specified therein or in the respective regulation, be liable to a fine of not less than one million but not exceeding five million shillings or to imprisonment for a minimum term of three years but not exceeding five

years or to both such fine and imprisonment”. However, he further listed some more offences based on the Act; such as entering the protected areas without any authorized permit from the responsible authority, entering in the PAs with a fire arm or any weapons, without permission and conducting any activities that contravene the Act is an offence and shall be punished accordingly.

#### **2.1.2.5. Presentation: Trophy and Government trophies**

The trainer from TAWA (Mr Zambi) presented about meaning of Trophy, government trophy, possession and illegal possession of trophy in accordance to Part XI (Section 58) of the Wildlife Act No 5 of 2009. Which states that, “And the following shall be Government trophies and shall remain to be the property of the government; any animal which has been killed or captured without a license, permit, written permission or written authority granted under this Act, and any part of any such animal; any animal which is found dead, and any part of any such animal; any animal which has been killed in defense of life or property and any part of any such animal; any trophy which is in the possession of any person who is unable to satisfy the Director that he lawfully acquired the same, any trophy in respect of which a breach of the provisions of this Act has been committed, any trophy which the Minister may, by order in the Gazette, declare to be Government trophy, specimens originating from

Tanzania exported or re-exported in contravention of the provisions of this Act and CITES implementation regulations; and, specimens re-exported or imported in contravention of the provisions of CITES which cannot be returned to the country of origin. And any trophy found or obtained in a national park or the Ngorongoro Conservation Area or in respect of which an offence has been committed under the National Parks Act or the Ngorongoro Conservation



*Figure 6: Mr. Godfrey Zambi and William Masile on left side reading the wildlife Conservation Act on trophies during the training sessions (Photo Credit to Mr. Lino, Gilya)*

Area Act shall be the property of the Government.” Participants were given lion and trophies

brochures. Then, Mr. Zambi further elaborated the fines on unlawful possession of government trophies in accordance to the Section 86 of wildlife Act No 5 of 2009. Furthermore, Mr. Zambi, facilitated participants about duty to report the possession the government trophies, as per Section 87 of the wildlife Act No.5 of 2009, which says “A person shall not be in possession of, or buy, sell or otherwise deal in any government trophy, and if a person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction.” WASIMA trophy brochures and lion brochures were used to back-up the facilitator’s talk about government trophies.

***2.1.2.6. Presentation: Lion Conservation Ambassadors, Village Game Scout regulation and Ethics and participation in Natural resources Conservation.***

Militias’ Reserve is like other civil servants on behalf of government and other parastatal government institutions, their required to have ethics respective to the defense entities. Therefore during the training, the regulations and Ethics for the LCAS and VGS were taught by Mr. Jonathan, who described about the true meaning purpose of being a Lion Conservation Ambassadors. That being LCA and VGS means being able to carry responsibility in Wildlife conservation and protection and being citizen scientists; being both lion or wildlife and community helpers; intervening against human-lion and other wildlife conflicts- by preventing any form of human-lion conflicts. Jonathan also urged LCA to be patriotic, have integrity, self-discipline, respect traditional and norms, respect human rights and human dignity and avoids corruption or any form of bribery.



*Figure 7: Mr. Jonathan Luca Kwiyege (Acting Director -LCMO) taking a presentation on the ethics for VGS &LCA, and they participations in natural resources conservation (Photo credit to Mr. Gilya Lino)*

He thoroughly defined the meaning of ethics and good conduct among LCAs as good practices

which details the good practices of the civil servants. Furthermore, the Director said ethics are important basics for the civil servant during their responsibilities. And if we take care, we can combat the corruptions and protect both human and wildlife rights. However, the Militia Reserve must respect and obey the human rights, gender equality and obey national and natural laws and adhere community cultures and traditions in order for the community to get what they deserve from the services they should respect each other; become service providers with trust, compassion, hope and stability among their fellow citizens whom they serve.

However, the indicator of corruption implies that ethics to the servant and communities are disrupted. But as we continue to implement laws and strategies to combat the corruption, rebuilding ethics in one of the foundations to combat against the corruption. Therefore, ethics for Militia Reserve area devoting time for working and meet the Militia Reserve responsibilities, not get involved in corruptions, any form of discrimination and bribery issues, to obey the national laws, to keep secret, to implement laws and bylaws without any biasness to be proud being a member of Militia Reserve and to follow the moral sound instructions given by leaders at different levels in relation to wildlife conservation. The presenter went further by elaborating the good characteristics of Militia Reserve he said “the good characteristics for Militia Reserve depends on ethics and morals of one-by-one member of the militia and if one of the members breaks the regulations people will disregards the whole system and observe it as corrupted. He called everyone to work together and follow the militia reserve ethics.



### 2.1.3. Night Film show session

The wildlife and environmental film shows were part of training held after daily indoor and outdoor activities, where the participants were equipped with the conservation ideals via the film show every 8:00pm-10:30pm. This session was led by Mr. Lino, Gilya (Assistant Project Manager-Tabora), however, the aim of these sessions were to show the participants what is going on in the

conservation field, how anthropogenic activities affect and get affected by ecosystem services: water services, food, air and the climate in general, social economic activities of the community and the life of the living organisms that depends on the nature; e.g. both the aquatic and terrestrial organism. Different predators and prey species life



**Figure 8: The participants learning about conservations via Film show during the training (Photo credit to Mr. Gilya Lino)**

documentaries and natural habitats related wildlife films were shown to the participants: Eternal Enemies, Natural Security and Africats to learn about carnivore behaviors. Special Report from ITV on the destruction of Katuma River -has the message on how human activities have impacted the Katuma River and the Katavi Ecosystem especial to the wild animals that depends on water like Crocodile, Hippopotamus, Buffalo, Elephants and Fishes. And how the impacts of the Katuma River, where this it have led to the increase of human and wildlife interactions around the Katavi National Park. Also, the dry film from Kenya was one of the films to the session where the participants have leant the effects of dry season to conservation, human and wildlife interaction due to livestock encroachment for searching pastures and water within the protected areas.

### 2.1.4. Group Discussion

After the longtime of listening from the trainees it was a time for participants to share their views and suggestion about the conservation through group discussions and presentation (See figure) which were guided with questions, and this was important because it was a good tools for getting the feedbacks from the participants on what has been taught, also know what should be done in order to overcome the LCAs and VGS challenges in western Tanzania. The participants formed eight groups and four questions were discussed; in which one question was discussed by two different groups (Fig. 9)



*Figure 9: The Participants in a group during group discussion (A), one of the group members presenting after a group discussion (B) Photo credit to LCMO Team.*

***Question one: What should be done by VGS/LCAs to reduce the interaction, loss, effects and conflicts between human being and lion?***

- In order to reduce the interaction, loss and effects of the wildlife and human conflict especially lion and other wild species; Both VGS and LCAs must participate in providing conservation education to the community about the sources and effects of human wildlife

interactions, educating community on the importance of having wildlife corridors and the effects of overcrowding wildlife corridor by establishing settlements and farms

- Prohibiting livestock interring protected areas, this must be perpendicular with raise awareness to the livestock keepers on the effects of cattle onto the wildlife habitats, its attack by carnivores/lions.
- Responding to wild animals when invade village land by sharing information with the responsible authorities e.g. Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA), Tanzania National Park, Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and the District Game officers.
- Participating in daily patrols with different conservation stakeholders in their respective area and out of their jurisdictions when deemed.

***Question two: How VGS/LCAs will participate in avoiding, reducing and controlling the interaction, negative effects and risks caused by interaction between human being and lion?***

- VGS and LCAs should participate in raising conservation awareness to the community about the effect of the interactions both ecological and social. Emphasizing the community to establish their settlements away from the protected areas and out of the wildlife corridors and dispersal area.
- Enforcing bylaws, laws and regulation in their respective areas by arresting, informing the right conservation stakeholders like TAWA, TANAPA etc. for these who violets the laws and regulations
- Participating with different stakeholders to clean the boundaries of the protected areas in order to avoid confusions to the community.

***Question three: What requirements are needed by VGS/LCAs in order to increase efficiency in implementing their responsibilities in conservation of wildlife especially Lion, tiger, cheetah and hyena?***

- Building capacity to the VGS/LCAs through trainings and seminars that will help them to learn different matters related to conservation including wildlife laws, rules, policy and regulations.
- Exposing them into the field of conservation by involving them in outreach program and meeting them with different stakeholders to exchange ideas from the field.

- Support and facilitate the with field equipment's including GPS, cameras binoculars, weapons, transport facilities and food supplies.

*Question four: What are things are VGS/LCAs not supposed to do in order to strengthen and stabilize their status, protect their reputation and maintain conservation and protection of Lions and other wild animals?*

- For the VGS/LCA to maintain their status and respect/reputation in conservation they should not get involved in illegal issues including illegal wildlife trades and any criminal cases related to conservation,
- They have to execute their duties of supporting conservation via different conservation activities including conservation educations and protection of both human ( an their properties) and wildlife mainly lions.
- They must have confidentiality on conservation issues and not exposing to everyone; this will assist the responsible authority to take action criminals before the crime to happen by reporting and sharing information on poaching incidences and trophies to the right authorities.
- They must be willing, committed and patriotic to conservation of the wildlife resources of the Country.

### **2.3. Phase two: Outdoor activities**

In this phase which involved different activities including physical exercise aimed to build physical strengths for LCAs and to partake the paramilitary part of the field during pant poaching and ant-encroachment patrols for the participants. The session was led by people from Tanzania Peoples Militia, Cpl. Mussa Hamisi and SSGC. Daudi in collaboration with Godfrey Zambi from Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA). They trained LCAs and VGS on the military techniques including the use of weapons however, this was theoretical based training as there was no any weapons for practical. That makes our LCAs and VGS to be strong (stoic).



**Figure 10: The participants having Exercises during the parading sessions (Photo credit by Mr. Gilya Lino)**

### **3.0 Handling Combat for LCAs and VGS, and the Closing Remarks the Guest of Honor**

The training was officially closed by the TAWA western zone Ant poaching Unit Commander (KDU-Tabora) Mr. Hn. Ahazi Philipo Sanga who also delivered a talk about VGS combat and VGS regulations and then handled the combats to participants (Fig.11). During his speech, he asked participants to use wisely the skills and knowledge they acquired during the training. Furthermore, he requested the participants to provide education to the community, to assist the community to own the trophy legally, and he reminded them that they are going to assist the community in conservation and not make any consolation to the victims rather than reporting to the responsible authorities. During his speech Mr. Commander did verifications on the use of the combat during their duties; he requested that, they must use that combat in right duties assigned and not otherwise. For instance if the VGS will have another position in the village like he is a Militia reserve (Mgambo) then during such duty she/he must use the militia reserve combat and the conservation combat like that supported by LCMO. But apart from all in his speech he asked them to work with TAWA and TANAPA game rangers, obey the laws, ethics and to be wiser when it come to the issue of human wildlife conflict resolution.



**Figure 11: The guest of honor Mr. Ahazi Philipo Sanga (KDU-Commander) talking to the participants during training remarks (A), Mr. Sanga Shaking hands with participants during combat handling after the training (B)**

## Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge Wildlife Conservation Network's Lion Recovery Fund, National Geographic, Rufford Small Grant, Nomad Tanzania and Ipole WMA and TAWA for supporting the training, materials or equipment for Lion Conservation Ambassadors (LCAs) and Village Game Scout (VGS). We also thank the support from our partners for their prompt support to the organization. We highly appreciate the cooperation of Sikonge district commissioner Hon. John E. Palingo with his committee of security and defense, and the district executive office, the participants from TAWA, WMA as few to mention. The support of Landscape and Conservation Mentors Organizations (LCMO) in facilitating the attendance to this training is highly valued.

## 4.0 Appendix

*Table 1: List of LCAs and VGS trained and equipped.*

<b>LCA No.</b>	<b>Full Name</b>	<b>Village</b>
1.	George Elias Konda	Mwamulu
2.	Chambi Tungu Ngwegwe	Mwamulu
3.	Ernest Isai Willson	Mwamulu
4.	Charles Kasema Magesi	Mwamulu
5.	Gonda Tungu Ngwegwe	Mwamulu
6.	Gorani Kapimilo Kanyali	Mwamulu
7.	ABISAI Anthon Malombe	Mwamulu
8.	Nathan Zacharia Kagosa	Mwamulu
9.	James .A. Kibingo	Utimule
10.	Saidi. I. Willison	Utimule
11.	Shaban Nyundo	Utimule
12.	Selema. C. Mlenda	Utimule
13.	Selebia Daniel	Utimule
14.	Sydineyi Nyamandulu	Utimule
15.	Elizabeth Hosea	Utimule
16.	Christina Samwel	Utimule
17.	Daniel Nteson	Utimule
18.	Stephano .A. Chata	Idekamiso
19.	Daniel S Nhabi	Idekamiso
20.	Bertha Jacob	Idekamiso
21.	Matheo Alfredy	Idekamiso
22.	Geleson Naison	Idekamiso
23.	Jothon Iddy	Idekamiso
24.	Ester Yusuph	Idekamiso

25.	Charles Sebron	Idekamiso
26.	TunguMayunga	Idekamiso
27.	SemereKatumbili	Idekamiso
28.	Geofrey Elias Sukari	Makazi
29.	Stephano DonardIsandalala	Makazi
30.	Victor Deo Mengo	Makazi
31.	Daniel John Msabaha	Makazi
32.	Richard Elias Mbongo	Makazi
33.	Sefu Robert Samwel	Makazi
34.	William Daniel Masile	Udongo
35.	JanephaJoramMaskata	Udongo
36.	Richard Paul Ng'ombeyapi	Udongo
37.	Fredrik WiddelKasanga	Udongo
38.	Christopher .E.Msilombo	Ugunda
39.	Magreth Alfred Magalula	Ugunda
40.	JumaMwanduMasunga	Ugunda
41.	Seif Ally Uledy	Ipole
42.	Thephilo Julius Saulo	Ipole
43.	Lucy .D.Chundu	Ipole
44.	Catherine Changoma	Ipole
45.	Peter .C.Masunga	Ipole
46.	LuhanyaMayunga	Msuva
47.	JilalaManyungunyungu	Msuva
48.	Emanuel Stephano	Msuva
49.	Wiliam Martin	Msuva
50.	Nteson Wilson	Msuva
51.	Frank Zyanda	Mirumba
52.	RevocatusJiresi	Sitalike
53.	Peter Triphon	Sitalike
54.	Frank Karaveli	Sitalike
55.	MateliusUledy	Kibaoni
56.	Elizabeth Pius	Kibaoni
57.	Justo Josephati	Ilalanguru
58.	FilemonMafunda	Ilalanguru
59.	MwayayaMwazembe	Majimoto
60.	Christina Meja	Paramawe
61.	Leonard .K. Maiko	Kizi
62.	Osward Mbela	Mirumba
63.	Steven Nshoki	Kibaoni
64.	Ignas Masaka	Ilalangulu
65.	Godfrey Milambo	Kizi
66.	Frank Zyanda	Mirumba
67.	Deogratias Mwembe	Mirumba
68.	Yohana Mlimilwa	Kizi



**Appendix 2: Extra Photos**



Figure 12: Miss Mariam Mwendolo (Clinical officer) from Utimule health center taking a class on the first aid session during the training to VGS and LCA (Photo credit to Mr. Gilya Lino)



Figure 13: The participants taking a careful listening from the trainee during the First aid session (Photo credit to Azizi M. Fabian)



Figure 14: Mr Godfrey Zambi from TAWA Western Zone Ant Poaching Unity -Tabora leading the participants on the night film show at Mabangwe during training session (Photo by Gilya Lino)



Figure 15: The Participants listening and taking note from the lecture during the training (Photo credit: Mr Gilya Lino)



Figure 16: Representative from the Peoples' Militia Service SSGC Daudi Munuo (Sikonge Office) taking an introduction to the guest of honor Mr Ahazi P. Sanga when attended to make a remark of the VGS and LCAs training (Photo credit: Happiness Jackson)



Figure 17: The Guest of Honor Mr. Ahazi P. Sanga with trainers ready to lead handlover of combats to Participants after training at Mabangwe (Photo credit to Happiness Jackson)



Figure 18: Sikonge LCAs in combat with WASIMA intern (Mr Azizi Msese) at Sikonge office. Photo by Christopher Msilombo.



Figure 19: The guest of honor Mr Ahazi P.Sanga shaking hands with a participants as he was about to collect a combat from him during the final welfare (Photo credit to Happiness Jackson).