

Project Update: December 2021

March 2021 - April 2021: securing research permit from the relevant sectorial ministries; liaising with local collaborators - we created collaboration with the Ebo Forest Research Project (EFRP) to help plan field work. The project was introduced to local administrators and village community heads of the area. We designed and printed posters, t-shirts and flyers; elaboration and production of questionnaires and other datasheets and purchase of field equipment (GPS and digital camera). During this period, we equally mobilized the project team.

May 2021 – September 2021: community awareness campaigns and ethnography surveys. We conducted awareness campaigns on Preuss's guenon conservation and other primates with village communities and schools of the western part of the Ebo forest. Overall, 10 campaigns were organised with key 10 different village communities and four schools (two primary and two secondary) were visited for conservation talks. We conducted face-to-face interviews with households using a semi-structured questionnaire comprised of both open- and closed-ended questions (Newing, 2011). This survey aimed at determining local perceptions to changes in prey (especially primates) distribution and abundance over time and the prospect of implementing conservation activities in the area. Over 200 households were surveyed in 10 village communities of the western part of the Ebo forest.



Group photo with the chief of Nyatam village in his Palace after the project introduction.

November 2021 – December 2021: forest surveys. We have censused three grid cells of 4 km x 4 km each. During this survey, we noted direct and indirect signs of Preuss's guenon (*Allochrocebus preussi*). We had just one direct encounter of a group of three

individuals and most of the indirect signs were vocalizations (four). We equally noted Preuss's guenon feeding signs of *Afromumum* sp. We noted 38 chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes ellioti*) nests (recent and old) and three vocalisations. We encountered two groups of mainland drills composed of eight and 13 individuals respectively. We equally recorded direct encounters and vocalisations of other primates such as *Cercopithecus nictitans*, *Cercopithecus pogonias* and *Cercopithecus erythrotis*. We noted vocalisations of *Cercocebus torquatus* and primate feedings signs. Hunting signs encountered were spent cartridge shells, gunshots at nights and during the days, hunters' trails, active and abandoned snares line, and active and abandoned hunters' camps. Logging signs included old logging roads and old cut stumps.



Left: Sensitization campaign at Nyatam. Right: Introducing primate conservation talk to school Pupils by the PI at G.B.P.S. Yingui.



Left: Sensitization campaign at Ndogbanguenge. Right: Conservation talk at G.P.S. Yingui facilitated the field assistant.



Left: Building new generation of conservation ambassadors at G.B.P.S. Yingu. Right: Sensitization campaign at CETIC Yingu.



Left: Sensitization campaign at G.H.S. Yingu. Right: Conducting interview with a key informant at Ndogbanguengue.



Left: A killed *Allochrocebus preussi* ready for cooking at Dallas village. Right: A pot with cooked *A. preussi* at a local village (Dallas) restaurant.



Left: Hunting gear (Snares wire). Right: Forest survey team at Logndeng village.



Left: The team at the camp. Right: PI recording data on logging sign (old cut stump).



Left: Active hunter's camp. Right: Feeding signs of *Allochrocebus preussi*.



Left: Chimpanzee nest (recent). Right: Use of fresh tools by Chimpanzee to fetch ants.



Left: Spent cartridge shells. Right: Active snare trap.



Left: Primates feeding signs. Right: The road to Ebo Forest.



Recording data on *Allochrocebus preussi* vocalizations.