

Final Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Fominka Tajoacha Nestor
Project Title	Awareness creation on the presence and conservation of the Preuss's monkey (<i>Allochrocebus preussi</i>) in Mount Cameroon, Southwest Region of Cameroon
Application ID	31691-2
Grant Amount	£5929
Email Address	nestoraz2000@yahoo.ca
Date of this Report	22/07/2021

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
Sample the population of Preuss's monkey on Mount Cameroon				This objective was fully achieved as we sampled across the whole elevation of the mountain up to the forest line.
To know what the locals think and do with these animals				This was also fully achieved. Questionnaires in the form of interviews were used to gather what they know and do with these animals.
School the locals on the importance of protecting these animals				This was partially achieved because we couldn't gather the whole villages together for proper exposé.

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

In some of the villages we were not able to gather the people in one area to teach them the importance of protecting these animals and primates in general.

However, the same message was passed when we were administering questionnaires. We took time to show them the images and cautioned them not to hunt them because they are endangered and that if they are caught doing it, it will attract punishment from the authorities

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

The first outcome of this project is that Preuss's monkey is the most sighted diurnal primate in the Mount Cameroon forest. Even though it is classified as an endangered species, groups of Preuss's monkeys are seen more often than any other primate species. Large groups of up to 13 individuals were sighted across the elevation of the mountain.

They are known to the villagers but not common around the village and there was no human-wildlife conflict as the villagers gave no record of them destroying their crops. They were not sighted close to the village settlement.

They are targeted for their big size, their closeness to the forest floor and also the fact that they are always curious when they sight the presence of humans. This makes them vulnerable to hunters.

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

The local communities were highly involved in this study as they were participants in the questionnaire phase. They took part in answering to our questions and during this process, we gave an elaborate explanation to why they should not hunt these animals while giving them alternative means. We encouraged them to group themselves into common initiative groups in order to benefit from training and subventions from the government and funders in animal husbandry. The community leaders worked with us during this exercise.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, we intend to do more detail studies of these particular species. We have in mind to do telemetric survey on them in order to evaluate their territorial exploration. This will help to quantify the effect of habitat lost through clearing on their population.

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

We are already working on two manuscripts that will be published in renowned peer review journals. Our results on questionnaires will also be shared with the authorities of Cameroon for more stringent majors to be put in place to combat excessive clearing of the forest for agriculture (destroying primate's habitat) in the surveyed villages.

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

The grant was used between October 2020 and June 2021. It falls within the anticipated length of the project.

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
Binoculars	229	210	-19	
Transportation (both in Buea and too and fro the villages)	390	415	+25	More money was spent here as we had to hire cars when we could not find transport cars
Renting of Projector for	200		-200	Due to Covid 19 restrictions

exposé				we could not assemble people for exposé
Printing of warning signposts	600	600		
Food for 4 persons	1440	1450	+10	
Stipend for field staff & assistants, Porters	2520	2680	+160	The stipend was more during village trips and more porters were used
Communications	100	100		
Accident insurance/medications	90	90		
Accommodation for two persons	300	320	20	
TOTAL	5869	5865	-4	Cameroon uses XAF (CFA francs). The exchange rate at that time was 1 GBP = 721 instead of 785,544 XAF anticipated.

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

Preuss's monkey is an endangered species and needs special attention. Yes, they were encountered more than any other primate species, but their habitat is fast being destroyed and this is a call for concern. They are also a big target for hunters because of their size. This is the more reason why we intend to continue more detail research on them.

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?

Yes, the logo was used on the signposts in the villages and will also be used during presentations during conferences and seminars which are planned for the near future

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

Mr Luma Francis. He was the main guild during the surveys in the National Park and the village of Bokwango. He was of great help in vocal identification of the primates.

Mr Mukuya Agbor. He was the guild and interpreter in the village of Woteva

Mr Mbah Eric. He was the guild and interpreter in the village of Bakingili

Mr Kum Peter. He was the guild and interpreter in the village of Idenau

Mr Ekang Martin. He was the guild and interpreter in the village of Ekonjo

Dr Akongte Peter. He contributed to the design of the work and is part of the manuscript writing.

12. Any other comments?

We are grateful for the opportunity given us by The Rufford Foundation and wish for more cooperation as we continue to source for means to conserve wildlife and nature in general.