

Final Project Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Francis Moyo
Project Title	Befriending Elephants: Upscaling the use of spotlights and chili bombs to protect crops against Elephants raids in Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystem, Tanzania
Application ID	26084-B
Grant Amount	£9985
Email Address	francis.moyo@daad-alumni.de
Date of this Report	30 th August 2019

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Train local people to make chili bombs				Local people successful trained to safely make and use chili bombs.
Train local people to use spotlights				Local people successful trained to safely use spotlights.
Train local people to grow chili for making bombs and sell				Local people successful trained to grow chili.
Conduct chili value chain analysis				Local people successful trained to locally process chili, and market their harvest.
Train local people to make chili bombs				Permission to make video was not granted because the intended video content included bomb making. There were fear it might be used by criminals elsewhere if they get hold of the videos.

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

Target group were not cooperative due to existing conflicts with wildlife conservation authorities. Local people were not willing to participate in training as most thought of the project as part of attempts to grab their lands. Throughout the project time there were violent confrontation between the local people, who were the target group, and the wildlife conservation authorities, which resulted to a death of village game scout, injury of village game scouts and local people, and loss of properties.

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

The project has contributed to the following:

1. Elephants conservation – people have learnt knew techniques to scare away elephants, hence local people are expected not apply lethal technique which could harm elephants.
2. Food and Income security – The project has impacted new skills for crop protection, communities are expected to use skills they have gained to protect their crops against elephant raids, hence increasing food security.
3. The value chain analysis have identified potential markets for chili, hence diversifying local peoples' income generation sources.

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

Local communities, the target group were the direct beneficiaries of the training offered. They have gained skills in crop protection, elephant's conservation and chili production and processing and marketing.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

There are plans to continue work through research, training and advocacy. During the implementation of this project, we noted that elephants were increasingly becoming aggressive to chili bombs. There is a need therefore to study the long-term impact of chili bombs on elephant's welfare.

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

The results are distributed through training manuals and academic papers being prepared for peer reviewed journals. We plan to prepare at least two manuscripts and publish them in access free journals.

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

The project took much longer time because first, the communities were very sceptical of conservationists like us, hence we spent much time trying to earn their trust and consent. Secondly, during project life, most of the time there were violent conflicts between local people and conservation authorities, which led the project to have many breaks in between.

8. Budget: Provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used. It is important that you retain the management accounts and all paid invoices relating to the project for at least 2 years as these may be required for inspection at our discretion.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Business model developer	400	450	+50	Need more days than was initially planned
Agriculture trainer	800	800		
Bomb maker trainers allowances	1800	2200	+400	More days because it was not possible to gather many people at once
Principal researcher field allowance	1200	1300	+100	More days in the field than was planned due to existing

				conflicts in the area.
Stationaries	235	445	+210	More materials need than was planned
Posters (20)	400	400		
Leaflets (1000)	250	250		
Video production	1900		-1900	Video not done produced
Transport: Motorcycle hire for 90 days	1400	1890	+490	During rainy season motorcycle hire prices increased
Transport: car hire for 40 days	1600	2250	+650	During rainy season car hire prices increased
Total	9985	9985		

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

There is a need for conservation efforts to approach conservation challenges holistically. Conservation efforts must focus on solving what I call “landscape challenges” with focus on humans’ wellbeing. This shall mean research and conservation interventions must be able to provide opportunity for i) community’s self-evaluation of conservation outcomes, social cultural norms and values (the subjective wellbeing), ii) food and health security, and access to incomes (the objective wellbeing), and iii) freedom of choice and action, power relation between stakeholders, and social relation and conflicts resolution (the relational wellbeing)

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

Rufford log was used when writing letter to request permission to training local people and in training sessions and materials.

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

Francis Moyo: Project leader – plan and coordinate project activities, manage funds, training local people, write manuals, reports and manuscripts.

Gabriel Malima: Lead, chili value chain analyst – investigation of value chain, identification of markets.

Borgius Batman: Agricultural extensionist – training local people to grow and process chili.

Daniel Moleli: Chili bomb making and use of spotlights – train local people to safely make chili bombs and use spotlights.

Magreth Motambi: Community liaison – mobilise local communities to attend training.

Burunge Wildlife Management Area Village game scouts (40 individuals) – help the trainer in preparing chili bombs and demonstration of how to use the chili bombs and spotlights.

12. Any other comments?

There is a need for state and conservationists to view local people as part and parcel of the wildlife habitats and the landscapes. This means conservation programmes must see humans and their livelihoods strategies as part of nature, i.e. they should know that all living organism to a certain extent tend to manipulate their environments for production and reproduction. The issue should be however, a moral question, which to my opinion, how to make humans more productive without harming other living organisms, rather than removing humans completely out of the nature equation.

