

## PERSONNEL

Leela Hazzah will be in charge of implementing and monitoring the program, and will use it as the basis of her PhD. thesis at the University of California, Davis.

A Masai project coordinator will have daily responsibility for organizing and supervising the morans, data collection and showing the predator conservation/livestock management video; the latter will be conducted throughout the ecosystem, not just in Oltiasika.

Eight morans from families in the area will be hired, as described above.

## BUDGET

- \* Land Rover: The size of the area requires a decent 4x4 vehicle for the coordinator; the price quoted is typical for a good used Land Rover in Nairobi.
- \* Communications radios for keeping the Morans in touch with each other and the coordinator
- \* Telemetry receivers for monitoring collared lions
- \* Projector and screen for showing of video in communities; the generator will power the projector
- \* Laptops are needed for both the coordinator and Leela
- \* Vehicle costs are based on prior years' experience

## BUDGET

ITEMS	COST	SUBTOTALS
Coordinator @350	4,200	
Morans (8@75)	7,200	
<b>SALARIES</b>		<b>11,400</b>
<b>COMMUNITY FUND (20% of salaries)</b>	<b>1,440</b>	
Landrover	15,000	
DVD Projector	1,100	
Screen	300	
Generator	900	
Radios (6@700)	4,200	
Solar Radio Chargers (5@100)	500	
Laptops (2)	3,000	
Telemetry receivers and aerals	2000	
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>		<b>27,000</b>
Fuel	3,000	
Maintenance	4,000	
Insurance and Licensing	500	
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		<b>7,500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$47,340</b>



## P.R.I.D.E.

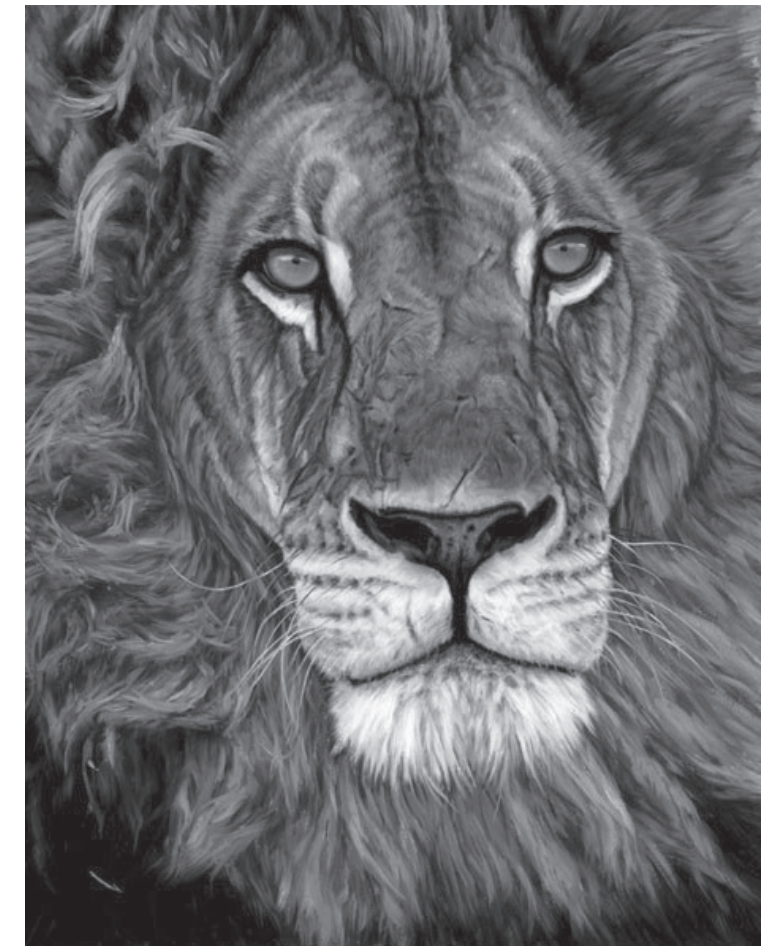
August 2006 Update

Since the January 2006 introduction of the P.R.I.D.E. Project through the Banovich Wildscape Fund - we are pleased to announce that \$80,000 + has been raised and granted towards the project to date. Thank you!!

We continually educate and share information about the P.R.I.D.E. project through media, private fundraisers, and web up dates. In April 2006, John Banovich and Stacey Peretz flew to Kenya and Tanzania to visit the project sites. The endless efforts of the dedicated teams that surround these projects and seeing first-hand the impact that P.R.I.D.E is having, and will have, gives us all a deep appreciation for your support.

Your generous donations are having a direct impact for both of these organizations. With continued budget cuts and endless fiscal challenges, it is even more important, that we, the Stakeholders, continue to support these types of projects to ensure the survival of our natural world for generations to come.

Following are direct updates from The African Wildlife Foundation and Dr. Laurence Frank, Laikipia & Kilimanjaro Predator Project.



“We will either learn to live with lions or we will lose them.”

Dr. Laurence Frank

**BANOVICH**

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AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION®

### SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION LION RESEARCHERS

The P.R.I.D.E. Project is providing critical financial support to two AWF lion research projects. These projects are a central part of AWF's efforts to ensure that humans and lions continue to coexist in Africa forever. They are also a central component of a new AWF capacity-building initiative to build a cadre of world-class black African wildlife research scientists in areas in Africa where AWF works – the first initiative of its kind.

P.R.I.D.E. will support lion research being conducted by Gosiamé Neo-Mahupeleng in AWF's Kazungula Heartland, which encompasses the border regions of Botswana, Namibia (the Caprivi Strip), Zimbabwe, and Zambia. Gosiamé has led AWF's Large Carnivore Research Project (LCRP) since 2003 and has been studying population dynamics, movement patterns within and outside protected areas, and human-wildlife conflict relating to lions and other large carnivores.

He has attached four radio collars to lions and two to spotted hyenas and has been working with local people on ways to minimize human wildlife conflict. He has focused most of his work on Northern Botswana and the Eastern Caprivi Strip, but will be expanding his work into Zimbabwe and Zambia. His data will be used by both AWF's Kazungula Heartland team and by national authorities in the region to improve transboundary conservation efforts.

P.R.I.D.E. funding will enable Gosiamé to sustain his research effort by covering part of the project's salary costs and costs associated with maintaining the research office, vehicle, and continued compilation and assessment of data from the radio collars and field observation.

P.R.I.D.E. is also providing critical funds for AWF's newest research project - the Maasai Steppe Lion Research Project, being led by AWF researcher Bernard Kissui. Kissui is investigating the demography and dispersal of the lion population in and around Tanzania's Tarangire National Park and issues related to human-lion interaction.

He has attached several radio collars to lions in nine prides to study their movements patterns, particularly where they come into contact with local communities. Through detailed field observation, Kissui and his team have identified the individual members of the prides and are closely tracking lion mortality, breeding, and behavior within the prides. He and his team are working closely with park rangers and local people to verify and enhance his data collection. His study will provide critical information to AWF and Tanzanian authorities for designing wildlife management plans in and around the park, with a particular emphasis on lessening livestock predation and conflict with humans.

P.R.I.D.E. funds will cover a portion of salary costs, the purchase of a vehicle, and construction of a research camp. Bernard previously worked for the Serengeti Lion Project and recently completed his course work for a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota.



### KILIMANJARO LION CONSERVATION PROJECT

June 5, 2006

#### LIONS AND WARRIORS: THE MORAN CORPS

*Team Members:*

*Laurence Frank, Seamus MacLennan, Leela Hazzah*

#### Summary

Lions are disappearing from their last stronghold in Kenya. Killed by Masai warriors (morans) for taking livestock and in traditional manhood rituals, lions numbers are declining at a rate which ensures their near term extinction in southern Kenya, home to Amboseli National Park and the Masai Mara National Reserve (Frank et al 2006, lionconservation.org). Moranism is the period in which the youngest age-set in Masai society actively follows strict customs and duties, which include extensive herding during the dry season, helping neighbours find lost livestock, and ultimately protecting their community from encroaching tribes and problematic animals. We propose a program called the "Moran Corps", an organization of warriors responsible for conserving lions by educating their communities in improved livestock management and the economic value of wildlife. The Moran Corps will incorporate key aspects of Masai traditions and culture within a conservation-based structure, working closely with the Predator Compensation Fund and Kilimanjaro Lion Conservation Project, both successful conservation initiatives in the region.

#### Background

The Masai people inhabit the great ocean of grassland that straddles the Kenya-Tanzania border, over 35,000 square miles comprising one of the last great wildlife ecosystems in Africa. They are still totally dependent on their great herds of cattle, sheep and goats, but due to modernization and massive socioeconomic change, they have lost their traditional tolerance for wildlife. Today they regard wild animals as an unmitigated nuisance rather than an economic resource or embodiment of Masai culture. If lions are to persist in this ecosystem, it is essential to increase tolerance by local communities.

Most community conservation initiatives have failed due to a lack of in-depth sociological understanding of the driving forces behind both culture and behaviour (in this case, hunting lions). Masai often argue that they dislike conservation programs because they are unable to understand the foreign framework and rules. Based on extensive consultation with Masai of all age sets, carnivore conservationists, economists, sociologists, and other stakeholders, the Moran Corps is a novel approach to conservation, incorporating the traditional role of warriors with

proven solutions for reducing lion depredation on livestock and bringing financial benefits of conservation to impoverished rural people.

The Moran Corps will incorporate four effective mechanisms for reducing conflict and benefiting local people:

- \* Employment and the prestige, status, and benefits associated with it
- \* Cash (in the form of payments to warriors, which also benefit other family members)
- \* Education and assistance in reducing depredation on livestock by carnivores
- \* Community involvement, encouraging all members to play a role in the design and maintenance of the program

#### Project Description

The Laikipia Predator Project has shown that traditional African methods of livestock husbandry are highly effective at protecting domestic animals from predators, but that westernization is causing people to lose their ancient knowledge. It has just completed a video in the Masai language for showing in rural communities, on predator conservation and effective traditional techniques for protecting livestock. This video will be instrumental in bringing awareness and education to Masai in very remote areas. The Predator Compensation Fund has shown that communities are willing to live with lions if the costs are borne by conservationists, and anthropological work by Leela Hazzah of the Kilimanjaro Lion Conservation Project has shown that traditional lion hunting (Olamaiyo) accounts for only a small proportion of lion kills; most are killed in retaliation for depredation on livestock.

#### 1) Employment

We will use Leela's data on the social network, familial ties, attitudes towards conservation, and other socioeconomic factors losses to pick out "target" individuals who would most effectively influence their community. They will be stationed in pairs throughout the region, and will be in radio contact with the Project Coordinator. Through continuing monitoring of results (increase in lions, decrease in compensation claims for livestock lost to predators, attitudinal changes), we aim to find out what critical mass of employed morans is required to affect the behaviour of individuals in the community.

#### 2) Goals follow the anagram we call BEAD:

\* Build into the project culturally acceptable and negotiable penalties for killing lions. Rather than using threat of governmental intervention to modify behaviour, we will use funds invested in the program and individuals' jobs as bargaining tools. Other penalties could include paying out cows and/or losing grazing rights to fertile areas.

\* Establish a community benefit fund into which an equivalent of 20% of moran wages are deposited monthly. Expenditure of this money will be decided by the entire community, allowing everyone to participate in traditional style decision-making, while also quickly seeing direct benefits of conservation and employment. Although the fund will initially be small, community participation in decision-making is a critical component. It is not intended

to build a school or a well, but to provide a forum for participation while also aiding in the maintenance or development of a small community project (i.e. buying diesel for the well pump, or donkeys to distribute water). A picture of a lion will be visible on all projects, as a constant reminder of the source of the benefits.



\* Apply sound scientific knowledge of critical resources to direct action by the morans. They will be in charge of monitoring the lion population, training their community in sound livestock management, searching for cattle lost in the bush (and thus vulnerable to predators), patrolling no-grazing areas, and, when necessary, dealing with verified problem lions in the traditional Olkiyoi and Olamayio custom-allowing morans to prove themselves as they did in the past. These are essentially the traditional community roles of morans, more precisely targeted to benefit progressive conservation. Collaring of all resident prides will continue to be carried out by the KLCP.

\* Develop and guide the community through the process of creating a job description for their new labour force. Most importantly we will try to keep the whole process as close as possible to Masai cultural institutions so as to make it acceptable.

#### 3) A Pilot Study will be conducted in the Oltiasika region of Mbirikani Group Ranch for the following reasons:

- It incurs the highest rate of conflict with lions and other carnivores on the ranch and has killed a substantial number of lions in the past 6 years.
- It has most of the lions remaining on MGR
- Its people currently have negative attitudes towards carnivores and conservation initiatives
- We already have in-depth information on attitudes and perceptions as well as basic demographic data at the household level.

#### Eight morans in this region will have two primary duties:

- Lion and wildlife protection
  - \* Daily monitoring and logging of lion individuals and other target wildlife populations
  - \* Daily patrolling of region for poaching, snaring, and illegal harvesting activities
- Aid in community projects and enhancement
  - \* finding lost cattle
  - \* building stronger bomas
  - \* education on improved husbandry techniques by showing the Masai wildlife-livestock video, discussing with community, and presenting examples of sustainable practices.