

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	Chuenu Linus Makazi
Project title	The impacts of mineral exploitation and associated human activities on wildlife in the Dja-Boumba mining area east Cameroon.
RSG reference	13305-B
Reporting period	May, 2013 – May, 2014
Amount of grant	£12,000
Your email address	makazichuenu@yahoo.com
Date of this report	05/06/2014

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
Objective 1. Continuous collection of community based ecological monitoring data on bushmeat harvest and trade, and on the carrying capacity of the forest.			Fully achieved	Ecological monitoring committee were actively involved in data collection, analysis and share decisions in bushmeat harvest, consumption and trade.
Objective 2. Develop micro-scheme programme to improve on the small scale livelihood alternatives of nutrients and income such as vegetable gardens, rearing of chickens and ducks, beekeeping.		Partially achieved		The vegetable gardens and beekeeping activities have been fully achieved but the distribution of the chickens amongst the groups, households and individuals are still going on.
Objective 3. Awareness campaign to develop for youths, stakeholders, immigrants and local communities			Fully achieved	Cumulative activities have been organised by clubs members, old hunters association and Christian women groups that have raised awareness and sensitised the population on the rational used of wildlife resources.
Objective 4 Reinforce capacity building, training of local communities, NGOs, CBOs and women groups on sustainable management of wildlife resources			Fully achieved	Capacity of local communities, COBs and NGOs were built in different alternative sources of nutrients and income and they developed self-reliant attitudes.
Objective 5 Dissemination and communication of results and lessons learnt. Project visibility and key achievements will be shared with local			Fully achieved	Results, learned learnt and project achievements were shared to all stakeholders involved in conservation, mining companies, community leaders and business Chinese operators and to the civil

communities, civil society, and economic operators of the mining area and beyond.				society.
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2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

- The establishment of military camps containing 200 soldiers in the mining area by the Cameroon Government for security reasons rapidly increased the rate of hunting and trade in bushmeat in the project area.
- The presence of Chinese vendors for pangolin scales, pretending that they are doing wood exploitation in the project area.
- Conflict resolution meetings were held with community leaders, chief of post for forestry and wildlife, the conservator of Dja Biosphere Reserve and the army colony of Bertoua (capital of east region) on these issues. It was resolved the number of cartridges for security has to be recorded upon arrival in the camps; all military vehicles have to be inspected by the chief of post at the check point before leaving the mining area. The community leaders should immediately report cases of hunting of wildlife by military officers to the conservator. All Chinese workers must register in the office of the chief of post of forestry and wildlife. All the forestry guards have to do day to day monitoring of their logging activities. One Chinese man has been caught with pieces of ivory attached to his penis.

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

1. With micro-scheme programme the local communities have become increasingly self-reliant and less dependent on wildlife as an economic fall back to meet their needs.
2. Awareness among the stakeholders in the mining sector and other economic operators has resulted in the integration of development with the exploitation of wildlife for sustainable development.
3. The empirical indicators from the community based ecological monitoring data enabled the local communities to have knowledge on the status and trend in wildlife hunting and trade and the carrying capacity of their forest.

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

The participatory community based ecological monitoring data collection was done by the local communities and that has provided bio-indicators for the unsustainable harvest, consumption and trade in wildlife. The local communities can now analyse and dictate changes in illegal and unsustainable wildlife harvest and trade and alarm could be raised for such changes.

Environmental education component of the project has focused on awareness raising, sensitisation of the local communities to switch to alternative sources of nutrients and income, in order to reduce pressure on wildlife species. These were done by the youths, old hunters associations and the Christian women groups. The local communities now sell vegetable products, honey and chickens to improve on their livelihoods.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes. There are plans to continue the project because local communities have acquired skills, knowledge and good practices on how to be less dependent on bushmeat.

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

The results of the project have been shared with other stakeholders and partners through the media (television, radio and internet), workshops, seminars, fora, meetings and through the production of brochures, posters and new prints. Reports and other project materials were disseminated during the cumulative national and international days' activities.

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 within the 12 months. The execution of the budget respected the project timeline and budget outline.

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
Personnel, field work, travel and subsistence	£760	£760	NIL	
Operating Costs				
-Reports writing	£100	£100	NIL	
-Communication	£300	£300	NIL	
-Printing of materials	£900	£900	NIL	
-External and internal evaluation	£400	£400	NIL	
Field activities				
Community based ecological monitoring data collection	£1440	£1440	£1440	The members executed the budgets effectively
Micro-scheme programme on alternative sources of nutrients and income				
i. Vegetables production	\$1200	\$1200	NIL	
ii. Chickens /Ducks rearing	\$1800	\$2000	-£200	The number of groups and households that expressed interest to work increased

iii. Beekeeping programme	\$1200	\$1200		
Awareness Campaign Activities				
i. School wildlife clubs activities	£1280	£1280		
ii. Old hunters association	£300	£300		
iii. Christian women associations	£600	£600		
iv Forum development committee	£100	£100		
v. FM radio, music, theatre arts and whistle blowing programs.	£320	£320		
Capital Equipment and Infrastructure	£3400	£3400		
Maintenance of equipment	£400	£400		
TOTAL	£15,400	£15,600	+200	

TOTAL BUDGET REQUESTED FROM RSGF: £12.000

REC CONTRIBUTION: £3.400. Rainbow Environment Consult took charge of the extra £200 due to the increased number of participants in the alternative sources of proteins and income.

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

The important next step will be to use the community based ecological monitoring data to convene stakeholders, government officers and community leaders to produce a collaborative action panning for bushmeat hunting and trade.

The next step will be to participatorily convert all CBOs and associations to credit cooperative for the effectively management of the project and to make the local communities to become more self-reliant.

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?

The Logo was used all the project activities, during national and international celebrations and also on the reports. The RSGF received publicity from local, national and international organisations.

11. Any other comments?

The financial support from RSGF in collaboration with the local communities, with the support of the government and other stakeholders to reduce the abuses used of wildlife resources is a mile stone in the conservation of biodiversity of the Dja Biosphere Reserve. The project in collaboration with other stakeholders will continue to conserve this area for the future generation and will generate more funds for the project activities.