

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. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. 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. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. 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	Christian Tabifor
Project title	Kagwene Gorilla Sanctuary Beekeeping and Conservation Pilot Project, Cameroon
RSG reference	11015-2
Reporting period	6 months
Amount of grant	£ 6000
Your email address	bapesu.org@gmail.com
Date of this report	9 th January 2013

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
Provide the communities a new alternative stream of income through training and support in beekeeping.			√	
Aiding conservation by education linked to beekeeping.			√	

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

We had a difficulty of selecting or mapping out the few beneficiary villages (four villages only) for this pilot phase in order to achieve desired project results. All the eight communities in the Kagwene Mountain Forest Area wanted to be part of this phase, thus making it very difficult. We succeeded in choosing the four villages (Amassi, Bantakpa, Ekaw and Ngwo village) for this pilot phase with commendable government recommendations (through the Kagwene Gorilla Sanctuary Office being an arm of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife: MINFOF). This was very critical for the success of the project.

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

I) - Five local new beekeepers cooperatives have been formed carrying the names of their respective villages and include: Amassi Beekeepers Cooperative (ABC), Bantakpa Beekeepers Cooperative (BBC), Ekaw Beekeepers Cooperative (EBC), Ngwo I Beekeepers Cooperative (NBC I) and Ngwo II Beekeepers Cooperative (NBC II). Five Apiaries have been set up by the five groups respectively with the support of donated equipment (20 KTB hives, constituting four hives per beekeeping group). The good news is that about 70% of the hives have already been colonised by bees, this including the traditional hives that each member of the respective beekeepers cooperative made.

NB: The people independently decided that each new beekeeper brings in a traditional hive of his/her own.

II) - There is already a positive change in attitude with increase consciousness of the local people towards local nature conservation. They now see a strong connection of honeybees and their forest and some have started planting bee loving trees such as “bottle brush plant”.

III) – Fifty-five local people have acquired sound skills in basic beekeeping. More and more people from the neighbouring villages that were not covered in this pilot phase are expressing serious interest in the project.

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

The local communities were deeply involved in the project, this particularly in selecting their leaders for the Training of Trainers, in scheduling their various beekeeping training time table and days for open conservation education outreach meetings while considering their respective village calendar days. The communities independently elected their management committee members for running the established beekeepers cooperatives. The communities gained ownership of the project for they were deeply involved in a participatory way.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes

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

We plan to share the results of our work through a comprehensive project report or newsletter (both online and offline), with copies sent to the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) and other stakeholders. The results will be shared on our website (www.bapesu.org) and social media like Facebook with full photos gallery of the project. The results of the project will also be disseminated by means of local press releases (publications) and presentation at biodiversity conservation and beekeeping meetings or conferences. More so, a slide show about the project will be produced. We will produce some posters with graphics of the project. We also intend to contribute articles to a professional journals or newsletters.

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

The RSG was used over a period of 6 months. This is just a month above the actual length of the project, that is, 5 months. We had highlighted the possibility of it covering 6 months.

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
10 Bee suits (Protective Cloths)	510	510	0	
10 Smokers	166	166	0	
10 Rain boots	115	115	0	
10 Cloves	64	64	0	
20 Kenyan Top Bar Hives (£19.13/KTB Hive)	383	383	0	
55 Beekeeping Manuals by Pam Gregory: print cost per manual = £19.13	1052	1052	0	
Housing (rent of venue and utilities)	383	383	0	
Training materials	274	274	0	

Practical beekeeping toolbox (six beekeeping toolboxes with accessories)	115	115	0	
Others (Planks, Nails, Zinc/sheets) for installation of hives and covering lid	250	250	0	
Bee wax for baiting of hives	26	26	0	
Per diems for community facilitators and trainers	638	638	0	
Rent of equipment (electric generator, PowerPoint projector, laptop computer, etc)	395	395	0	
Photocopying of handouts/materials and invitations	191	191	0	
Transportation/logistic for entire 5 months	1052	1152	100	The project went slightly beyond anticipated period and extra cost incurred
Subsistence/feeding	383	383	0	
Communication	64	64	0	
Monitoring and Evaluation	96	96	0	
Total	6157	6257	100	Exchange Rate used 1.00 GBP = 784 XAF (Francs CFA)

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

Some follow-up is needed for the newly established beekeepers cooperatives groups (refresher training and guidance) which my organisation is already providing.

Most importantly the project needs to move from pilot phase and advance to cover the remaining communities in the Kagwene Mountain Forest area. With the pilot phase being very successful, the model should be applied in the next phase (phase II) covering the remaining communities of Kagwene.

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?

We used RSG logo in all the materials produced related to the project (all communications with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders). We used it in some newspaper publication articles about the project (both online and print media).

11. Any other comments?

The project has achieved beyond the expected outcomes (five Beekeepers groups and five apiaries established as opposed to two beekeepers groups and two apiaries initially planned). We are very proud and happy to continue the work in contributing to conservation. This is because of the methods and approach used (participatory) and strong project ownership by beneficiaries. Also the project was gender mainstreamed with nearly half of the beneficiaries being made up of women.