

The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole. Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Philbert S. Nyinondi
Project title	Human-Monkey Conflict Management and Conservation-Mt. Uluguru
RSG reference	03.10.06
Reporting period	First phase final report
Amount of grant	£4293
Your email address	pnynondi@suanet.ac.tz;pnynondi@yahoo.com
Date of this report	01 st April 2008

1. Please 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
Participatory assessment of the effectiveness of existing traditional crop protection techniques around Uluguru mountains			Fully achieved	-A total of 166 household interviews in four villages and 96 interviews of pupils in two primary schools were conducted -On-farm participatory assessment was also done - People's cooperation and participation is the major factor for achieving this objective
Develops on farm ecological friendly techniques for monkeys' control against crop damage			Fully achieved	-Four techniques were agreed, developed and tried, by local people in their farm, these are: Use of dogs to control monkeys, make use of wire nets, cultivate of non-attractive crops as buffer zone, and create a forests corridor for monkeys and use of non-attractive crops and dogs along the corridor.
Organise training workshops to local farmers to demonstrate improved crop protection techniques			Fully achieved	-Launching project village meetings, mid-project workshop, and result communication workshop with farmers was done. The attendance and response was general good. - This was done in four selected pilot villages.

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

Most farmers in Uluguru own small piece of land (an average of 0.5 to 1.0 hectare). The land is privately owned, and each household produce independently. This kind of land tenure system does not support construction of buffer zone with non-attractive crops. As farmers owning land adjacent forests, are also interested to produce food crops and cash crops which are marketable, regardless vulnerability to wild animals. Consequently, it was suggested to test this technique along SUA horticulture unit which has the citrus fruits. However, results prove this technique to be effective in reducing monkey caused crop damage, it is only recommended to farmers owning farms of not less than 8 hectares.

Furthermore, the use of wire nets was difficult in Uluguru Mountains because of preferred farming systems i.e. mixed cropping and intercropping. The cost of application of this technique is even higher than fencing the whole farm, thus far, poor farmers in Uluguru Mountains cannot be afford.

The last observed unforeseen difficult was the use of the phrase "non-attractive crops". That is non-attractive crops to monkeys are very attractive to other wildlife species like birds, rats and

herbivores found in the same forest. Therefore, as one tries to solve monkeys problem cause another wildlife species get into conflict with farmers. In this study, we decided to handle all wildlife species equally by use various integrated pest management techniques.

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

The project implementation involved local communities, who practiced and evaluated the new techniques of monkeys control without killing them, direct in their farms, and thus, are expected to adopt it. Additionally, the project provided direct opportunities to local people to see the ecological impacts of the current traditional techniques. Therefore, the following projects outcomes is expected to motivate other farmers adopt the techniques.

- i.) Crops damage by monkeys was reduced to 6% without killing even a single monkey. Before, project implementation farmers reported crop raiding incidences by monkeys to be 37.8% percent and estimated crop damage up to 41.1% percent. However, during participatory assessment of the effectiveness of traditional crop protection techniques shows that crop damage by monkey was 22.1%.
- ii.) The formation and respect of forest corridor strip to allow monkeys move between the forest patches without high interactions with human being, reduced the conflicts.
- iii.) Increased awareness for the need to conservation moneys and their habitat among the farmers.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

As mention in part 3. The project implementation was to large extent done by farmers themselves. The major benefit for farmers is increased harvest (crop yields). The education provided and practiced will be substantial for long time and may be passed between generations (Multiple effects).

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, there are plans

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

- I have shared the results with farmers through the mid and final project workshops.
- I am planning to share the results with other researchers and conservationists through presentation papers during East African biodiversity conservation workshop to be hold on May 2-5, 2008.
- Another opportunity, I am expecting to utilize is an international conference concerning biodiversity and environmental conservation, to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, any time, subjective to the political situation stabilization, postponed from February 2008, (after accepting my two submitted full paper).
- The brochure designed to guide farmers to adopt the new techniques will also provide means of sharing the results
- Make use of mass media to reach the public.
- Publication in academic journals.

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

The project was expected to commence for 14 months calendar, from January 2007 to the end of February 2008. Unfortunately, the fund from RSG was released on February, hence, project implementation started on March 2007. Therefore, the project was implemented in 13 months (from 1st March 2007 to 31st March 2008), with the different of one month from the anticipated time.

8. Budget: Please 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.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Travel/transport	874.50	1009.50	-135.00	The fuel price changed abruptly in response to the world market petroleum price fluctuation and rise in taxes.
Allowance	2160.00	2005.00	155.00	£155 difference was budgeted as allowance for project assistant on the 14 th month.
Communications	50.00	50.00	0.00	
Supplies	100.00	100.00	0.00	
Equipment	179.00	190.00	-11.00	There was underestimating costs to hire dogs.
Meeting	725.00	780.00	-55.00	The difference rose from increased price of beverage and transport cost.
Administrative Costs	204.50	204.5	0.00	
TOTAL	4293.00	4339.00	-46.00	The difference was contributed by projector team leader.

The local exchange rate used: £1 = 2290TSHS on 20th February 2007.

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

The results of this project suggest that it is possible to reduce human-monkeys' conflicts around Ulugurus Mountains. However, the project was implemented in 4 out of 50 villages. Therefore, the next important step is to disseminate results to other 46 villagers bordering the forests of Uluguru Mountains and changing the perception of farmers towards primates by promoting primates based ecotourism as a way of creating economic value and returns.

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

Yes, I use the logo on project introduction letters, workshop invitation letters, and workshop materials. The RSGF received single TV coverage during project launching.

11. Any other comments?

The RSGF logo will be on the designed brochure and planned second phase of this project will be more of advocacy and publicity, to ensure the project's results benefit the majority. However, the concentration will be on Mt. Uluguru where we plan to enable local communities' value primates through ecotourism.