Final Evaluation Report

We ask all grant recipients to complete a project evaluation that helps us to gauge the success of your project. This must be sent in **MS Word and not PDF 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 – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please DO NOT fill in and submit this form until the project has been completed.

Complete the form in English. Note that the information may be edited before posting on our website.

Please email this report to jane@rufford.org.

Your Details	
Full Name	Nkemnyi Standly Nkengbeza
Project Title	Scaling-up conservation initiatives of the Endangered Preuss's guenon (*Allochrocebus preussi*) in the Ebo forest, Cameroon
Application ID	45935-B
Date of this Report	December 5th, 2025

1. Indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objectives	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
1- Determine population density of Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest.				To attend this objective, the survey team (Principal investigator, field assistant and 02 knowledgeable local guides) established line transects following the assumptions of this method (Buckland *et al.,* 2001). Overall, 11 transects of varying length (2km and 3km) were surveyed repeatedly to generate ecological data on Preuss's guenon and other threatened wildlife species in the area. The survey recorded 11 encounters of Preuss's guenon in the area. The team used camera trapping to increase detection probability of Preuss's guenon in the area. Ten camera traps were deployed in the field; one trap was stolen, and we obtained a total of 540 trap-nights. The study established important findings on population densities useful for monitoring population trends of Preuss's guenon and other threatened primates, and specific drivers of their population decline in Ebo forest. We are currently processing data generated from the camera traps. The traps failed to capture signs of Preuss's guenon in the area. So, we generated the estimated population density of the species based on data obtained on transects surveys.
2- Understand local perceptions for management strategies to reduce conflicts and enhance long term co-existence between local people and Preuss's guenon in the area of Ebo forest.				Overall, 10 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) [each FGD comprised five people, with an overall of 50 participants in the survey] were held in 10 communities around the Ebo forest, and composed of men and women. Participants were farmers, hunters, bushmeat dealers, and village heads. The surveys provided insights on the management of wildlife conflicts in the area Ebo forest.

3- Stimulate positive attitudes towards Preuss's guenon conservation in the area of Ebo forest.				Conservation education was organized with six schools (we reached over 600 students) and communities around the Ebo forest, with the aim to build positive behaviours towards Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest and sustainable management of forest resources. Over 400 local people were reached during outreach sensitization sessions. Schools-based wildlife conservation clubs were introduced in schools as an effort to increase conservation awareness on Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest. Educational materials including informative posters (10), T-shirts (160), and brochures (160) bearing the logo of Rufford were designed and used during outreach activities. Local people pledged to promote coexistence strategies. We plan to engage local authorities regarding conservation policies and sustainable hunting during the next phase of the project.
4- Reduce human pressure for livelihoods on the Ebo forest by promoting agroforestry techniques and other conservation-friendly livelihood options in the area.				The project developed capacity of local people on agroforestry techniques and other conservation-friendly livelihood activities in four village communities. The project trained over 60 local people including hunters, farmers, etc on agroforestry skills. Tools, equipment and poly bags were donated to all those who participated in the training to setup agroforestry nurseries. Seedlings were provided to local people. The project team assisted local people established these nurseries with the aim to transplant the nurseries into their farms.

2. Describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

a). This project established based population density of Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest: 0.033individuals/km2, and a group density of 0.005groups/km2 of Preuss's guenon in the area. The project also yielded important findings on population densities of the following primates' species in Ebo forest: population density of crowned guenon (*Cercopithecus Pogonias*) of 0.062individuals/km2 and a group density of 0.006groups/km2, population density of Putty-nosed guenon (*Cercopithecus nictitans*) of 0.066individuals/km2 and a group density of 0.007groups/km2, population density of red-eared guenon (*Cercopithecus erythrotis*) of 0.068individuals/km2 and a group density of 0.0055groups/km2, and a population density of drills *(Mandrillus leucophaeus)* of 0.015individuals/km2 and a group

density of 0.0015groups/km2. This information is essential to monitor changes in population trends of these threatened primates in the area and inform their protection.

b). The FGDs established seven (out of 10 sampled) communities around the Ebo forest in which local people reported crop raiding by Preuss's guenon. This information is vital for managing conflicts caused by Preuss's guenon around the forest. FGDs equally established that local people have developed negative attitudes towards conservation because Preuss's guenon poses a serious threat to local livelihoods in communities that surround the Ebo forest. This conflict has let to significant crop lost in surrounding communities.
The conservation education boosted the knowledge of local people and schools' children on the importance of wildlife, and community knowledge on sustainable hunting practices and conservation policies.

c). The project enhanced capacity of local people on agroforestry techniques and other conservation-friendly livelihood activities (animal husbandry and sustainable agriculture practices) in 04 village communities in the area of Ebo forest. Over 1000 poly bags were donated to support local people to setup agroforestry nurseries. The project team assisted local people established these nurseries with the objective to transplant the nurseries into their farms. The team assisted in the establishment of four nurseries. This approach aims to achieve a variety of benefits, including increased income of local people, increased overall farm output, improved soil health, enhanced biodiversity, and greater resilience to change of climate. The long-term goal of this initiative is to reduce human pressure on Ebo forest for livelihoods. Local people supported the initiative through their commitment as the project team did not witness any resistance from the communities.

3. Explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled.

Some villages communities around the Ebo forest were not accessible due to poor road network. Moto bikes were instead hired to transport the project team into these communities.

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

Local communities were involved in various aspects of the project activities. Porters and local guides were recruited to assist during forest surveys. They gained per Diems and skills in research. Local guides facilitated FGDs by identifying key informants. The outreach component of the project (conservation education) targeted all communities members and schools. Local people benefitted by understanding the importance of conservation, wildlife conflicts mitigation strategies, and role played by monkeys in ecosystems. With the collaboration of local people, outreach materials (informative posters used during the project) were mounted in schools, community halls, and other strategic locations in communities to increase public awareness on the conservation of Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest. The project strengthened the capacity of local people on agroforestry practices, and tools,

equipment and poly bags were donated to local people to setup agroforestry nurseries. This will help them boost agricultural productivity, hence reduce dependence on forest resources.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

We have plans to continue this work.

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

The project report will be spread through the website of Rufford Foundation. Important findings will be published in peer review journals, and in our local IRAD-News (local platform where researchers working at the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD) showcase your research work). We equally intend to attend conferences and symposiums to present our work on Preuss's guenon research and conservation in Ebo forest.

We intend share key findings (publications derived from the project) with the Cameroon Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, and conservation NGOs like working in the area of Ebo forest to increase voices for the protection of Ebo forest. We will also share the data with the IUCN Red List or the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group upon request.

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

1. Implement comprehensive remote monitoring of the last remaining individuals of Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest.
2. Develop long term community monitoring and conservation mechanism of Preuss's monkey through formation and training of community members and young conservationists.
3. Empower local communities for crop protection and Preuss's monkey conservation in Ebo forest.
4. Work with local authorities and communities-based conservation organizations towards Preuss's guenon conservation in Ebo forest.
5. Promote agroforestry and climate-smart or sustainable agriculture in adjacent communities to Ebo forest.

8. 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?

The project used The Rufford Foundation logo during conservation education. The outreach package (informative posters, T-shirts, and brochures) carried the logo of Rufford Foundation. The Rufford Foundation was acknowledged in all talks during the project. The Rufford Foundation received a very high publicity during the course of our project.

9. Provide a full list of all the members of your team and their role in the project.

Prof Eric Fokam: Project adviser
Nkemnyi Standly Nkengbeza: Principal Investigator (PI)
Alemngu Prudencia Fortabong: assisted in pre-field activities, and conservation education
Atem Julius: coordinated capacity building of local people on agroforestry practices
Epanda Germain: Field Assistant
Zaccharie Bekokon of Logndeng and MOOH Samuel of Saha'a: mobilization of local guides and porters throughout our forest trips. They equally assisted in mobilizing communities during capacity building of community members on agroforestry practices.
Monike and Martin of Logdeng village: main local guides and porters

10. Any other comments?

My gratitude to Rufford Foundation for supporting this project on Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest, a stronghold for this species.

ANNEX – Financial Report

[Intentionally removed]

Building community capacity on the importance of primate conservation

FGDs with community members to understand human-wildlife conflicts in the area of Ebo forest

Group photo after community conservation education in the northern part of Ebo forest

Mounting of camera trap to increase detection probability of Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest

Major threat (snare trap) to Preuss's guenon in Ebo forest