

The illustration depicts a young girl with a shaved head, wearing a vibrant orange and white patterned dress and a pearl necklace. She stands on the right side of the frame with her hand on her hip. In the foreground, three spotted hyena cubs are gathered in a grassy field; one is lying down while two others are sitting upright. A bird is shown in flight in the upper left corner. The background features rolling hills under a soft, hazy sky.

# HAIKYA the Hyaena Friend

written by: Amy Dickman and Alayne Cotterill

illustrated by: Kayla Harren



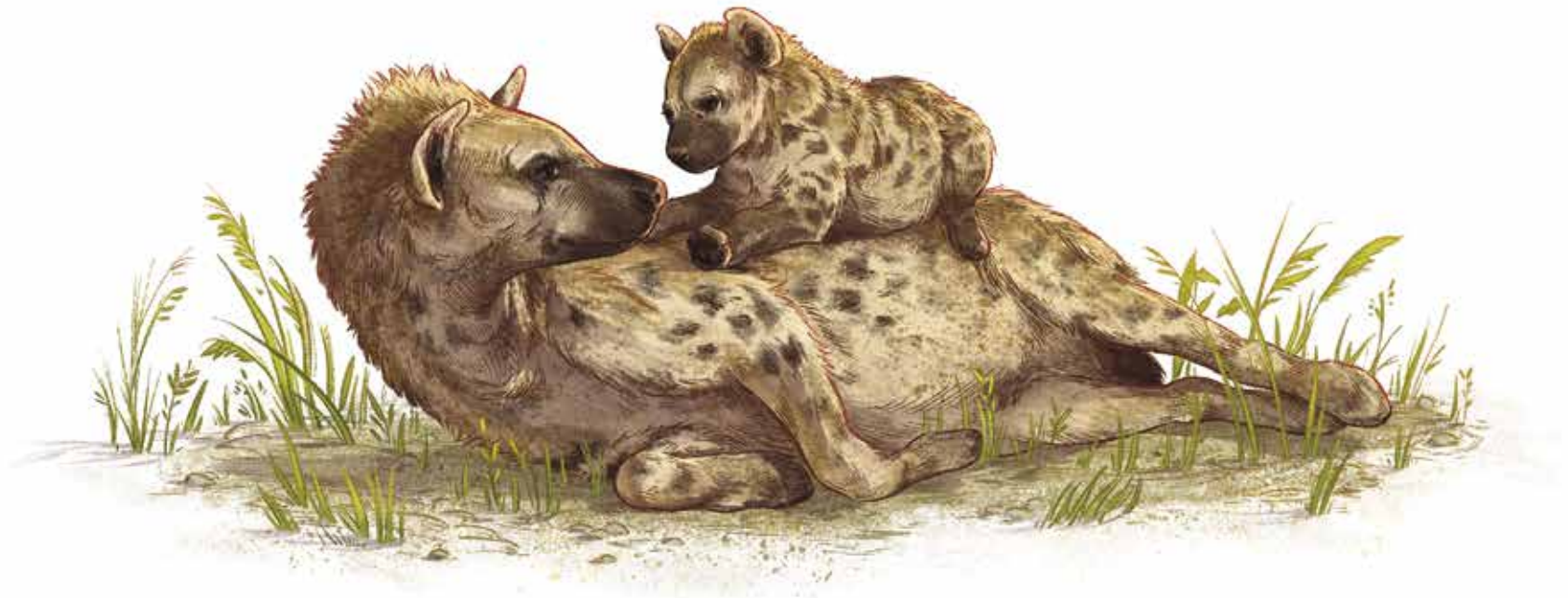
Dedicated to  
African women and girls:

We hope that  
wildlife conservation  
can help you build  
better futures.

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Haikya ni msichana wa Kimaasai ambaye anaishi katika kijiji kilicho karibu na eneo la uhifadhi na mama yake Namelok na wadogo zake wa kike Kiserian na Naleju. Baba yao alifariki wakati wakiwa wadogo na mama yao anafanya kazi kwa bidii kwa ajili yao.

Walikuwa na ng'ombe wengi, lakini kwa sasa hali ni ngumu kwa hiyo wana ng'ombe watatu na kuku wachache. Na wanapanda baadhi ya mazao kadri watakavyoweza. Wakati mwingine Haikya na wadogo zake wa kike wanapata njaa, hasa ikiwa mazao yao yameshindwa kuota.



Haikya is a Maasai girl who lives in a village close to a protected area with her mother Namelok and her younger sisters Kiserian and Naleju. Their father died when they were young and Namelok works hard to look after them.

The family used to have more livestock, but times are hard and now they only have three cows and a few chickens. They grow some crops when they can, but sometimes Haikya and her sisters go hungry, especially if their crops have failed.



Haikya humsaidia mama yake kazi za nyumbani kama vile kukusanya kuni na maji, na kuchukua mifugo kwenda kuchunga. Muda mwingine anaona watoto wakienda shule ya sekondari na kuwa na chuki kwao kwasababu shule inaweza ikabadilisha maisha yake ya baadae na familia yake.

Haikya has to help her mother with the chores, such as gathering firewood and water, and taking the cattle out to graze. Sometimes she sees children going to secondary school, and envies them because schooling would lead to a better future for her and her family.



Namelok kila siku amekuwa akitaka watoto wake wapate maisha bora, na anawasisitiza watoto wake waende shule ya msingi kadri wawezavyo. Haikya alipenda shule ya msingi na alitamani kuendelea na sekondari, lakini anajua itakua gharama sana kwa familia yake.

Namelok has always wanted her children to have a better life, and insists her children go to primary school when they can. Haikya loved primary school and wishes she could go to secondary school, but she knows it is too expensive for her family.







Haikya anapenda kuwa nje ya msitu, kwani amekuwa kila siku akipenda wanyamapori. Wakati mwingine huketi chini ya mti wakati akichunga mifugo na anaangalia mandhari na anga. Anapenda kuona safu za mchwa zikiandamana kupitia majani, ndege wa rangi angavu wakiruka kati ya miti na tumbusi wakubwa wakipaa juu sana angani. Wanavutia sana, na wanaonekana kuwa huru na mazingira yao, hivyo inamfanya Haikya afurahie kuwaona kila siku.

Yeye pia ni mzuri sana kwa kutambua ishara za wanyama, na anajifunza jinsi ya kutofautisha nyimbo za wanyamapori mbali mbali. Haikya anatambua kuangalia jinsi nyayo za simba au chui ni kubwa pande zote, umbo la "W" nyuma na makucha yanayoonesha, Nyayo ya fisi ina kidole cha kuchekesha chenye umbo la ndizi na pedi ya kushuka yenye makucha.

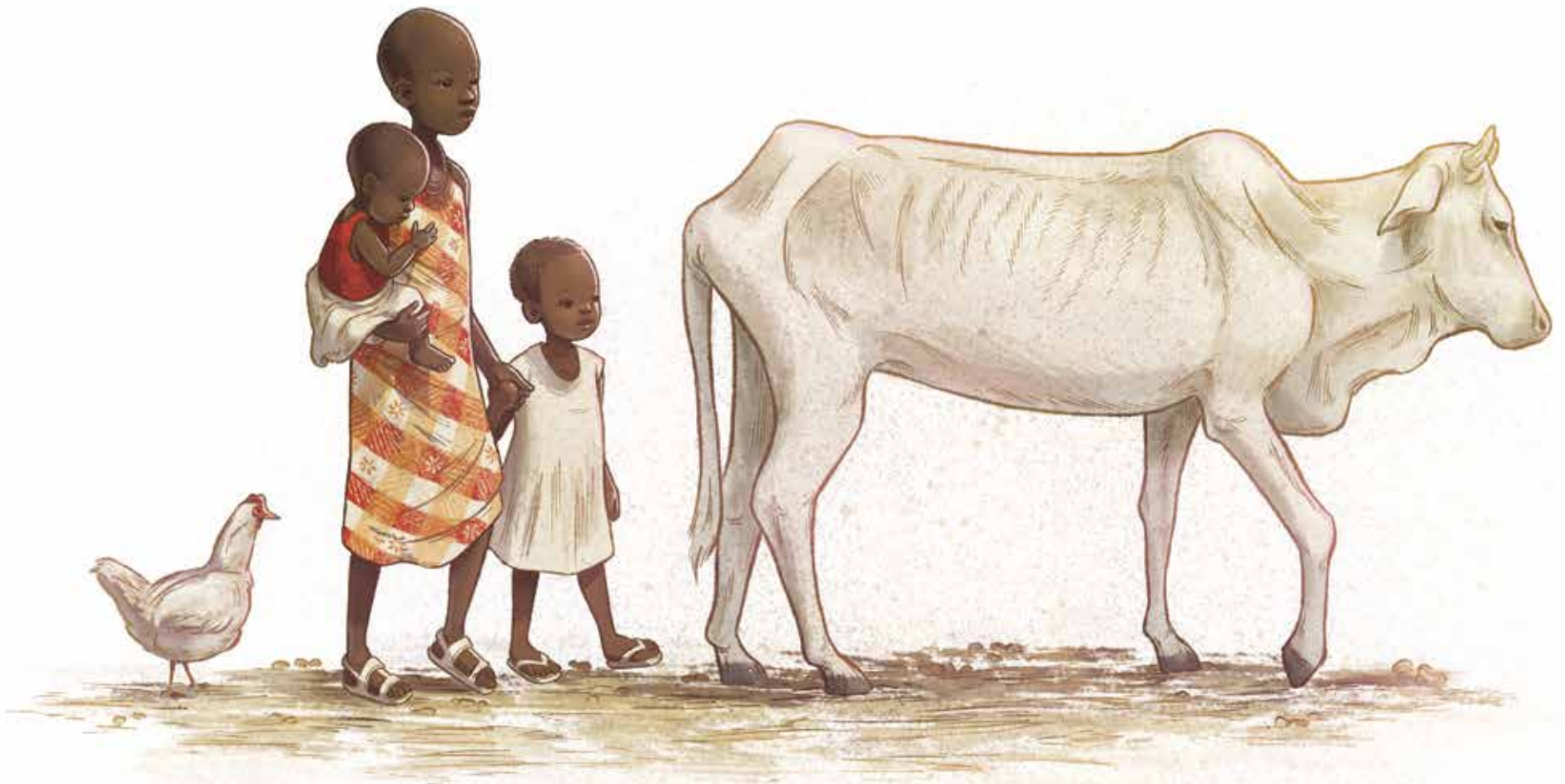
Haikya enjoys being out in the bush as she has always loved wildlife. Sometimes she sits under a tree and watches the landscape and sky while the cattle graze. She loves seeing columns of ants marching through the leaves, brightly coloured birds flitting between the trees and huge vultures soaring high in the sky. The vultures are impressive and look so wild and free that it always makes Haikya pleased to spot them.

She is also very good at noticing animal signs, and teaches herself how to tell the different wild animal tracks apart. Haikya notices how the footprint of a lion or leopard will have big, round pads, a 'W' shape at the back and no claws showing, while a hyaena print has a funny banana-shaped toe and a sloping pad with claws showing.

Haikya anatambua sauti za wanyama wote, na mara nyingi husikia kulia na kucheka kwa fisi madoa karibu na nyumbani kwake. Anajua kuwa watu wengi wanafikiri fisi ni mbaya au mkali, lakini amekuwa akipenda sauti zao za kushangaza, na njia tofauti walizonazo za kuongea wao kwa wao.

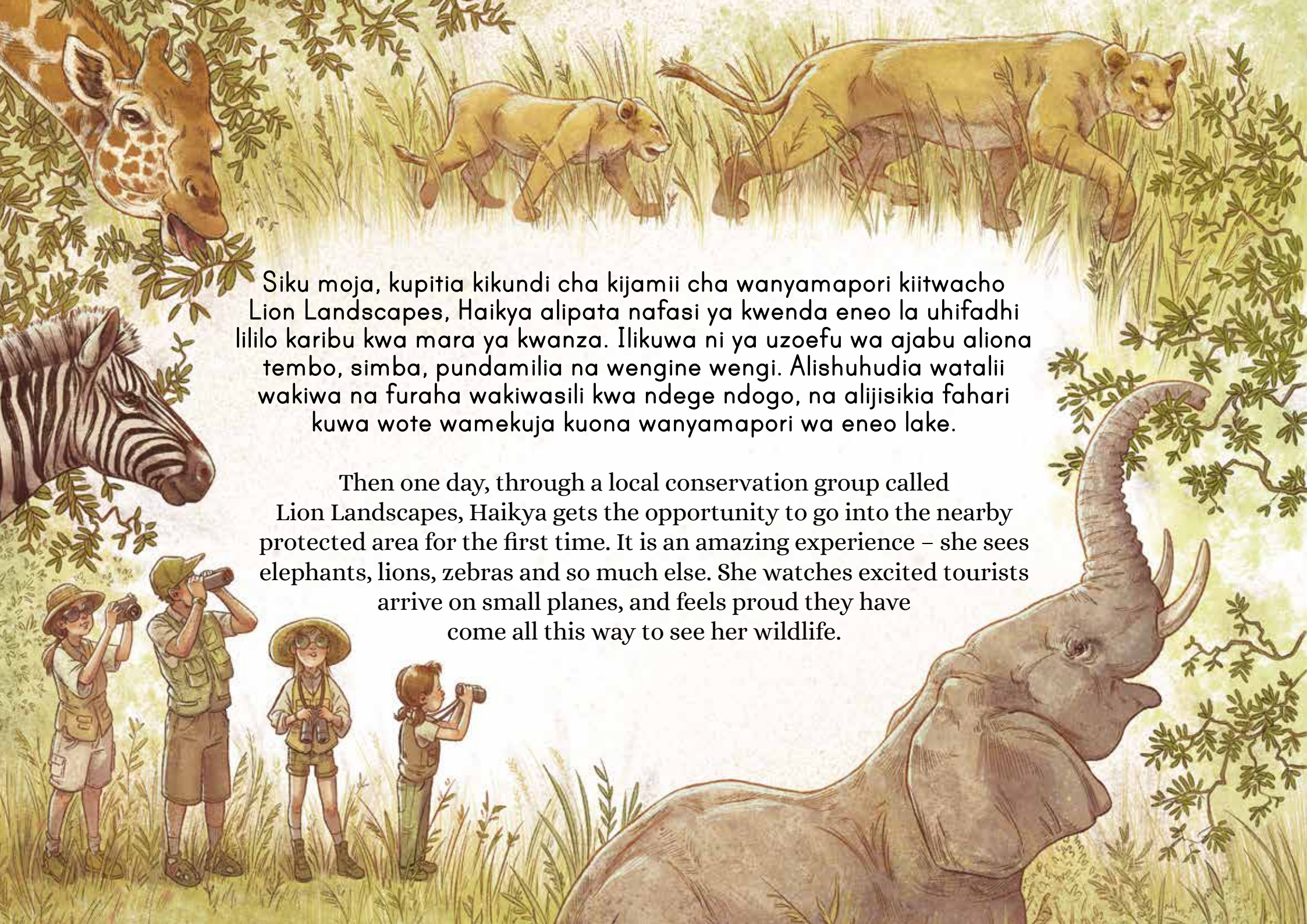
Haikya knows the calls of all the animals, and often hears the whoops and giggles of spotted hyaenas near her house. She knows that many people think hyaenas are bad or ugly, but she has always loved their loud, crazy calls and the different ways they have of talking to each other.





Anazungumza na familia yake kuhusu wanyamapori, na mama yake anasema kwamba, wakati akiwa mdogo, kulikuwa na wanyamapori wengi zaidi karibu yao, lakini wanazidi kupungua siku hizi. Wanyama wengi ambao Haikya anawaona kwa sasa ni ng'ombe, kondoo na mbuzi na hii inamfanya Haikya ajisikie vibaya.

She talks with her family about wildlife and her mother says that, when she was young, there were more wild animals, but these days there are fewer and fewer. Most of the animals Haikya sees now are cows, sheep and goats, and that makes her feel sad.



Siku moja, kupitia kikundi cha kijamii cha wanyamapori kiitwacho Lion Landscapes, Haikya alipata nafasi ya kwenda eneo la uhifadhi lililo karibu kwa mara ya kwanza. Ilikuwa ni ya uzoefu wa ajabu aliona tembo, simba, pundamilia na wengine wengi. Alishuhudia watalii wakiwa na furaha wakiwasili kwa ndege ndogo, na alijisikia fahari kuwa wote wamekuja kuona wanyamapori wa eneo lake.

Then one day, through a local conservation group called Lion Landscapes, Haikya gets the opportunity to go into the nearby protected area for the first time. It is an amazing experience – she sees elephants, lions, zebras and so much else. She watches excited tourists arrive on small planes, and feels proud they have come all this way to see her wildlife.



Waliona tumbusi wakizunguka angani, na muongoza watalii Halisi akawambia juu ya jinsi ndege hawa wanavyoshangaza. Halisi aliwaambia kwamba wanaweza kuruka juu kama ndege, na wanaweza kusafiri zaidi ya kilomita elfu kwa miezi michache tu. Alisema ni jinsi gani walivyo muhimu kwa kusafisha mizoga ya wanyama waliokufa, na kwamba ni ndege wa kuvutia na wakijamii. Haikya anapenda kujifunza zaidi kuhusu ndege hao.



They see vultures circling in the sky, and their guide Halisi tells them how amazing these birds are. Halisi says that they can fly as high as a plane and can travel over a thousand kilometres in just a few months. She says how important they are for cleaning up the carcasses of dead animals, and that they are interesting and social birds. Haikya loves learning more about them.

Wakiwa njiani kurudi nyumbani, waliona baadhi ya fisi madoa wakikimbia pembezoni, na Halisi akaelezea kuwa, hata hivyo watu wanaweza kufikiri sio wazuri kuliko paka wakubwa, wana nguvu sana na ni bora katika uwindaji kuliko aina kama ya simba. Wanaweza kukimbia kwa umbali wa maili na kufanya kazi kwa ukaribu ili kupata chakula cha kutosha.

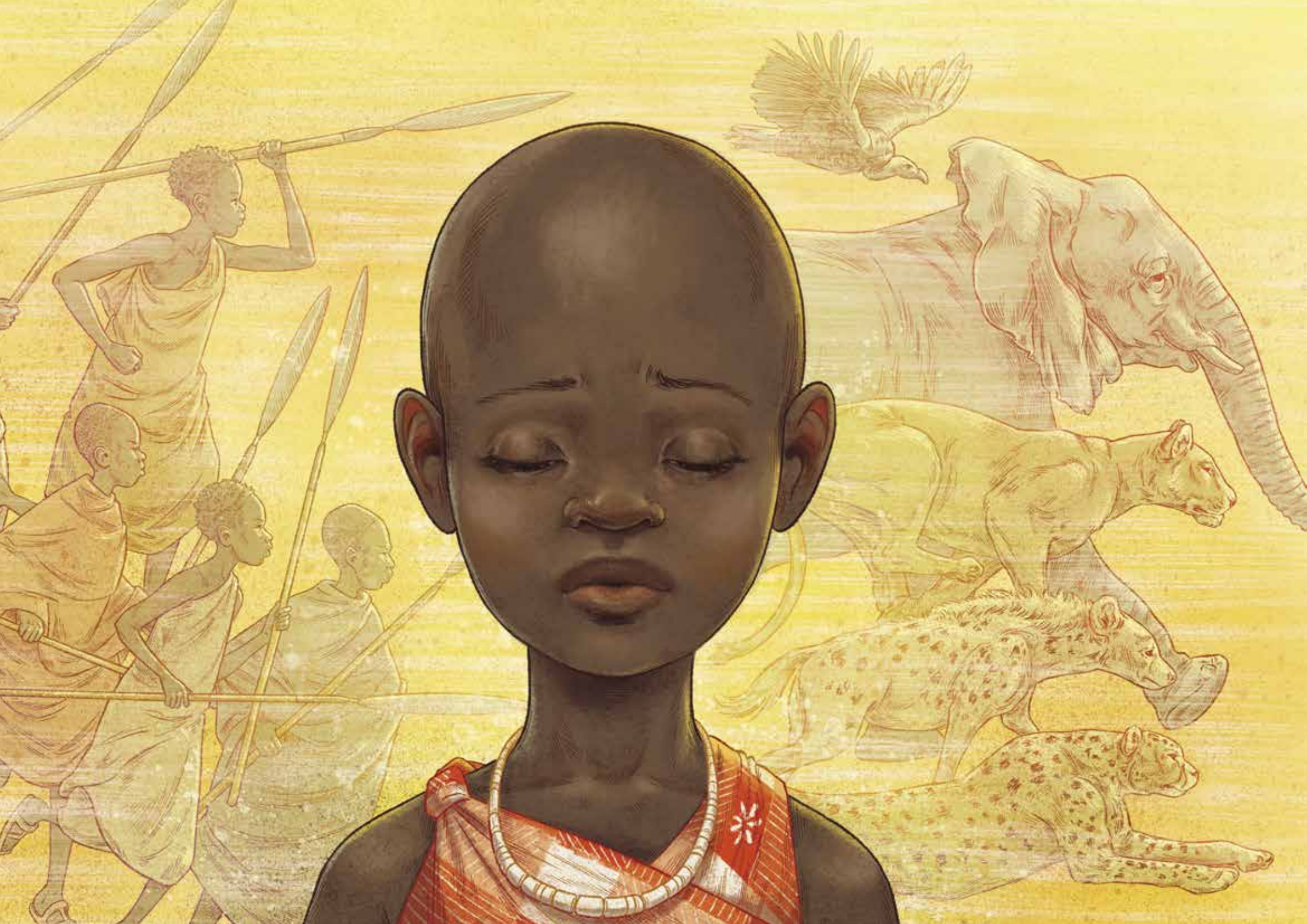
Halisi pia anaelezea kwamba fisi madoa wanaishi katika makundi ya familia yanayoongozwa na fisi jike, wakiwa na muunganiko wa nguvu kati ya mama zao na watoto. Hii inamfanya Haikya atabasamu, akifikiria mama yake na dada zake na jinsi mama yake anavyofanya bidii kuhakikisha wanapata chakula cha kutosha. Aliamua kuwapenda fisi hata zaidi ya hapo awali.



On the way back home they see some spotted hyaenas running along and Halisi explains that, although people might think they are less beautiful than big cats, they are very strong and even better at hunting than lions. They can run for miles and work closely together to get enough food.

Halisi also explains that spotted hyaenas live in family groups led by the females, with strong bonds between mothers and daughters. It makes Haikya smile, thinking of her mother and sisters, and how hard her mother works to make sure they have enough food. She decides she likes hyaenas even more than before.







Halisi pia alielezea kwamba wanyama jamii ya fisi na tumbusi wanapungua, mara nyingi kutokana kuuliwa au kufukuzwa na watu. Haikya alifikiria ni jinsi gani angependa kupata kazi kama muongoza watalii, askari wanyamapori au mhifadhi, anayefanya kazi kusaidia wanyamapori kila siku. Lakini kwa kuwa hajaenda shule ya sekondari, kazi muhimu kama iyo inaonekana kama ndoto isiyowezekana.

Haikya pia alielewa ni kwanini watu wana migogoro na wanyama wa porini. Mara nyingi amekuwa akiona jinsi ilivyo ngumu kwa watu katika kijiji wakati mifugo yao ikishambuliwa na kanivora wakubwa, au mazao yao yanapoharibiwa na tembo. Mara nyingi watu hufukuza wanyamapori mbali na kijiji, au wanawaua baada ya uvamizi. Haikya alielewa hili lakini inamsikitisha, na anatamani kungekuwa na njia nzuri.



Halisi tells them that species like hyaenas and vultures are declining, often due to them being killed or driven away by people. Haikya thinks how much she would love to have a job as a guide, ranger or conservationist, working to help wildlife every day. But as she can't even go to secondary school, such an important job seems like an impossible dream.

Haikya understands why people have problems with wild animals. She has often seen how terrible it is for people in the village when their cattle are attacked by big cats, or their crops destroyed by elephants. People often chase wildlife away from the village or kill them after such attacks. Haikya understands, but it makes her sad and she wishes there was a better way.



Usiku mmoja, ng'ombe wao mmoja alipotea porini. Mama yake alikuwa na huzuni sana kupoteza moja ya ng'ombe zao tatu ilikuwa mbaya kwa familia yao ndogo.

One night, one of the family's cows goes missing in the bush. Her mother is very sad as losing one of their three cows would be terrible for their small family.



Baadhi ya vijana walikuja kuwasaidia kutafuta ng'ombe na kuona kilichotokea. Hatimaye walipata mwili wa ng'ombe, na Namelok alikua na hasira sana. Wakati wakizungumza, Haikya alitembea kuzunguka eneo hilo na akagundua hakuna nyayo wala alama ya mnyama karibu na mwili. Kwa hiyo alifikiria mwenyewe kuwa ng'ombe lazima alikufa kwa ugonjwa.

Some young men come to help them look for the cow and to see what happened. Eventually they find the cow's body, and Namelok is very upset. Whilst they are talking, Haikya walks around and notices there are no wild animal tracks near the carcass, so she thinks to herself that the cow must have died of disease.

Siku iliyofuata, Haikya alichukua ng'ombe wawili waliobaki kwenda kuchunga, na alishangaa kukuta mwili wa ng'ombe ukiwa bado porini. Karibu na mwili wa ng'ombe aliyekufa, alikuta miili ya fisi wawili na tumbusi kumi. Akaogopa na akashangaa kama ikiwa familia yote ya fisi wana huzuni. Kama angelikuwa mama yake au dada zake wameuawa. Tumbusi ambao walikuwa wameonekana kuvutia sana angani, angalia wamekufa tu wamelala chini. Haikya alikimbia kurudi nyumbani huku akilia kwa huzuni.

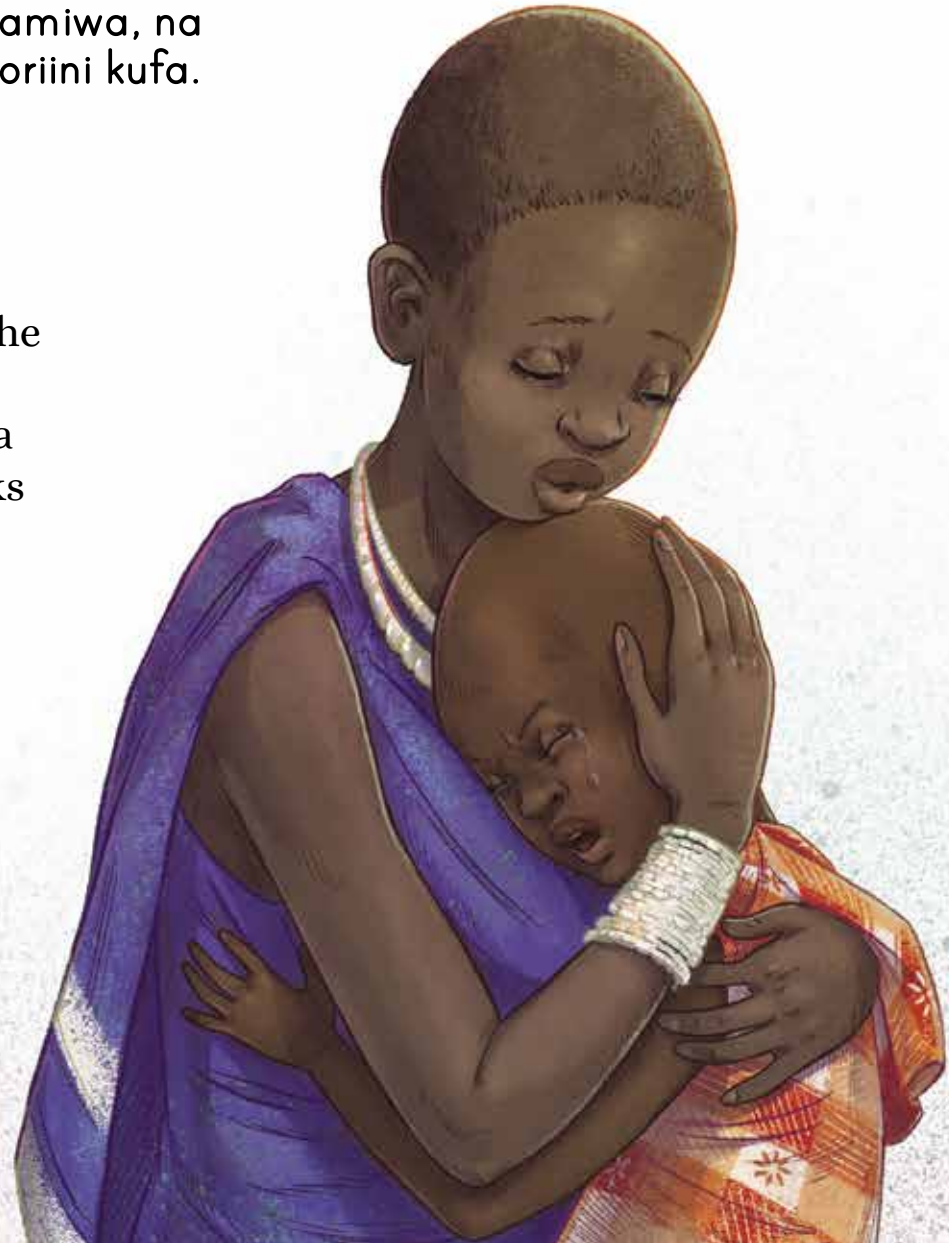


The next day, Haikya takes the two remaining cattle out to graze, and is surprised to find the body of the cow still in the bush. Close to it, she finds the dead bodies of two hyaenas and ten vultures. She is horrified, and wonders if the rest of the hyaena family is sad, as she would be if her mother or sisters were killed. The vultures had seemed so impressive in the sky, but look broken just lying on the ground. Haikya runs back home in tears.



Wakati anaongea na mama yake, Namelok anasema vijana hao walidhani kuwa ng'ombe huyo aliwawa na wanyama wa porini, kwa hiyo waliweka sumu kwenye mzoga. Namelok hakuhoji, lakini hakufikiria kuwa wanyama wengine wengi wangekufa. Haikya alikuwa na hasira, na alielezea kuwa ng'ombe alikufa kutokana na magonjwa, sio kuvamiwa, na kwamba haikuwa haki kwa wanyama wote wa poriini kufa.

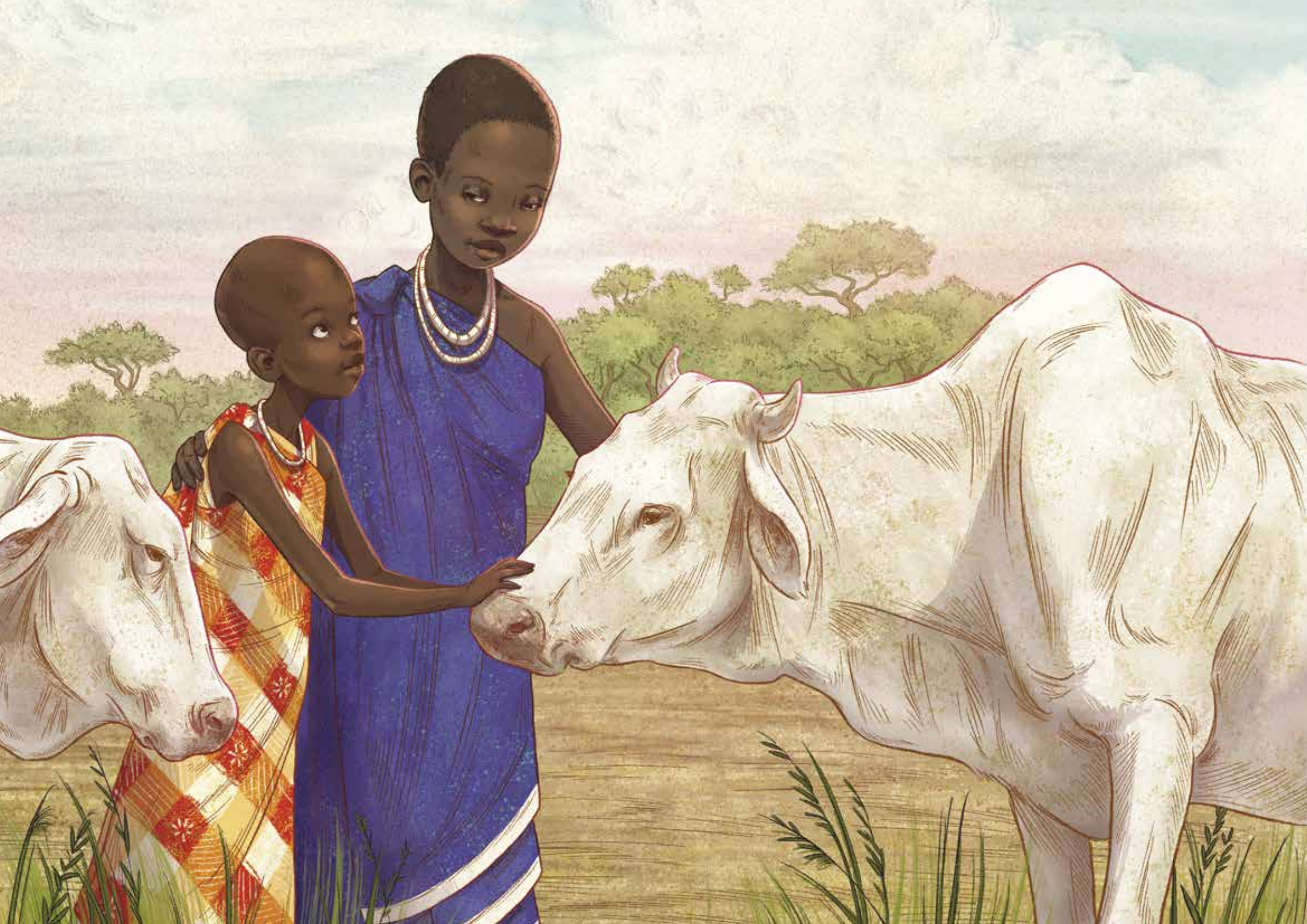
When she talks to her mother, Namelok tells her that the young men thought the cow was killed by wild animals, so they poisoned the carcass to kill the culprits. Namelok did not question them, but she did not think so many other animals would die as a result. Haikya is angry, and explains that she thinks the cow died from disease, not attack, and that it was not fair for all those wild animals to die.



Mama yake Haikya alidhani vijana hao labda walijua vizuri kuliko Haikya, na anafikiria wanyama wa porini ndio waliopaswa kulaumiwa. Lakini siku chache baadae, Haikya aliangalia ng'ombe wengine, na kuona mmoja alianza kudhoofika. Kiukweli mama yake hakuona dalili, lakini ng'ombe wote wawili wakaumwa kabisa. Mwishowe Namelek anatambua lazima atumie kiasi cha pesa zao za thamani kulipia dawa za mifugo.

Haikya's mother thinks the young men probably knew better than Haikya, and believes the wild animals were to blame. But over the next few days, Haikya watches the other cows, and sees one starting to weaken. Her mother does not see the signs, but then both cows become quite sick. Eventually Namelek realises she has to use some of their precious money to pay for veterinary medicine.







Ng'ombe wote wawili wakapona, lakini kwa kupoteza ng'ombe wa kwanza, na kwa gharama za sumu na dawa, familia ya Haikya sasa ni masikini zaidi kuliko hapo awali.

Namelok alitambua kuwa ilikuwa ni shida kubwa kwamba hakuelewa sababu halisi ya kufa kwa ng'ombe wake. Kama angelikuwa anajua, asingelazimika kununua sumu, wanyamapori wasingekufa, na angeweza kutambua dalili katika ng'ombe wa pili haraka zaidi kupunguza hitaji la kutibu ng'ombe wawili badala ya mmoja. Alidhamiria kupata ufahamu mzuri wa dalili hizi, na akaanza kujifunza kutoka kwa Haikya.



Both cows recover, but with the loss of the first cow, and the costs for the poison and the medicine, Haikya's family are now poorer than ever.

Namelok realises it was a big problem that she didn't understand the real reason for her cow dying. If she had known, she would not have had to buy poison, the wildlife would not have died, and she might have recognised the signs in the second cow more quickly. Namelok is determined to get better at understanding these signs, and starts to learn from Haikya.

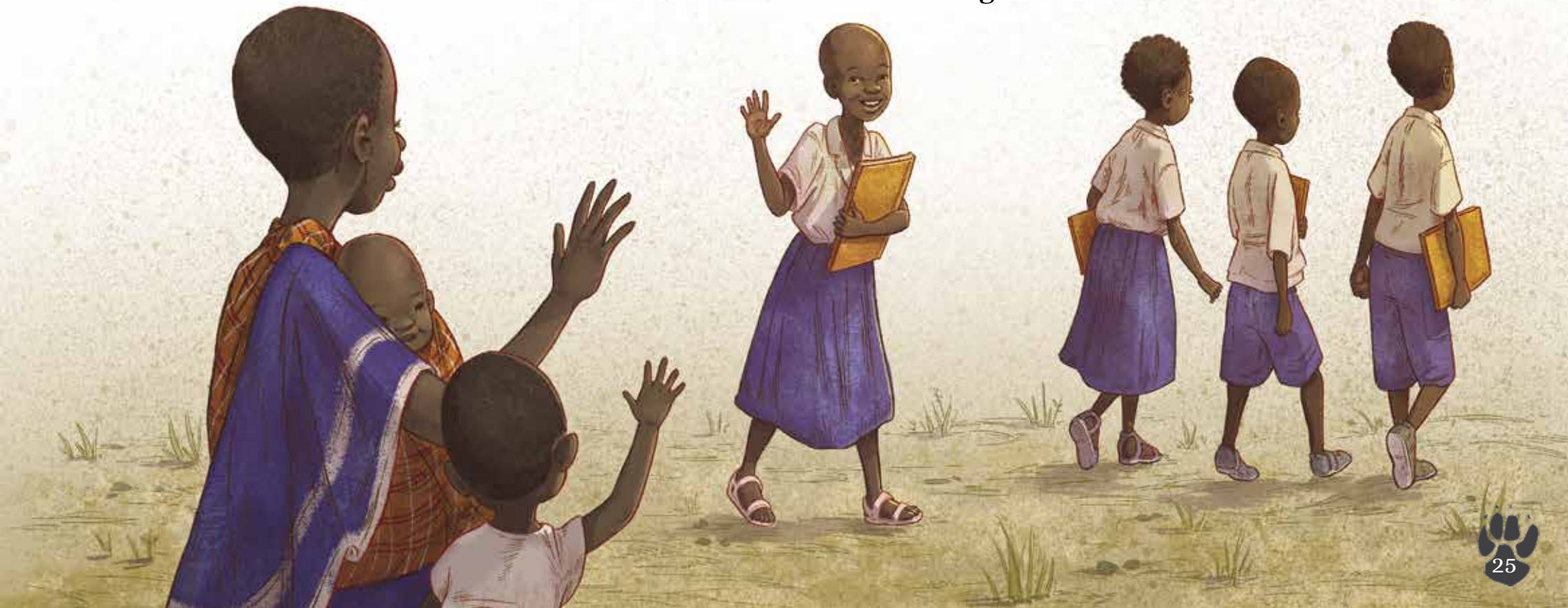


Baada ya muda, Haikya na Namelok wanakuwa na ujuzi wa kuelewa sababu halisi za vifo vya mifugo. Hatimaye hii inagunduliwa na kikundi cha uhifadhi wa ndani, mazingira ya simba, Lion Landscapes. Wamempa kazi Namelok katika uhifadhi wa wanyamapori, kusaidia wanakijiji wengine kuelewa upotevu wa mifugo yao, kuwasaidia kulinda mifugo yao na kupunguza hitaji la watu kuweka sumu na kua wanyamapori.

Over time, Haikya and Namelok become skilled at understanding the real causes of livestock deaths, and this is noticed by Lion Landscapes. They offer Namelok a job in wildlife conservation, helping other villagers to understand livestock losses and how to protect their cattle, reducing the need to put out poison and kill wildlife.

Haikya aliona fahari kuwa mama yake ana kazi ya uhifadhi. Kupitia kazi yake Namekok ameongeza ujuzi mwingine, ikijumuisha kusoma na kuandika ambayo hakuwahi kufanya vizuri kwasababu hakwenda shuleni muda mrefu. Anaheshimika ndani ya jamii, na mshahara wake unamaanisha kuwa familia yake inakuwa salama zaidi. Haikya anafurahi wakati mama yake anasema kwamba sio tu Haikya anaweza kwenda sekondari, lakini hata dada zake wanapaswa. Hawataona njaa tena, na maisha yao ya baadaye yanaonekana kung'aa zaidi.

Haikya is very proud that her mother has a conservation job. Through her job Namekok gains other skills, including reading and writing which she was never very good at because she did not go to school for long. She becomes well respected locally, and her salary means that the family is more secure. Haikya is thrilled when her mother says that not only can Haikya go to secondary school, but her sisters may be able to as well. Her family will no longer go hungry and their future looks much brighter.



Jioni moja, Haikya anarudi nyumbani kutoka shuleni aliona fisi. Fisi alikuwa ametulia na anamtazama, na kisha akakimbia kutafuta ukoo wake. Muda kidogo badae, muto mzuri wa sauti ya fisi ulielea hewani. Haikya alitabasamu: Ilikuwa shauku yake kwa hawa wanyama wa kupendeza ambayo ilimfikisha hapo alipo sasa, kuweza kufikiria elimu hata zaidi ya shule ya sekondari.

One evening, Haikya is walking home from school when she sees a hyaena. It pauses and looks at her, and then runs off to find its clan. A moment later, the wonderful echoing call of the hyaena floats across the air. Haikya smiles because it was her passion for these lovely animals that has brought her to where she is now, able to attend secondary school and dream of a career doing something she loves.

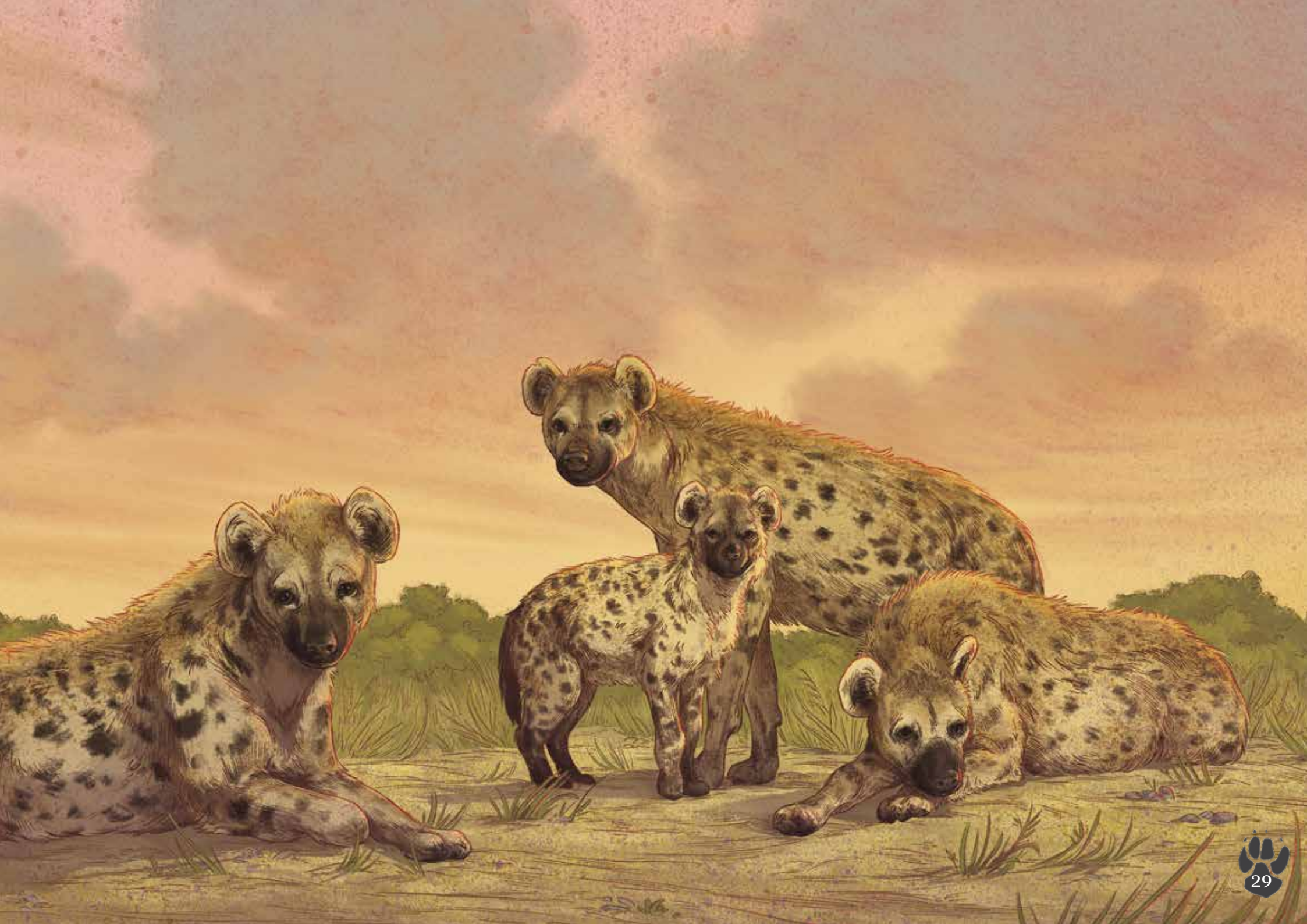




Kwa kulinda wanyama jamii ya fisi na tumbusi, uhifadhi wa wanyama pori kweli umesaidia familia ya Haikya, na ameadhimia kufanya kila awezalo kuhakikisha kwamba idadi ya wanyama pori haiendelei kupungua. Siku moja, anajua atakua muhifadhi kama mama yake, akifanya kazi ya kusaidia watu wote na wanyama pori katika kijiji chake na mbali zaidi.

By protecting species like hyaenas and vultures, wildlife conservation has really helped Haikya's family, and she is determined to do all she can to ensure that wildlife numbers don't continue to decline. She knows that one day she will be a conservationist just like her mother, working to help both people and wildlife in her village and far beyond.





## Ukweli kuhusu *Sifa za Fisi*

### Hyaena Facts *Hyaenas are amazing animals – learn more about them*

**Fisi madoa ni Wanyama wa pili kwa ukubwa Afrika kati ya Wanyama wanaokula nyama, baada ya simba. Wanamuonekano kama wa umbwa lakini kiuhalisia wanauhusiano zaidi na paka.**

Spotted hyaenas are the second largest carnivore in Africa, after lions. They look like dogs but are actually more closely related to cats.

**Fisi madoa wana meno yenye nguvu sana kwaajili ya kuuma katika kundi la Wanyama. Sio wanakula mizoga tu: wanawinda sana, na taya zao zinaweza kupasua hata mifupa mikubwa zaidi, kama mifupa ya mapaja ya twiga.**

Spotted hyaenas have one of the strongest bites in the animal kingdom. They are not just scavengers: they hunt a lot, and their massive jaws enable them to crack open even the biggest bones, like giraffe thigh bones!

**Sauti tofauti ambazo husikika hutokana na fisi madoa, pamoja na vilio vya furaha, vicheko na yowe. Pia hutoa sauti kama za kicheko cha binadamu wakati wanawinda.**

A wide variety of noises are made by spotted hyaenas, including whoops, giggles and shrieks. They also make a sound very like human laughter when they are out hunting.

**Jamii ya fisi madoa huongozwa na fisi jike, ambao ni wakubwa kuliko fisi dume. Fisi madoa huishi kwenye kundi kubwa ambalo huitwa ‘ukoo’ ambalo linaweza kuwa na zaidi ya fisi 100.**

Spotted hyaena society is run by the females, which are larger than the males. Spotted hyaenas live in large groups called ‘clans’, which can number over 100 individuals.

**Ni vigumu sana kuwa tofautisha fisi madoa dume na jike. Fisi jike huonekana kama wana uume ambao hutumika kupitisha mtoto wakati wa kuzaa! Hii imepelekea hadithi zinazo husu fisi kupitia historia.**

It is very hard to tell male and female spotted hyaenas apart. Females look as if they have a penis – which they give birth through! This has led to many myths about hyaenas through history.





## Hoja kuhusu Tumbusi *Sifa za Tumbusi*

### Vulture facts *Vultures are amazing birds – learn more about them*

**Kuna aina 23 za tumbusi na wanaishi kila sehemu ya dunia isipokuwa Australia na Antarctica. Wana uwezo wa kuishi zaidi ya miaka 20 na wana taga yai moja kwa kila mwaka 1 hadi miaka 2.**

There are 23 species of vulture and they live in every part of the world except Australia and Antarctica. They can live to over 20 years old and only lay one egg every 1-2 years.

**Tumbusi hawawindi kwaajili ya chakula: wanakula mabaki ya Wanyama waliokufa, yanaitwa nyamafu. Baadhi ya tumbusi hufata simba na kula vinyesi vyao, na bado hupata virutubisho kutoka kwao.**

Vultures do not hunt for food: they eat the remains of dead animals, called carrion. Some vultures will follow lions and eat their poo, as they can still get nutrients from it.

**Kama tumbusi watakula mnyama aliyeuliwa kwa sumu, wanauwezekano wa kufa pia. Hili ni tishio kubwa kwa tumbusi, kwa hiyo kuacha kutumia sumu ni muhimu kwaajili ya uhifadhi wa tumbusi.**

If vultures feed on an animal that has been poisoned, they will probably die too. This is a key threat to vultures, so stopping poisoning is important for their conservation.

**Tumbusi wana macho makali na wanaweza kuona mnyama aliyekufa kutoka umbali zaidi ya maili moja. Na pia ni ndege wasafi sana na mara kwa mara huoga kwenye mito.**

Vultures have excellent eyesight and can find a dead animal from over a mile away. They are also very clean birds and regularly bathe in rivers.



## Hyaena Conservation & Lion Landscapes

Fisi na tumbusi ni aina ya wanyama muhimu sana na mara nyingi wanatishiwa. Lion Landscapes wanafanya kazi na jumuiya ya ndani kwa Kenya, Zambia na Tanzania kusaidia watu na wanyamapori kuishi pamoja kwa urahisi zaidi.

Ni matumaini yetu kuwa hadithi hii itasaidia vizazi vijavyo kuwa na uwelewa mzuri kuhusu umuhimu wa uhifadhi wa jamii. Faida yoyote itasaidia utendaji wa kazi zetu za uhifadhi.

Hyaenas and vultures are very important species and are often threatened. Lion Landscapes works with local communities in Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania to help people and wildlife live alongside one another more easily.

We hope this story will help young people better understand the importance of community conservation. Any profits will be used to support our field conservation work.

## Illustrator Kayla Harren

Kayla ameonyesha picha za vitabu vingi vya watoto, ikijumuisha Darem mlinzi wa Simba, pia Lion Landscapes. Kuona mengi kuhusu kazi ya Kayla, tembelea tovuti [www.kaylaharren.com](http://www.kaylaharren.com).

Kayla has illustrated several picture books for children, including Darem the Lion Defender, also by Lion Landscapes. To see more of Kayla's work, visit [www.kaylaharren.com](http://www.kaylaharren.com).



## Become a Lion Landscapes Champion

Kama utapenda kusaidia kazi zetu, soma neno siri hili au tembelea tovuti yetu ili kujua zaidi.

If you would like to support our work, scan this code or visit our website to find out more.



With thanks to the following who helped produce this storybook:



Supported by IUCN Save Our Species,  
co-funded by the European Union

Haikya is a Maasai girl who lives with her mother and sisters. She spends her days looking after the family's cattle but dreams of going to secondary school and making her family more secure. She loves learning about wildlife, and particularly likes vultures and hyaenas. People say that hyaenas are bad and ugly but Haikya knows they can giggle and have big hearts. How can she use her skills to help wildlife and her own family?

In their second children's book, Professor Amy Dickman and Dr Alayne Cotterill craft an enchanting story about the power of families, knowledge and wildlife conservation. Beautifully illustrated by Kayla Harren, it highlights the work of Lion Landscapes, a UK charity doing community-based conservation in incredible wild landscapes where hyaenas still roam.

Thank you for helping hyaenas, vultures and people.



Lion Landscapes is proud to be climate positive and offsets double its carbon emissions using Lion Carbon [www.lioncarbon.org](http://www.lioncarbon.org)

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