

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 | Tainá Sherlakyann Alves Pessoa |
| Project title | Structure and Conservation Status of <i>Alouatta belzebul</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) and <i>Sapajus flavius</i> (Schreber, 1774) Populations in the Atlantic Forest, Brazil |
| RSG reference | 15338-1 |
| Reporting period | From May 2014 to May 2015 |
| Amount of grant | £3100 |
| Your email address | peessoa.tsa@gmail.com |
| Date of this report | 30/10/2015 |

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 |
|--|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--|
| To identify occurrence areas of <i>A. belzebul</i> and <i>S. flavius</i> species in indigenous lands of Paraíba. | | | X | Were conducted interviews and guided tours to confirm the occurrence of species. |
| To evaluate the density and age-sex composition of <i>A. belzebul</i> and <i>S. flavius</i> populations which inhabit Atlantic Forest remnants in indigenous lands of Paraíba. | | X | | It wasn't possible fully achieve this objective through line transect method because the topography of area is very irregular. Therefore, camera traps were installed in sites of groups sighting inside Atlantic Forest remnants. |
| To identify the activities of hunting and logging which occur in Atlantic Forest remnants in indigenous lands of Paraíba. | | | X | Interviews and guided tours were conducted to identify the anthropic activities practiced in the study area. |

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

The topography of study area hindered the opening of transects and census conduction. Therefore we also had difficulty in data collection of *S. flavius* through linear transect method, since vocalisations of *S. flavius* groups were often heard but the groups rarely were viewed. To solve this problem and obtain data populations the use of camera traps seemed to be a success strategy. Furthermore, the study area is very dangerous and might have caused risks for physical integrity of the researcher, being thus a determinant factor for field logistics. This was solved with the support of the field base of Guaribas Biological Reserve, a protected environmental area located next to study area.

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

- *Sapajus flavius* species presented low encounter rate, although being well distributed in Potiguara Indigenous Lands and their age structure indicate high reproductive rate.
- *Alouatta belzebul* probably occur in restricted habitat patches, because was located in two points only, including within indigenous land but outside Atlantic Forest remnants. The incipient information for *A. belzebul* obtained here maybe reflect a past scenario of high feeding of this animal by indigenous.

- The logging has great representation in Potiguara Indigenous Land, constituting the habitat loss as the current main threat to primates.

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

The local community accompanied the development of work, since the interviews until the guided tours in forest remnants and allowed the understanding of the impacts of these activities in study area. Thus, it was benefitted with socio-environmental information and arguments that assisted in the development of their indigenous territory.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Currently there are a work which intend to confirm some occurrence points of *Sapajus flavius* indicated by this work, to promote connectivity between nearby Atlantic Forest remnants.

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

In May 2015, the complete work was presented at master's defence in Federal University of São Paulo.

The results of this work also will be published in scientific papers and divulged through oral presentation in scientific conferences, for example the XIV Brazilian Congress of Primatology in Manaus (Brazil), and local meetings.

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 for 10 months, from July 2014 to May 2015, but the actual length of project was from April 2014 to May 2015. Therefore, the project remained two months without financial assistance because of slow process of grant giving in the bank.

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 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|--|
| Field assistant daily rate | 1560 | 2078 | 518 | The cost destined for field assistant wasn't enough, because was necessary the help of more people for fieldwork. |
| Fuel | 204 | 389 | 185 | During the work there was increase in the fuel cost. |
| Lodging | 156 | 302 | 146 | During the work there was increase in the lodging cost and also in number of people hosted for the execution of fieldwork. |
| Metric tape 50 meters | 11 | 11 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|--|
| GPS Garmin Etrex 30 | 317 | 317 | | |
| Permanent markers | 3 | 3 | | |
| Nikon Prostaff 7 Laser Rangefinder | 185 | 0 | -185 | The money was relocated for fuel and this equipment was provided by CPB. |
| Lens Nikon 70-300mm f/4.5-5.6 | 518 | 0 | -518 | The money was relocated for field assistant daily rate and this equipment was provided by CPB. |
| Binoculars Bushnell Legend Ultra HD 10x42mm | 146 | 0 | -146 | The money was relocated for lodging and this equipment was provided by CPB. |
| TOTAL | 3100 | 3100 | 0 | |

Exchange rate assumed: £1 = R\$ 3,94 (brazilian local currency when the application was made)

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

- It's imperative to investigate the areas of occurrence of *S. flavius* indicated by interviewed, but still unconfirmed, and also inaccurate reports about *A. belzebul*.
- To identify the agents responsible for the management of logging, seeking to understand more specific aspects about this activity.
- To strengthen short- and long-term strategies, such as the supervision by environmental agencies and the development of profitable economic alternatives in the indigenous sociocultural context.
- To encourage educational strategies since a young age.

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 RSGF logo was and will be used in oral presentations of this work and also will be referred in future scientific publications.

11. Any other comments?

The financial support of RSG was very important for this work success, because promoted the knowledge of population aspects of threatened primates in an area never before studied. We would like to thank RSG for the financial support and I truly hope to have again the RSG support for other projects to mammalian conservation in Brazil.