Final Project Evaluation Report

Your Details	
Full Name	Mfombo Didacus Tamambang
Project Title	Consolidating Diet, Foraging Behaviour and Conservation Actions of Bannerman's Turaco in the Bamenda Highland Forest (BHF).
Application ID	23536-2
Grant Amount	£5000
Email Address	tamambangdida@gmail.com
Date of this Report	February 2019

1. 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 investigate the type of food the Bannerman's turaco eats			▓	
To ascertain food distribution, availability with seasonal changes and competition for food in the Bannerman's turaco.			▓	
To create food or develop different feeding avenues for the species in the implementation process of the CAP		▓		Feeding areas have been identified and mapped out. Process on going to collect seeds of species to be planted during next planting season.

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

The political situation in the work area was unstable. This affected and delayed some project activities. The team, however, was able to pick days that were safe and worked longer hours to get the work done.

The political instability and rain made transportation difficult and expensive. Also we had to walk long distances due to government curfews. The team was able to build capacity of local representatives of the community forest and wildlife conservation program (CFWCP) to carryout planned activities.

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

a) The types and distribution of foods eaten by Bannerman's turaco have been understood. Over 80 feeding locations of the Bannerman's turaco were mapped out and effort is being put to diversify food availability and create feeding different avenues to reduce competition.

b) Over 20,000 native tree species have been planted on fields and farms. Trees will serve as habitat for the species and also as food source.

c) Over 500 farmers have been engaged into apiculture, livestock rearing and agro forestry. This will diversify income source and reducing pressure off forest, hence reducing forest fires.

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

The community forest and wildlife conservation programme (CFWCP) which is a network of diverse groups in the landscape was engaged in the implementation of the project. They assisted in carrying out activities such as field data collection, community education and training on alternative livelihood activities. They have benefited as follows:

- The capacity of over 150 men, women, boys and girls; as representatives of the CFWCP received training as trainers of trainees on diverse range of issues (data collection, bee farming, agroforestry, livestock rearing, manufacture of tradition bee hives etc.) and served as trainers of trainees.
- Over 2,000 bee hives were distributed to about 400 bee farmers and were further trained on the manufacture of traditional bee hives.
- Over 20,000 trees were planted on farms and fields, along watersheds and marginal lands. Trees planted on farms were nitrogen fixing trees that helped improve soil texture and fertility, hence improving crop productivity.
- 150 piglets were donated as seed grant to 75 farming groups. They will in the future distribute offspring to other groups.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes. The conservation action plan (CAP) developed in the landscape using a logical framework has activities that need to be promoted to create a balance for conservation and human livelihoods. Promoting and expanding on the activities of the CAP to reduce hunting and forest fires would be essential. For example, creating community forest fire management institutions (CoFFMI) managed in collaboration with the CFWCP. Also, there is need to use the research knowledge to expand on and ensure food availability of the species in conservatory efforts in the landscape.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?
Seminars and workshops bringing together researchers, students and teachers from institutions in Cameroon. Through this means, finding from the work shall be communicated. For example, the team already organised a seminar in the National Forestry School in Mbalmayo.

Report of the work will be made available on the Mfombo Foundation website for public download.

Some findings would be shared with local communities through the community education and school environmental programs. For example diet, foraging behaviour and feeding areas would be communicated to forest adjacent communities and integrated into the CAP process.

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

The grant was used for all 10 months. It was quite a difficult last 2 months for the project especially as field teams had to walk long distances just to reduce cost of transportation to meet the project's goal.

8. Budget: 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. It is important that you retain the management accounts and all paid invoices relating to the project for at least 2 years as these may be required for inspection at our discretion.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Suunto Clinomete	150	165	+15	Spent 15 pounds more to purchase this equipment. Amount covered for by credits gained from tree seeds.
Purchase and distribution of bee hives to farmers	700	700		
Identifying and prioritizing activities for CAP and integrating into CAP	200	200		
Reporting, publication	100	100		
Monitoring and evaluation of activities of the CAP	150	150		
Refund of transport to participants for meetings	300	300		
Purchase of tree seeds and seedlings	700	650	-50	Team was able to collect and preserve some seeds. 15 pounds assisted purchase of Suunto while 35 pounds was used for extra cost on transportation.
Hiring of field guards	150	150		
Purchase of binoculars (5)	600	600		
Food subsistence for project staff	1000	1000		
Field transportation for project staff	700	815	+115	Difference in spending accounted for from credit from tree seeds acquisition and balance from first grant.

Field supplies	250	250		
Total	5000	5080	-80	Balance from first Rufford grant

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

- Study trends, understand and design fire models for forest fires in the landscape and using results to reduce forest through establishing a community forest fire management institution (CoFFMI).
- Promote and expand on the activities of the CAP (bee farming, agroforestry) to provide alternative means of living to forest adjacent communities and also increase and expand on food availability for the species.
- Secure a market and fairer prices for products from the landscape.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes, the Foundation's logo was used in the production of education material (including shirts, banners, training material etc.) during the celebration of "The Year of The Turaco." This celebration was organised in collaboration with the Mfombo Foundation to raise awareness about the species in the landscape. Also the Foundation's logo was used on presentations during workshops and trainings.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

Didacus Mfombo is the Executive Director of the Mfombo Foundation, Bamenda, Cameroon. He has a MSc. in sustainable forest and nature management from Goettingen, Germany and Copenhagen, Denmark. He was engaged in research planning; implementation (evaluating research methods and techniques) and will further assist in data analysis.

Egbe Confidence has a MSc. in ornithology from the University of Buea, Cameroon. Confidence assisted in our monthly bird survey. He brought in his expertise in bird identification and breeding. Confidence is also a biostatistician, and provided support in research methodology and will assists in data analysis.

Kingsly Neba has a MSc. in Forestry from the University of Buea and is currently a lecturer at the national forestry school in Mbalmayo, Cameroon. He has experience in community capacity building, tree species identification, nursery establishment, reforestation, afforestation, monitoring and evaluating large projects. Kingsly brought in experience in coordinating activities in field research (identifying the species diets, diet distribution) and in implementing the CAP. His efforts supported and will be supporting the conservatory work in the landscape.

Professor Simon Tamungang was very busy with other activities during the project but would play a significant role in data analysis.

12. Any other comments?

The Rufford Small Grant provided me and my team the great opportunity to understand the feeding and foraging behaviour of the turaco. Understanding this aspect of ecology about the species was very important to my career as a researcher as the results would facilitate efforts towards its conservation. Through this grant we were also able to collaborate with other stakeholders to raise awareness about the species. For example, young foresters from the National Forestry School, Mbalmayo were targeted to share knowledge about the species. This was based on understanding that those of them that would be sent to work in the landscape after graduation will work towards conservation of the species.