

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	Philbert S. Nyinondi
Project title	Human-monkey conflict management and conservation - Mt. Uluguru
RSG reference	02. 07.08
Reporting period	Second phase final report
Amount of grant	£5743.50
Your email address	pnynondi@yahoo.com
Date of this report	1 st May 2010

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
Promote the use of non-lethal techniques for monkeys' control against crop damage, in 50 villages surrounding Uluguru Mountains			Fully achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 40 village meetings ✓ Produced and distributed 6400 copies of brochures promoting non-lethal techniques ✓ Participated in agricultural shows
Provide conservation education/awareness programme through popular local radio stations			Fully achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monthly recorded conservation programme was aired for 7 consecutive months
Form partnership with various institutions working in the area to influence change of behaviour of local population toward primates			Fully achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 12 NGOs agreed to promote primate conservation in their programmes. ✓ Five agricultural associations and farmers' networks agreed to cooperate on information dissemination to their members ✓ Generally, we got support of 17 organisations.

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

- Funds were received on 19 December 2008 and we planned to launch a project in January 2009. Unfortunately, due to variability in rainfall, farmers were busy with farm preparation and early seeding. We miserably failed to organise village meetings, because of poor farmer attendances. Thus, we postponed project activities for 3 months. This was unforeseen, and as said the only option was to delay the project activities and wait for appropriate time for more farmers to participate in village meetings. Thus, project activities started in early April 2009.
- The participation of farmers on radio programme was also very low. This was reported to be associated with the high telephone costs, and literacy required for sending email address. For the purpose of ensuring farmers get opportunity to ask questions, and share with us their experience, we participated in agricultural shows/exhibitions, and village meetings.

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

- i. Promoted non-lethal techniques to control monkeys: designed brochures and printed 6400 copies which were distributed during 40 village meetings and national agricultural exhibition shows to ensure farmers access to information on best practices of monkey control.
- ii. Established new partnership and consolidated the previous one with various institutions working in the region. General, the project won the support of 17 organisations and will be

working with them in the near future in most of primate targeting conservation programmes.

- iii. Monthly conservation programmes which were aired for 7 consecutive months, step up a debate and sharp the thinking of local people toward crop raiding monkeys.

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

The project aimed at influencing the communities around Uluguru Mountains to value and conserve primates. Therefore, all activities targeted local people. Local people chosen the radio channel of their favourite and expected them to tune on during environmental education programme. Furthermore, local communities got information orally and on printed material during village meetings and agricultural exhibitions. Generally, the awareness programme provided a forum for active involvement of local communities for interested individuals and passive for less interested parties.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, there plans to continue with this work of ensuring monkeys population finds suitable home in Uluguru mountains.

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

The agricultural shows provided opportunities to reach many people at short time and with minimum cost per unit, in 2009. We plan to utilize the same opportunities in 2010. Furthermore, with local farmers, we shall take advantage of ordinary village meetings to consolidate working ties and sharing lessons learnt. Local professionals will get a copy of this project report at Sokoine National Agricultural library, as well as scientific conference and publications.

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

The actual time used for project implementation is 13 months. The project was anticipated to be implemented in 12 months. It is important to note that the project did not start in January 2009 as anticipated instead implementation started on April 2009, due to unforeseeable problems briefed in part 2.

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
A. Travel/transport Project Leader and Project Assistants. Total travel (est. 1200 km)@ 0.983	1180	1200	-20	The difference is small deviation from budgeted due to instability of world fuel prices.
B. Allowance 4 Project Assistants @45 per	2160	2160	0	Allowance was paid as budgeted.

month x 12 months				
C. Radio programme and communication (radio broadcast fees, fax, telephone and postage)	900	900	0	Airtime depends on how much you can pay.
D. Supplies Printing, photocopies, publicity stationary	100	60	40	£40 was saved on purpose to contribute on education materials.
E. Production of education materials (brochures and posters)	750	900	-150	The costs increased to participation in agricultural show
F. Partnership meeting (luncheon and refreshment)	380	300	80	£80 was saved on purpose to contribute on education materials
SUBTOTAL	5470	5520	-50	Balance by admin. cost
Administrative Cost (5%)	273.5	223.5	50	Appealed to offset costs
TOTAL	5743.50	5743.50	0.00	Balanced

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

Based, on the situation before this project and the lessons from the two implemented phases, we feel there two important steps vital for turning the problem of monkey (vermin) into economic opportunities. These are:

1st step: Participatory survey of primate's population and distribution. This stage should facilitate the formation of village primate conservation committee. Such a committee will be responsible to protect primates available in village land and adjacent forests. More importantly, at this stage village committees in cooperation with researchers should establish primate population and map their distribution in Uluguru Mountains. The step is very critical towards establishing integrated primate and community-based tourism. On this way, primates can pay for their own survival.

2nd step: will build on the outcome of first step, researchers and primate conservation committees will design hiking track for campsites, with the purpose of promoting community-based tourism using the view of the mountains and populations of primates in the mountains to attract local and foreign tourists. The ideal is to use tourism to promote alternative livelihoods and create the value of primates, monkeys inclusive. Local people will work with tour companies on the contracts of paying acceptable fee to local communities.

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?

Yes, RSGF logo was used on all printed and electronic materials, like brochures and pamphlets. Also, RSG Foundation was acknowledged in all activities, radio programme as well as media coverage.

11. Any other comments?

We are grateful to RSG Foundation for continual support and financing all project activities. We are also very grateful to all actors, partners and village leaders who devoted their valuable time and

energy, in this project. Finally, we welcome all other interested individuals and/or organisations to work with us toward saving primates of Uluguru Mountains.