

Final Project Report. Action for Primates Conservation Project, Korup National Park, Cameroon.

September 2012 – November 2013

Project No: 0184812

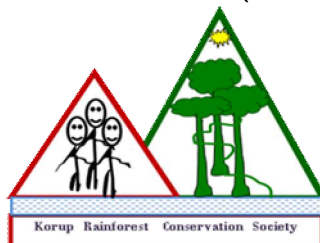
Team Leader: Orume Robinson Diotoh

Funded by:



*Aim: Building trust in target communities hostile to park rangers,
through football and other outreach activities.*

*Executed by: Korup Rainforest Conservation Society
K.R.C.S. (NGO)*



...Involving Local People for a Greener Future.

November 2013

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1. Acknowledgement

We heartily thank the Conservation leadership Programme (CLP); our principal donor, for all the financial and technical support provided towards the realization of our project. This project has gone a long way to boost the image of our organization (KRCS) locally and beyond as well as our institutional capacity. Many thanks also go to the management of the Programme for Sustainable management of Natural resources in the southwest region (PSMNR-SWR) for the interest showed in the project that enabled the financial support provided to the Korup Park towards this project. Of course, we most appreciate the encouragement and support from Mr. Dongmo Pascal, the former Conservator of Korup National Park upto October 2012. We cannot undermine the support of the current management of the park for not only wisely allowing the park rangers to participate in the football games and accompanying events in order to improve their relations with hostile communities, but also for all the logistic support and access to patrol data and reports. We particularly thank the rangers for all their efforts.

We sincerely thank WSC southwest office in Limbe, Cameroon, especially Mr. Joseph Mulema (Conservation Education Expert) for the technical support and provision of Primate Documentaries. The inspectorate of basic education in the Ministry of Basic Education (MINBAS) Mundemba, for the technical support in elaborating the Environmental Education Manual, allowing teachers to participate in the training workshop for use of the manual as well as using the manual in their schools. We also recognize their support especially the head teachers and teachers of GS Erat, Ekon 1, Esukutan, Bera and Ikenge in allowing our outreach activities in the target schools and involving kids from the EE clubs. The support of officials from the Ministry of Youths and Sports was also indispensable, trekking for long distances to officiate the football game and authorizing the football games in the first place.

Our thanks also go to our target communities especially the traditional leaders, youths and women who cooked in all the communities where we worked for their hospitality and generosity towards our field teams and park rangers, their understanding of our project and overwhelming participation in all our activities. We are so grateful and motivated by the letters of appreciation we got from the villages and the apparent change of attitude towards park rangers.

Last but not the least to mention is the unexpected motivation and courage of the KRCS project and field teams to continue driving towards success even in the face of adverse weather conditions, human weakness from some partners/members and socio-economic challenges. We sincerely thank Chief Inyang Zachary, Mr. Mosaki Emmanuel, Mr. Betobe Nelson, Mr. Moleka Alex, Mr. Motale Trevor, Mr. Eni Edward, Mrs. Edibe Pamela, Mr. Ndotu Livinus and the team leader Orume Robinson for their time and effort. Together with our honorary members, porters and bikemen who head-loaded or took us through very difficult terrain, we say a big thank you and more power to your elbows.

2. Executive Summary

The Action for primates (AFP) conservation project in Korup National Park (KNP), Cameroon is a Future conservationist award, 2012. AFP project was aimed at increasing anti-poaching patrol coverage of eco-guards in Korup as a way safeguarding the endangered primates. The wildlife in korup especially the primates is threatened by high rates of hunting for bush meat as well as habitat destruction and/or fragmentation by expanding extractive industries (timber and oil palm). Conflicts between eco-gaurds and local communities had so far seriously limited anti-poaching effort of eco-guards preventing them from patrolling areas noted for hostilities from villagers.

Football games were used as our main unifying factor and other school outreach tools, targeting the youth (most active segment of most of our communities óhunters) and environmental clubs as well the introduction of our integrated EE manual. So far we have build trust, increased conservation knowledge and minimized conflicts between rangers and local communities to an appreciable level with a significant difference in the knowledge and attitude scores from respondents before and after the project ($df_2, 75=2.368$; $p= 0.02$). Moreso 54% of respondents in target villages had a negative to very negative attitude towards eco-gaurds coming to their villages before the project compared to only 8% post project. This has significantly improved the working environment of the park rangers in previously avoided areas and rangers have resumed patrols in previously abandoned sites. Though administrative bottlenecks have hindered the 100% realization of our objectives in all target villages, we hope that sustained anti-poaching activities in these areas ÷wonø for the park as well as sustained education of the young, should minimize illegal hunting and therefore directly reduce pressure on our target primate species in the short, medium and long term.

3. Introduction

The Action for primates (AFP) conservation project in Korup National Park, Cameroon was implemented by the Korup Rainforest Conservation Society (KRCS). KRCS is a non-profit, non-governmental organization (NGO) made up of locals committed to contributing their expertise in supporting the conservation efforts of Korup Park service in order to ensure the integrity of the rich biodiversity and the participation of local people in park management through education, research and capacity building. This, in a bid to improve local livelihoods and create a sense of ownership of the park as the natural heritage. **Though created in 2009, the CLP award is our first ever grant and helped boost our capacity, our recognition and conservation impact in the Korup area.**

The Korup National Park is the largest remaining block of intact lowland tropical rainforest considered especially important for conservation of African primates. With an area 1260 km² korup is

home to a rich diversity of flora and fauna. Of the 14 species of primates in Korup, our 6 target species included;

- i) *Cercopithecus erythrotis camerunensis* (Cameroon red-eared monkey) ó VU
- ii) *Cercopithecus pogonias pogonias* (Golden-bellied crowned monkey) ó VU
- iii) *Cercocebus torquatus* (Red-capped mangabey) ó VU
- iv) *Pan troglodytes ellioti* (Nigeria-Cameroon chimpanzee) ó EN
- v) *Mandrillus leucophaeus leucophaeus* (Mainland drill) ó EN
- vi) *Procolobus preussi* (Preuss's red colobus monkey) ó CR

The area is mainly accessible by foot paths with an extended rainy season of about 7 months. Topography is fairly flat in the South and reaches heights of over 800m as one moves Northwards. There are 5 villages in and 27 others at the periphery of the park totalling 32 villages with a population of over 5000 inhabitants who solely depend on the park's resources for their livelihoods. Illegal hunting is a major source of income for most household and it is greatly impacting on the wildlife populations especially primates. Law enforcement through anti-poaching patrols are a source of conflicts between some local communities and the park rangers leading resulting to restricted and insufficient patrol coverage by eco-guards who tend to avoid areas close to hostile communities.

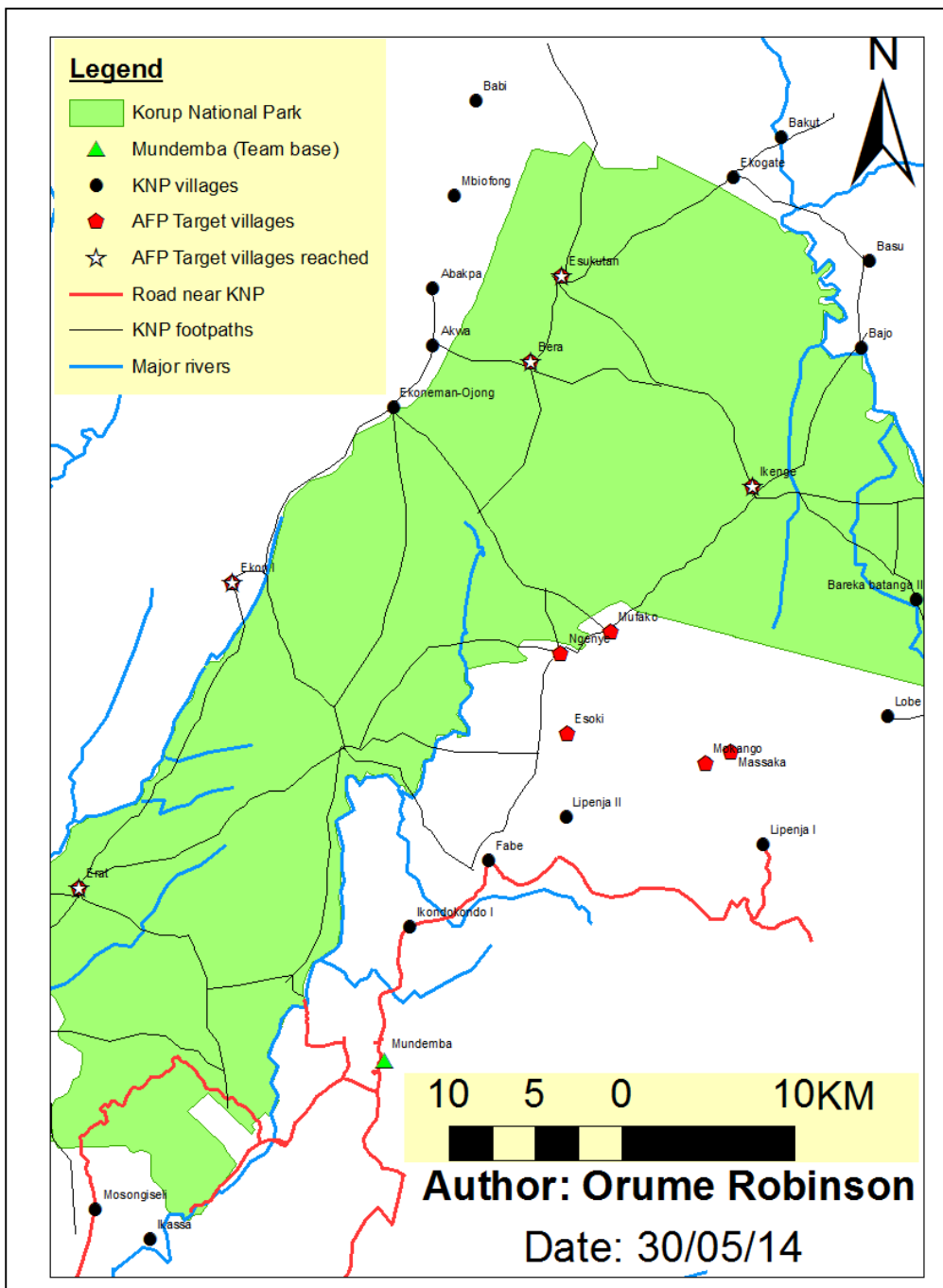
Our CLP project targeted 10 communities with a previous record of hostility towards park rangers and aimed at building trust using football games between community youths (main hunters) and park rangers. Other outreach activities were also employed especially targeting school environmental clubs geared towards increasing conservation knowledge, all in a bid to change the hostile attitude of local communities towards park rangers. We hoped that this change of attitude was needed in order to reinstate patrols in these previously abandoned areas and provide some protection for our target species.

Though the AFP project started timidly due to a prolonged rainy season resulting to difficult accessibility to our target areas, significant achievement have been made. We used the rainy period to complete most off-the-field activities especially our enlarged KRCS team training (post-Canada) and our communication strategy. So far, two out of five football games were successfully organized in Erat and Ekon 1 with support from PSMNR-SWR through the KNP service. Football materials and farming equipment distributed as prizes in five target villages to benefit more than 500 youths. 1800 copies of our quarterly newsletters have been produced and distributed in all 32 villages around the park.

Our EE club activities were successful and thanks to cooperation from regional office of the Ministry of Basic Education, we developed our integrated environmental education manual, trained 13 teachers from target schools on its use and distributed 50 copies to all 10 target schools. The use of the manual in schools as well as the functionality of the EE clubs was tested with a quiz competition organized for 5 environmental clubs with various prizes awarded to kids.

Analysis of our pre and post project questionnaire surveys in 5 target villages have shown a marked change in attitude of villagers towards park rangers (e.g. 56% respondents did not want rangers in their villages before the project, while less than 20% showed this negative attitude after the project). Eco-guards are now conducting anti-poaching patrols in previously abandoned areas of the park.

Summarily, though we did not achieve a 100% realization, due to challenges in the field, our project has been successful with 5 letters of appreciation and support from all 5 target villages reached. The need to consolidate achievements so far and intensify education and confidence building interventions in the area cannot be emphasized.



Map showing the Korup National Park and Target villages

4. Project Team

The project team was made up of Six (06) members of KRCS. However, some team members left for greener pastures and as a precautionary measure and considering the difficult terrain, the initial project team was enlarged to 13 during the team training to include;

No	Name/Position	Qualification/ Useful experiences	Contact
01	Orume Robinson Team leader	PGDip. International Wildlife Conservation, Oxford university/ Conservation/community expert	orumerobson@yahoo.com Tel: +237 77109175
02	Ms. Nakonji Lydia Team member (Left)	BSc. Geography Community/GIS expert	<u>Tel:71515361</u> Lydia_nakonji@yahoo.com
03	Besinga Louis Team member (Left)	BSc. Sociology and anthropology/ Community based research	Tel: 77650830 Louisforvictory@yahoo.com
04	Ms. Edibe Pamela Sumbede Team member	Post secondary certificate/ Admin. and finance assistant	Pitchichess99@yahoo.com Tel: 70489114
05	Mr. Moleka Alex Team member	BSc. Botany / Research methods	Tel: 79460981
06	Mr. Ekpo Peter Team member	Post secondary certificate Education expert.	Tel: 75566260 Peterekpo69@yahoo.com
07	Mr. Mosaki Emmanuel Enlarged team	BSc. Chemistry/ Development Expert	<u>Tel:77146346</u> emotoase2002@yahoo.com
08	HRH Chief Inyang Zachary Enlarged team	BSc. Education and teaching/ Pedagogic expert	Tel: 76551934 izekpe@yahoo.com
09	Mr. Motale Trevor Enlarged team	BSc. Zoology/ Community surveys	Tel: 755 81119 trenim@yahoo.co.uk
10	Mr. Betobe Nelson Enlarged team	BSc.Biochemistry, Data collection	Tel: 75195715 <u>ekolenelsonb@gmail.com</u>
11	Mr. Nkwai Bodie Enlarged team	Post secondary certificate Community surveys	Tel: 72260336
12	Mr Eni Edward Enlarged team	Post secondary certificate/ Football expert	Tel: 74280246
13	Mr. Arong Cletus Enlarged team	Secondary school certificate/ Naturalist	Tel: 75867061

5. Overview of Objectives and Measures (September 2012 – November 2013) as per proposal

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Effective month</i>	<i>Days used</i>	<i>Remark</i>
Objective 1: <i>Increase respect and acceptance of park staff especially rangers and law enforcement activities in and around target communities thereby increasing areas of the park effectively patrolled and ensuring protection of the wildlife especially primates there in.</i>			
Activities:			
Selection and sensitisation meetings of 10 pilot target villages and their schools from the 05 existing tribal groups.	November 2012 -February 2013	20 including trecking days	05 villages and their village schools were sensitized. We avoided raising expectations in all 10 villages.
Organise football matches between five (05) tribal youths teams and Park rangers in 10 target villages and provide equipement.	December 2012 & Febuary 2013	8	2 Football games organized in 2 villages though equipement were provided in 5 villages.
Organise evening camps involving Park rangers and community members after each football match to include a common meal, dialogue, wildlife documentary and story telling by elders	December 2012 to September 2013	8	5 evening camps were organized with a wildlife documentary. 2 with eco-gaurds and 3 without.
Contact, discuss and plan anti-poaching and/or other project activities with the park management and other stakeholders and partners	October 6 October 2013	10	The Korup park service was contacted at the beginning as well as the PSMNR-SWR.
Objective 2: <i>Increase conservation awareness and support within local communities, especially among youth, fostering a feeling of ownership and pride about the natural heritage of the area and a positive perception of park staff.</i>			
Activities:			
Conduct a start and end of project assessment of knowledge and perception of the park for 200 school children and community members in ten villages	October 6 December 2012 & November 2013	10	75 questionnaires were administered to respondents during the pre-project surveys in 5 villages. 75 post project survey have also been completed in 5 villages.
Create and functionailise school environmental clubs in target schools	October 2012	10	5 EE clubs created, didactic material donated.
Develop, produce and share school curriculum with incorporated conservation eductaion contents and other didactic material in an organised interactive teachers workshop	November 2012	3	EE manual produced and 50 copies distributed to 10 target schools. 1 Workshop organized for 13 teachers.
Rehabilitate the abandoned Korup National Park nature trail and produce trail interpretation guide.	Febuary 2013	10	The 3 Km nature trail was cleared with all windfalls sawn.

Organise bi-monthly quiz and creative art competitions involving all 10 Environmental clubs in villages	May 2013	10	01 quiz competition was organized for 5 EE clubs where the EE manual was tested.
Organise 4 bi-monthly visits to the Korup nature trail and one final visit to the Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre for the Environmental club winners of competitions.	6 th July 2013	1	One visit was organized to the nature trail and Limbe wildlife centre for 2 EE clubs. Visit to the zoo tend out to be so expensive.
Objective 3: Reduce the frequency and seriousness of conflicts between locals and park staff, permitting greater coverage of the park's area by anti-poaching patrols.			
Activities:			
Discuss anti-poaching strategy with Korup National park to cover new won target area.	November 2012-2013	1	Discussions were held and patrol maps obtained
Produce and disseminate a quarterly newsletter of Park management and project activities to local communities	December 2012, April 2013, September 2013.	12	1800 copies have been produced and distributed from 3 issues.
Collect and analyse monthly ranger's anti-poaching, tourism unit reports from Park management	May - October 2013	2	Anti-poaching report collected from May. No data obtained from the tourism unit staff.

6. Methodology, Activities and Outputs/Achievements

6.1 Methodology

Following training and preparation by the project team, participatory sensitization meetings were organized in five prioritized villages to introduce the project and clarify roles and responsibilities. Following the sensitization meeting, the project team sought permission to administer the standard pre-project knowledge and attitude questionnaire to 15 randomly selected villagers (5 youths, 5 elders and 5 women per village). We used standard interview techniques. Language of communication was Pidgin English and sometimes the local dialect. The village school was also visited for discussions and actual creation of the EE club. EE clubs were used as our point of entry for school outreach activities such as primate art, nature walks and zoo visits and introduction of an elaborated, integrated EE manual targeting kids of 9 to 11 years. All project partners were contacted to seek support for the project.

Resulting from the sensitization, a letter was prepared by interested villages and addressed to the conservator of the park requesting the football game with park rangers for approval. Football games were used as a social point of entry to unite the village youths and rangers. In the evenings of the football game, prizes awards, a common meal, wildlife video and wildlife law discussions were held involving the

entire village and eco-guardians to share information, exchange ideas, build trust and confidence. In villages where the football game could not be held we organized a confidence building and sensitization meeting with prize awards, and information exchange sessions with the project team.

On a monthly basis, a team member obtained the anti-poaching reports and cyber tracker data from the protection unit of Korup National Park to assess new trends in patrol coverage. Monthly meetings were organized to plan and ensure internal monitoring and evaluation of project activities. Exactly 12 months following our field activities, the same standard questionnaire was again administered to the same 75 respondents interviewed before the project to assess the impact of our project on the knowledge and attitude of our target communities. The data collected during the pre and post-project questionnaire surveys analyzed separately and latter compared. Mostly descriptive statistics were use to compare the changes in knowledge and attitude score over time for different age/occupational classes. Generalized Linear models (GLMs) were used to identify parameters which could explain any observed variations in knowledge and attitude scores based on the age, village and education and profession. ArcGIS 9.3 was used to analyze spatial data from the area collected by the project team field, rangers on patrol and obtained from the Korup National Park data base.

6.2. Project Activities

Training of project team leader

To prepare the project team for the task ahead, thanks to the CLP, our team leader (**Mr. Orume Robinson**) participated in the CLP conservation Leadership and management training workshop at Calgary University, Alberta, Canada. The enriching training provided the team leader with the necessary skills and capacity to train the rest of the team back home. The 2 weeks training (16 June ó 3 July 2011).



Team Leader receives training in Calgary, Canada.

Project team training (1st & 2nd September)

Mindful of the fact that 2 out of our 6 original project members had left the team for greener pastures, we unanimously decided to train a pool of upto 13 persons from our organization. This was done to avoid running short of trained personnel for our field activities. The training was facilitated by the team leader; Orume Robinson after his capacity building by the CLP in Canada. All post Canada assignments, were completed, 6 CLP t-shirts were distributed to the team. 13 KRCS member team were trained on *project planning, communication, behavioral change* and *team dynamics*. The 2 days training that took place at our KRCS office here in Mundemba was very successful.



Team leader in training team members



Trainees follow a presentation

Contacts with partners

- 5th September, the conservator of Korup national park (Mr. Dongmo Pascal) was contacted to explain again our project objectives and possible areas of cooperation. For the actual funding of ranger's mission allowances to the football games, he recommended that we contact the park's funding partners at the regional level.
- On the 27th of October therefore, a team of 3 persons travelled to the regional capital in Buea to present the project to the funding partners of Korup National Park which is the Programme for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the South West Region (PSMNR-SWR). The project design was appreciated and partners expressed willingness to finance participation of eco-guards in football games. Our draft communication strategy (annex I) in target villages was also presented and accepted.



Presenting the project at regional capital

- 15.10.12, Officials of the ministries of youth and Sports and that of Basic education were also contacted to present our project and seek their approval with the football games and target schools outreach activities respectively. On the same day, we also presented our project to the Ministry of basic education (MINBAS) to seek their support and assistance with the involvement of schools in EE activities as well as help with elaboration of the EE manual. Both government institutions pledged their support and assistance at any time.
- The WSC regional director was also contacted and informed about the start of our activities on the 18th October 2013. We also expressed our request for assistance with acquisition of wildlife documentaries on primates.

Purchase of field/office material

Apart from the above mentioned contacts, the difficult rainy season period that lasted until November 2012, was also used to purchase most of our field equipment and office materials such;

- Workshop boards and card boards, markers, pins etc.
- Audio/visual equipment (1TV,1 video player, 1 power regulator and 1micro-phone)
- Photographic equipment (Video camera and SD card)
- Football games related materials for atleast 4 games (60 jerseys, 8 footballs, 12 whistles, Farming tools, trash-cans for schools, drawing materials for pupils, primate posters etc)
- Additional office supplies (Rents*, paper, copier*) .
- Additional 15 jerseys were latter bought together with 2 footballs, 3 whistles, farming tool and sanitation materials for schools (trash cans and drinking bucket) for EE clubs in early September 2013 before confidence building mission to 3 villages where sensitisation meeting took place without the football games, that same month.

**Using our support funds*

Development and Testing of Pre/Post Knowledge and Attitude Questionnaires

Our questionnaire (annex III) was developed aimed at sampling current knowledge and attitude of our target population. Due to the long distances to our target villages the questionnaire was tested to respondents in a nearby resettled community from Korup park (Ikondo-kondo 1). The testing was done in collaboration with a group of 10 students from University of Dschang (state university) undergoing a field school course around Korup between the 16th to 24th October 2012. The questionnaires were tested to 10 respondents of different ages on the 18th of November and all challenges and comments latter on incorporated in the final questionnaire.



School children welcome University students at Ikondokondo 1 village hall.



Students test questionnaire.

Village Sensitization Meetings

Five villages were sensitized in total on our 'Action For Primates Project'. Letters of notification were sent to the village chiefs and youth presidents of both villages prior to the meeting dates. Each meeting lasted for two days. The aims of these meetings were as follows:

- Introduce the project concepts to the communities.
- Inform communities on the activities of the project and their roles.
- Initiate our conservation messages.
- Obtain a letter of interest inviting eco-guards for the football game, addressed to the park.
- Obtain the preferred name of the football team (most iconic primate for the village)
- Create an Environmental club in the primary school in collaboration with the teachers.
- Administer the pre-project questionnaire in day 2 to a random sample of 15 respondents in each village.

Our precautionary measure here was to avoid rushing with sensitisation meetings in all 10 target villages just to raise expectation when we were not sure about the football games taken place. An average of 2 hours 30 minutes was spent in each meeting that had presentation from our teams and question and answer sessions.



Team ready to start hiking at park entrance to Erat village



Head loading across the Mana Bridge to Erat village



Deserved rest in the jungle.



Village meeting at Erat



Village meetings Presentations



Generator used for some

Data collection from pre and post project questionnaires

Following the sensitization meetings, we administered **questionnaires to atleast 75 persons in 5 villages** including youths, elders, women and school children. The questionnaire (see annex) to captured the level of conservation knowledge in the communities and also attitude towards the park rangers and conservation.



Administering questionnaires

The post project questionnaires were administered after one year, at the end of the project in all five target villages reached. Again 75 questionnaires were administered in all five villages.

Create and functionalize Environmental clubs

After each sensitization meetings the village school was visited for brief discussions with the teaching staff. From discussion with the various schools it became clear that pupils of the senior primary 5 were most appropriate for the clubs. A time table of activities was planned with the teachers while didactic materials were donated to all 5 schools including 10 packets of colour pencils, 2 realms of paper, 50 pencils and Erasers, 5 primate posters. Five EE clubs have been created and are functional.



EE-Club Ekon 1 with head teacher.

Football for primates between rangers and village youths

Following approval of the letter of request from the village and approval by the park heirachy, a date was set for each foot ball game. As of course explained during the sensitization meetings the letter should be signed by the traditional ruler and youth president.

All five notoriously hostile villages sent letters of interest to the park service which will then inform our team to initiate the games. Following the five letters, only two received positive responses from the park resulting in **only two (2) football games being organized at Ekon 1 and Erat villages** as presented in the table below.

Village	Sensitization meeting	Letter of interest from the village	Reply from Park service	Date of football game	Remark
Erat (EkonII)	02/11/12	13/12/2012	26/12/13	10/03/13	
Ekon 1	04/11/12	08/11/2012	03/12/12	08/12/12	
Bera	20/02/2013	21/05/13	None	None	No notification from park even after pressure from the village and hierarchy. Confidence building meeting organized.
Esukutan	22/02/2013	13/05/13	None		
Ikenge	21/03/13	21/04/13	None		

It is worth mentioning that this were the first ever football games organized for a conservation course in the area. The games were officiated by staff of the Ministry of Youth and Sports coming Mundemba. Following each football game was a common meal in the evening involving the rangers and youths. This was followed by award of prizes to the football team, discussions on the wildlife law (with questions and answers) and then a wildlife video on primates.



Football materials before the game



Kick off by village chief and notables



The football games, Live!



Common meal rangers/ youths



Award of 1st prize by village chief.



Watching wildlife video, Ekon 1

Confidence building missions to Ikenge, Esukutan and Bera.

For some three communities (Bera, Esukutan and Ikenge) we had an initial sensitization meeting to introduce the project. Like in all the villages, there was a letter of interest a few weeks later. Unfortunately the park never responded to the village letters for several months. The pressure from the communities and even the regional PSMNR-SWR hierarchy who supported our project did not yield results. In a bid to avoid any form of corruption, in September, after informing the CLP and getting advice from our partners and referees for the CLP project, our team organized a confidence building mission to the three villages concerned as from the 23/08/13 to 03/09/2013. The objectives of the confidence building mission were as follows;

- After raising expectations of the villagers, there was need to inform the village about the fate of the football game to restore trust for our team.
- Sensitise the villagers on the need to support conservation and respect the wildlife law.
- Donate already acquired football and agricultural equipment to the football teams and sanitation equipment to the EE clubs.

The confidence building meetings were a complete success as the villages were happy to see us and listen to us again. We were therefore able to convince the communities that it was not our fault and our project was ending in September. Equipment were donated to the Highland Chimps football club of Esukutan village (15 jerseys, 2 footballs, 2 whistles, 25 matchets, 25 hoes, 5 watering cans, 25 files for matchetes, 10 spades and 5 diggers) same to Highland chimps2 FC of Bera and Lowland Chimps FC of Ikenge with sanitation materials to village school EE clubs.



*Farming tools and school
EE-club sanitation materials*



*Highland Chimps FC of
Esukutan village*



Lowland Chimps FC of Ikenge

Elaboration and production of EE Manual.

Thanks to the excellent collaboration of the local Ministry of Basic Education (MINBAS) we were able to acquire the current school curriculum and assistance in the development of the lessons. Standard pedagogic methods were used to develop the lesson plans for the

development of our **Conservation Education Manual for Senior Primary Schools, An integrated approach**. Considering the limited time, means and expertise of our project, we targeted 3 main subjects out of the 18 that make up the curriculum. Focus was on the following;

- ✓ *ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION (The environment and Man-made hazards, Forest, reserves national parks).*
- ✓ *ENGLISH LANGUAGE (Story telling, Poems and rhymes, Conservation, passages and picture talk)*
- ✓ *NATIONAL CULTURE (Music, Drawing, Drama, Arts and craft)*

50 copies of the manual have been distributed to all 10 target schools (See copy on CLP NING).

Training workshop for target school teachers

In February 2013, a training workshop was organized for 13 teachers of target schools in order to harmonise the pedagogic methods for using the integrated conservation education manual. The interactive workshop was organized by KRCS here in Mundemba with the permission of MINBAS authorities



Teachers during and after the training workshop.

Quiz Competitions for Environmental clubs.

Three months after the training workshop for teachers, it was necessary to test the effective use of the manual. Between the 20th May and 02nd of June, five schools participated in our EE quiz with 51 scripts received from 5 E. clubs. Our team members supervised the quiz in five schools which was aimed at testing artistic skills of the pupils. Scripts were brought to a central point where they were scored by our team assisted by officials of MINBAS using criteria such as colour and beauty, resemblance, signs of EE manual skills transfer and correct naming of species to score on 20. An average score was calculated and three schools emerged winners; Ekon 1 (1st prize) Erat (2nd prize) and Bera (3rd prize).

Award of prizes for Environmental clubs

Following the quiz prizes were presented to the 3 winners as follows;

For the 1st prize winners, we organized a trip to the nearby wildlife centre in Limbe (over 200 km) where 10 pupils were inspired with the first opportunity to watch and enjoy wildlife in captivity. The second prize winners received a guided tour of the 3km nature trail in Korup National park. Both activities took place in the heart of the rainy season (early July) making the trips through the jungle to town very adventurous for the kids and our CLP team.



Crossing the rivers using a life line from the villages.



Pupils at Limbe wildlife center



Visit to Nature trail.

Other prizes for participating in this quiz included 20 t-shirts, 200 books, and wall paintings on school walls for the 1st and 2nd prize winners.



Drill paintings on the wall at Erat primary school.

Rehabilitation of Nature trail

Following non-objection of our request from the CLP team, rehabilitation of the Nature trail involved only clearing of the over grown trail, cross cutting of windfalls and tagging of important sites with ribbon. This change of plan was requested since that park service had secured funding for rehabilitation of tourist and research infrastructure in 2012 which amongst other things was going to be used in rehabilitating the trail and production of the trail guide. The clearing and

cross cutting was therefore a quick solution to enable our visit with the E. club. Trail clearing took place between the 19-25th February 2013 by hired service providers.



Trail clearing exercise



Cross cutting windfalls on trail

Production and distribution of quarterly newsletter

1800 copies of our SOMBO (Drill) newsletters have been produced and distributed to all 32 villages in and around the park. Three issues have been produced in December 2012, April 2013 and August 2013. The last issue is expected by end of December 2013. The newsletter has been much appreciated and supported by our local partners such as WSC and PSMNR-SWR. The 4 page newsletter covered a wide range of issues including news and progress on our CLP project, news around the park, plans from the park and information on the wildlife law. The editorial team comprised of mainly our CLP project team with coaching from WSC.

6.3. Outputs/Achievements

- ***Capacity building***

The project team leader and 12 members of our organization received training in leadership, team building, communication and project management. The skills acquired from these trainings have been very instrumental in the implementation of the project and the long term project and institutional management. More so, 13 teachers from 5 target schools were trained in use of our EE manual which improved their ability to integrate EE in the teaching of pupils.

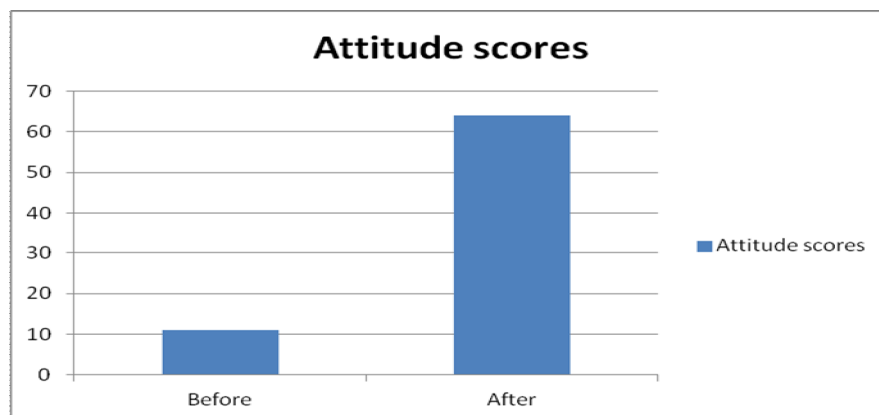
- ***Increased conservation knowledge and change of attitude in target communities***

More than 2000 villagers (including men and women of all ages) attended our sensitization meetings in 5 target communities reached. The contents of the sensitizations meetings, 5 wildlife video shows in 5 communities, the exchange of ideas with park rangers on conservation and the wildlife law during 2 evening camps following the football games in 2 villages and about 1800 copies of our quarterly newsletter distributed to target villages have gone a long way to increase knowledge of villagers in conservation and the wildlife law. On the other hand 5 EE clubs have

been created with about 53 pupils participating in clubs activities including the use of 10 wildlife posters and 2 wall paintings donated to target school, 1 quiz competition, 1 nature walk, 1 visit to the wildlife centre in Limbe with assorted prizes awarded to kids. 50 copies of our EE manual have also been used in 10 target schools.

Our 150 pre and post-project knowledge and attitude questionnaire administered in 5 villages showed the following results;

- ✓ 83% of respondents said they needed more information about the Korup National Park in their communities compared to 21% after the project. (n=75).
- ✓ 56% respondent thought populations of flagship species like chimpanzee and drills, were decreasing as the number of animals seen and killed by hunters and distances covered in hunting as the only justifications used but not from data provided by the park service. Meanwhile 70% thought the same during the post project questionnaires.
- ✓ Less than 10% of respondents knew that the red colobus was critically endangered and partially endemic to the Korup Region before the project while the more than 60% respondents had this knowledge after the project.
- ✓ More than 60% respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed that the Korup park could bring development to the good of the communities compared to 32% after the project.
- ✓ There was no correlation between the knowledge and attitude scores ($r = 0.022$) from respondents before the project which was very different after the project ($r = 0.89$). However it was surprising that age ($F_{2, 75}=1.372$; $p= 0.2617$) profession ($F_{2, 75}=0.9034$; $p= 0.4107$) or level of education ($F_{2, 75}=2.137$; $p= 0.1271$) were not good predictors of attitude towards conservation in the communities before and after the project.
- ✓ There was a significant difference in the knowledge and attitude scores from respondents before and after the project ($df_{2, 75}=2.368$; $p= 0.02$). The average attitude scores achieved are as presented in the bar chart below;



This apparent change of attitude has been very important in generating support for conservation effort as well accepting park rangers in the villages with reports of illegal activities from target communities.

- ***Increased trust/acceptance of park rangers and park activities from target villages.***

Coupled to the impact from our sensitization meetings, the organization of 2 football for primates games with materials donated in two villages plus the post match common dialogue and meals between more than 25 rangers and more than 50 youths from target villages had a significant effect in building trust for the rangers.

- ✓ 54% of respondents in target villages had a negative to very negative attitude towards eco-guards coming to their villages before the project compared to only 8% post project.
- ✓ 84% and 96% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that there was need for communities to have a close relation with eco-guards in the pre and post project questionnaires respectively. Still echoing the need for continuous collaboration.

Thanks to the increased levels of trust no conflict was recorded in any of the target villages so far. Instead based on reports from park rangers, there is increased presence and patrol activities around these previously abandoned target villages (see annex ix). Patrols had been completely absent in forests near 5 village (Eratm Akpasang, Ekon 1, Esukutan and Ikenge) but thanks to our activities patrols have returned to 80% of these areas. This presence of park rangers is hopefully going to have a positive impact of reducing illegal hunting of our target species though the project did not measure this aspect.

- ***High level of trust and recognition of KRCS as a conservation partner***

Our activities in the villages and schools and prizes/materials donated to village youths and schools were highly appreciated. On the other hand our networking and cooperation with all stakeholders and partners has increased the level of trust and recognition and improved our chances for better interventions in the areas around the Korup National Park. We received funding and/or material support from the PSMNR-SWR, WCS, Korup Park service and most importantly free food donation from village women. For instance up to 90% of respondents said YES when asked if they were willing to learn more about primates. The preferred educational channel was wildlife video documentaries (74%) before the project and 97% after the project. We also received five letters of recognition and appreciation from target villages reached (see annex 1).

- ***Promotion of farming as an alternative to hunting***

Winners of football games received farming equipment and prizes amounting to 450,000 FCFA. These prizes were highly appreciated and are used for farming by the youths. We hope that more income from farming activities should reduce the dependence of village youths (most active hunters) on hunting.

7. Major Challenges and adapted solutions

7.1 *Administrative bottlenecks*

Lack of cooperation from the park service was foreseen as our killer assumption in the project conception. There was a change in leadership of the park management in the early stages of our project. This had very negative impact on the progress of our project as the new park boss became uncooperative for obvious reasons. We employed diplomatic means with a visit by some village chiefs as well as pressure from the park's hierarchy but all attempts seemed futile. Since our organization is determined to stay away from any form of corruption, we unanimously decided to halt the football games that required the active participation of the park rangers and embarked on restoring trust, building confidence of our team and passing across our conservation messages in the rest of our target villages following a non-objection from the CLP team.

7.2 *Our CLP project team*

Two (2) members of our 6-man CLP team had become very irregular all through the course of the project in search for greener pastures. As a proactive measure more members from our organization were involved in the post-Canada team training and latter on involved in the field activities. Nine additional interested members were trained to make up a large pool of 13 persons to safeguard against future departures. This required that we also involve more members in initial field activities to build capacity and harmonize methods in the enlarge team. The team members who departed include;

1. Mr. Besinga Loius and
2. Miss Nakonji Lydia.

The rest of the enlarged team members included;

1. Mr. Orume Robinson-----Team leader
2. Ms. Edibe Pamela
3. Mr. Moleka Alexander
4. Mr. Ekpo Peter-----Received a CLP alumni grant in the course of the project.

Thanks to non-objection from CLP team, the additional team members have been very instrumental in the project activities and included;

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 5. Mr. Mosaki Emmanuel | 10. Mr. Nkwai Bodie |
| 6. HRH. Chief Inyang Zachary | 11. Mr. Arong Cletus |
| 7. Mr. Betobe Nelson | 12. Mr. Inyang Ambrose |
| 8. Mr. Eni Edward | 13. Mr. Nkwai Moses |
| 9. Mr. Motale Trevor | |

7.3 Bank to Cash transactions

There is no bank in Mundemba where we are based. Thanks to the CLP award, we now have a group account at ECOBANK in Kumba. Kumba is atleast one (1) travelling day from Mundemba. Three of us (signatories) needed to travel to Kumba for each bank transaction. This resulted in extra unbudgeted cost in terms of accommodation, feeding and transport. We therefore decided to limit our trip to the bank to just 3 and opened up a smaller -petit cashøaccount at a commercial finance house in Mundemba (Express Union).

7.4 Compatible with Korup Park service interventions

The Korup National Park had received a 150,000\$US grant to rehabilitate tourist and research infrastructure in 2013/2014. The nature trail shall be part of the rehabilitation including production of a nature trail guide. To avoid duplication of resources therefore, we limited our nature trail rehabilitation to path clearing and cross cutting of windfalls to get the trail usable by pupils during the EE club visit. With regards to the above mentioned we therefore created new prizes for the environmental clubs to include the wall paintings.

7.5 Prolonged rainy season related constraints

The rains were very heavy and prolonged 2012 extending upto early November. As a result, all the earth roads around our area had been in very bad condition making movement difficult and expensive. The rivers had also been flooded making access to our target villages difficult and delaying the start of our project until early November. The effects of the prolonged rains have been as follows;

- Serious delay in our field operations only starting in November 2012. The reason why we have not been able to finalize our post project knowledge and attitude surveys.
- Thanks to non-objection from the CLP team we are only able to submit our preliminary report this December.
- The number of windfalls on the nature trail had almost doubled from 47, our last counts when we preparing the proposal to 71 thereby increasing the cost of the cross cutting with an engine powered saw.
- Reduction in the number and frequency of some field activities in target villages.

7.6 Unexpected High Prices of Commodities

We experienced an increase in the prices of goods and services in the course of our project higher than our proposal budget. This was unavoidable but we could not suspend many planned activities. Instead we pre-financed some activities from own funds.

8. **Conclusion and recommendation.**

It is worth mentioning that our Action for Primates Conservation Project was a success. Our project especially the idea of building relationships between park rangers and previously hostile villagers using Football for Primate games was very much supported by the park service, its partners and target communities alike. Other activities such as our school outreach, visit to the wildlife centre, quarterly newsletters and integrated EE manuals also received much support from the Ministry of Basic Education and other partners.

The Football for Primates innovation was very much welcome in all target villages and acted as an effective tool for reducing existing conflicts between rangers and villagers. Eco-guards now visit our target communities without any problems. Instead many villages are requesting such football games. There is an increase in anti-poaching patrol coverage. Our EE manual is being used in our target schools. The primate wall paintings in some target schools shall remain a much appreciated and unprecedented legacy. Apart from the exposure and recognition gained in our target communities and region, most of our members also gained much skills and experience through project activities.

Delays in starting our field activities, coupled with administrative bottlenecks greatly affected our level of implementation and could not allow a 100% level of success. Nevertheless, though our funds were not also unlimited we acquired all required project equipment and used some funds to cover expenses not originally budgeted (eg. Bank trips, field allowances of KRCS volunteers, production wall paintings etc.). Financially speaking about 95% (14274 US dollars) of requested project funds from CLP (15000 US dollars) have been used in project related activities. Unfortunately 5% of requested funds could not be used since a few activities were not implemented. Funding from other sources (Korup National Park service and KRCS) amounted to 2300 US dollars instead of 4100 as in project proposal due to same reason as above.

Based on our lessons learnt, it may still be realistic to build trust and improve relations with park staff (rangers) without their active involvement. Our wildlife documentaries also attracted large crowds in the communities resulting in overcrowding. The 24 inch TV sets were not adequate enough. A projector would make much difference in the satisfaction of our target audiences.

It was already clear from our pre-project knowledge and attitude questionnaires that neither age, educational level nor profession of the villagers could be used to predict their attitude scores towards rangers and/or conservation. This is an indication that the high level of negative attitude is widespread and resulting from other causes such as lack of trust, competition for resources use

rights or ignorance of the value of the forest and locally endemic wildlife, etc. This is eloquent testimony of the need to intensify conservation education, with emphases on the wildlife law and official roles of park rangers and communities in park protection. The need to build the capacity of locals to become involved in park activities such as park protection, tourism and research was also identified as a priority benefit sharing mechanism as most of our respondents could not understand the contribution of the park in development of their communities. There is even a more urgent need to continue with more intensive conservation education activities for young children in more schools in the area to ensure long term community support for conservation effort around the park.

ANNEX I



Ekon I Traditional Ruling Authority

Ekon I Korup

Mundemba-Ndian.

29th July 2013

THE CO-ORDINATOR KRCS MUNDEMBA

LETTER OF APPRECIATION AND COLLABORATION

We the people of Ekon I are grateful for your choice of our village as a pilot village for Your CLP sponsored Action for Primate Conservation project.

We wish to acknowledge with humility your generous donations to our village in the following domains, Agric tools, football equipment, creation and running of school Environmental club, provision of educational materials, visit to Limbe Wildlife Centre, KNP nature trail and KRCS as KNP Head Office, watching of wild life movies, donation to our trail cleaning project and above dismantling the conflict situation that existed between our people and The KNP Eco-guards.

All these which came within a short period of nine months, had given our people more information and education on conservation of our ecosystem and most especially the conservation of primates. This is thanks the football for primate game in Ekon I on the 8th of December 2012.

Apart from giving us satisfaction that conservation could be beneficial to the material development of our village, we now have a different look towards nature in general and monkeys in particular due to the stories our pupils who went to the Limbe Wildlife Centre tell us everyday and the financial and material benefit we got from your kind support.

Our council is already deliberating on local measures to adopt so as too conserve our rare primate species and other wildlife to attract greater benefit from our forest. We are also concluding arrangements at the level of our village to contact you and your partners to help us transform our old village site known to hold many mangabays, outside the KNP as an eco-tourism site in our village.

We will not hesitate to collaborate by working with the KNP Eco-guards to support your vision of conserving the KNP for our future.

Accept once more our utmost appreciations.

Mr. Iyar Stephen Njong

(Vice Chairman)



Mr. Obri Marcel

(Youth President)

Bukutan Traditional Council,
Toko Sub Division,
South west Region,
27/06/2018.

The,
N.G.O. (K.R.C.S.)
Mandimba
Nkhan Division.

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

With reference to the recent farm equipments and football jery sent to us here, we wish to thank you for the effort done.

We are also thanking for the activities you put in this our area and wish to collaborate with you for this activities.

While wishing to join you for a football encounter, we remain your collaborators

Bukutan Traditional Council

Sign



Abos Julius Jorhi President



BERA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL
MUNDEMBBA-NDIAN
20th SEPTEMBER, 2013.

THE CO-ORDINATOR,
KRCS

A LETTER OF COMMITMENT

We the Bera community acknowledge the activities of the Korup Rainforest Conservation Society (KRCS) under the Conservation Leadership Programme (CLP) in our community. These activities have improved our cordial working relationship with the Park services more especially the Ecoguards who were looked up on as our enemies. We remain committed to your activities and promise to be law abiding to your areas of interest in particular and those of the Korup National Park in general. We wish this lofty NGO to continue its activities in our community.



Mekava Andreas

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mekava Andreas', written over a horizontal line.



IKENGE BAKOKO VILLAGE
KORUP NATIONAL PARK
TOKO MUNICIPALITY
NDIAM DIVISION
28th August 2013

To
K.R.C.S
MUNDENBA
NDIAM DIVISION
SOUTH WEST REGION

Sir We the above mentioned Village in the Korup National park, have the honor most respectfully to forward this letter of appreciation into your office.

We are really greatfull with the K.R.C.S for their one year contract project, with reasons that they have sensitised us on sustainable management of wildlife protection in the Korup National park.

We are indeed grateful and happy with your authorities you have been sending for your sensitisation for the protection of wildlife especially monkeys in the Korup National park. We therefore salute their courage for making it to this our enclaved village in the Korup National park.

Sir, we therefore Crave your Indulgence to continue this programme not again for one year but for five years so that it may bring us more closer than the previous years with echo guards of Korup National park. We really appreciate your gifts to us, which have gone a long way to indicate love and infirmacy with the K, R, C, S.

Sir, we will be grateful if our request of Continuation with K, R, C, S been extended.

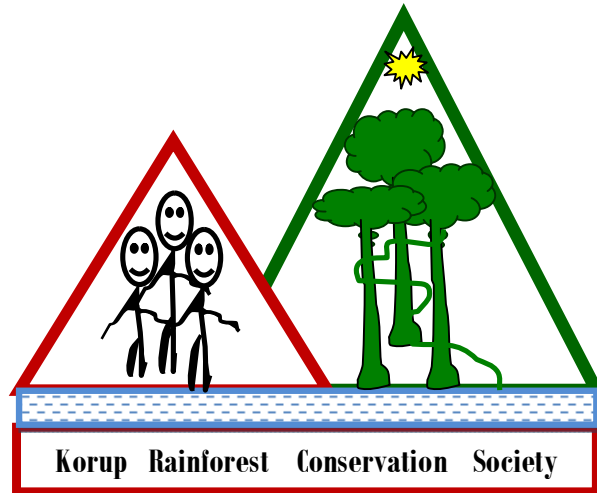
Long live K.R.C.S.

1) 1, IKENGE BAKOKO.

Sign Chief Councilor

D. M. [Signature]





Communication Strategy during village Sensitisation Meetings and Evenings after football games. (*Language; Pidgin*)

'Action for Primates Conservation Project' In Korup National Park.

Supported by:



Contacts

C/O P. O. Box 36, Mundemba,
Korup National Park
S W R, Cameroon.

Reg. No. 04/G40/606/AR/BASC/SP

Email: krcs4all@yahoo.com

Tel: 33777520, 75195715, 77109175, 79 46 09 81

Part 1: Agenda of meetings to be proposed.

- Word of prayer.
- Introduction of participants
- Word of welcome from the village representative.
- Word of thanks from KRCS coordinator
- Presentation of meeting objectives.
- Presentation 1: *About KRCS and what we stand for.*
- Questions and answers.

- Presentation 2: *Action for primates conservation project (AFP); Why and what is involved. What next after this sensitization meeting?*
- Question and answers.
- Administration of questionnaires.
- Closing remarks and refreshment.

Part 2: Meeting Objectives

- Ensure that villagers understand the role of KRCS in supporting conservation/development efforts in the Korup area.
- Ensure that villagers understand the aims, activities and all steps involved in our Action for Primate Conservation project.
- Create awareness on the importance of Korup National Park to present and future generations around Korup.
- Villagers, especially the youths understand their roles, responsibilities and benefits in the AFP project.
- Obtain a letter of commitment and interest in a football for primates match with eco-guards addressed to the park service.
- Prepare the minds of respondents to obtain data on current levels of knowledge and attitude towards conservation using our questionnaire.

Part 3: Presentations

1. About KRCS and what we stand for.

- KRCS is a **Non-profit group of local persons committed to supporting the conservation efforts of the Korup National Park** in order to ensure the integrity of the rich biodiversity and participation of local people in park management activities as a way of creating a sense of ownership of the park as our natural heritage.
- KRCS was created in 2009 (Three (3) years old).

Why KRCS?

Following the Sensitisation and conflict management meeting of November 2009, in Mundemba, the following problems were identified;

- That local persons around Korup do not take part in park management activities.
- That there is a lack of information flow between the park and local communities.
- That there is no mechanism that brings benefits for local people from their conservation efforts or when they preserve their forest resources.
- That we local people do not have some of the skills needed to participate in some park management activities.

Considering the above therefore, KRCS was borne to bridge these gaps with the following aims:

- Ensure that local people participate in park management activities by providing appropriate training to members so as to create a sense of ownership.
- Sensitise local communities on conservation efforts in the area so as to bridge the communication gap between local people and the park service.
- Promote green development projects for livelihood improvement in the area.

Our relationship with Korup National Park service

- The park is well informed of all our activities.
- We have a very good relationship with the korup park service and its partners (WWF and GIZ).
- We are aware of all the conservation/development activities of the Programme for Sustainable Management of Natural resources for the Southwest region (PSMNR-SWR) which is supporting the Korup Park to preserve the rich biodiversity of our area and contribute to our livelihood improvement.

- We know that the second phase of the PSMNR-SWR shall run upto 2016.
- We are also aware that the second phase of PSMNR involves signing of a conservation development agreement (CDA) between the park service and each target village.
- We strongly support the activities of the PSMNR-SWR in all our villages and therefore encourage and call on all of us in and out of the park to collaborate in all PSMNR-SRW activities and not hesitate in signing the CDA.
- The CDA may seem long because of rainy seasonal difficulties but don't give up because it is the gateway to any meaningful partnership with the park that will allow us to participate fully in many park activities and benefit from the incentive i.e.
 - Cash** for daily paid labour,
 - Conservation credits** for community contribution to micro-projects,
 - Conservation bonus** for your support and participation in conservation activities calculated and paid on a yearly basis to a village for an identified project.
- KRCS activities shall always remain complementary to those of the PSMNR-SWR which is now supporting the Korup National Park.
- When the PSMNR shall end in 2016, the Korup Park shall continue to exist and it shall be the continuous responsibility of all of us from all villages in and out of the park to work together with the Korup National Park service to preserve the rich biodiversity and resources of Korup for our beloved children.

What have we achieved since 2009?

- More than 30 registered members mostly from villages in and around the park. Members include: traditional rulers, park guides, young graduates, students, cluster facilitators, teachers and other persons interested in the integrity of the Korup Park.
- About 6 honorary members; Nationals and/or Foreigners who have shown interest or contributed significantly in the conservation efforts in the Korup area.
- We have been carrying out sensitization and help minimize the impacts of human/wildlife conflicts.
- Our members have participated in research activities getting training from the field.
- We now have office space in Mundemba town donated by the Korup Park as a sign of support and recognition to local people's conservation effort.
- We have conducted training of members in conservation education project planning
- We are also about to get training in order to participate in the activities of the PSMNR-SWR
- We recently received the 2012 conservation leadership award to carry to Action for Primates Conservation project in the Korup area.

Part 4: 'Our Action for Primates Conservation Project' (AFP)

AFP is a conservation education project aimed at

- Creating awareness on the importance of primates in conservation of Korup National park.
- Bridging the communication gap by uniting people in our target villages together with park staff especially eco-guards for a common purpose of protecting our korup forest.
- Encouraging farming as an alternative to hunting amongst the youths in our target villages.

With the support for the Conservation Leadership Programme (CLP), this project shall run for 1 year as from September 2012 to September 2013.

Why Primates?

- *Primates are very important in conservation because they are closely related to and look like us humans.*

- *Primates (Red colobus, chimpanzees and drills) attract a lot of tourists (and researchers) to areas where they exist in large populations thereby generating tourism/research related jobs and revenue.*
- *Korup is a very important site for primate conservation in the world with upto 14 species, some of which exist only in Korup National Park and nowhere else in the world.*
- *Primates of Korup are becoming difficult to find and may become even more difficult for our beloved children.*
- *Primates are also important for the continuity of wild fruits in the forest.*

Steps and activities in the AFP

1. **Selection of 10 target villages** out of 32 villages in and around Korup (*since this is just a pilot phase we are starting with just few villages*)
2. **Sensitisation meeting in villages** (*to inform villagers about the project*)
3. **Administration of survey questionnaire** (*to measure levels of conservation knowledge and attitudes before the project; 15 persons shall be selected from your village randomly; school children, active youths and adults. Another 15 persons shall be interviewed after the project*)

Football Games

4. **Letter of interest from the village** (*Signed by the chief and youths president*) clearly stating their willingness to participate in AFP activities and especially the football game with eco-guards at a proposed date).
5. **Creation of village/tribal football teams** in each target village (made up of youths from the target village supported by those from neighboring villages of same tribe)
6. **A football game shall be organized** between the tribal youths team and KNP Eco-guards in each of the target villages for one day. (*winners of the one off match shall receive a cash prize of Fifty (50,000) thousand francs and farming equipment worth 50,000FCFA. Runners up shall receive a cash prize of 50000FCFA.*)

Note If either of the prizes is won by the eco-guards they shall donate it to the youths and school environmental club of the match venue as follows; 50% of the cash for trash cans in the target village school and community and 50% for additional farming equipment for the youths.

- Football equipment (15 Jerseys, 2 footballs) and prizes shall be bought and provided to each village football team by the KRCS.
 - Match officials shall be arranged in collaboration with the Ministry of youths and sports.
 - Food support shall be provided only on the morning; breakfast for the two teams (15000 ~30\$us) and a common dinner in the evening of the day of the foot ball game (35,000 ~70\$us)
7. **A common meal** (dinner) shall be organized in the evening after the football game for all participants in the football event. After the meal there shall be a wildlife video documentary and free will interactive discussion between eco-guards and village youths.
 - All audio visual equipment shall be provided by the KRCS.
 - Discussions between rangers and village youths shall centre on user rights in line with the forestry and wildlife law.

In the schools

8. **Creation of Environmental clubs** in primary schools in target villages (to create awareness in and encourage conservation activism in young children)
9. **Elaboration and promotion of use of a conservation education (EE) manual** in target schools together with Ministry of basic education (*to integrate EE in curriculum and prepare school children in AFP EE activities*)
10. **EE quizzes** shall be organized between school environmental clubs, with assistant of school teachers.

11. Clearing/tagging of the parks nature trail in preparation pupils guided visits
12. **Nature visit;** School pupil (overall winners) of the quiz shall be taken to the Limbe wildlife centre to see and appreciate wildlife in captivity, while the second shall be taken for a guided visit to the Korup National park nature trail.

Guide to Discussions topics between Eco-guards/villagers after common meal

1. Key Points on Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) User Rights

- The politics of forestry law emphasizes participatory forest management.
- The local populations as principal users are the most important actors in this participatory management.
- The local population has the local user rights to collect NTFPs around their forest in a sustainable way (except protected species) but not persons from other villages or countries.
- The law provides that you cannot transport NTFPs to any destination even for personal use without a permit BUT around Korup a limit of 20KG is allowed by all foresters to transport but be careful if you are going out of Mundemba.
- The transport permit cost 10F/KG of NTFP transported.
- You do not need any tax to collect NTFPs as an indigen of a village due to your user rights and for use in the village.
- If you sell NTFPs in a local market you should pay the council tax.
- Special permits are needed for exportation of NTFPs (Category A óD ranging from 20,000F to 100000FCFA).
- The PSMNR-SWR is planning to help villages collect NTFPs from the village forest and organise the sales by identifying somebody with a permit to buy NTFPs from a group of villages at a good price.

2. Key points on traditional wildlife hunting

- The law is voted by our parliamentarians that we vote for.
- The forestry law gives the right for traditional hunting by local populations using local natural tools.
- The local population still has the user rights for collection of wildlife only for their consumption and NOT for commercial purpose.
- Same law prohibits hunting of any sort in a National Park BUT the Korup eco-guards can permit traditional hunting of less protected species a hunted around village forest for food only or as remedial measure for crop raiding animals (rodents).
- Local people didnot need any permit to carry out traditional hunting.
- Korup eco-gaurds cannot sieze any gun from any Cameroonian who has permit to on a gun from the DO,s office.
- Korup eco-gaurds have no right to sieze any bush meat made of less protected species hunted around the village forest for local consumption.

- Transportation of bushmeat is not allowed by the law even for local people with user rights.
- Transportation and even commercial sales of any quantity of bushmeat can be done with a permit from the divisional delegation MINFOF.
- Totally protected species are prohibited from hunting or use of any kind (food or sales) from village forest or the park BUT problem animals can be authorized y the minister of forestry and wildlife.

Examples of Protected species; Class A&B;

- Elephant, Chimpanzee, Buffalo, Drills, Monkeys, Bush pig, short snotted crocodile, crocodile, python, parrots, Gorrila, Potto, Galago, Yellow backed duiker, Hippotamus, Water chevrotain, Yellow casked Hornbill, water tortoise, Chameleon , Bush pussy, Cobra, black mamba, pangolin, etc all explained in the local dialect.

Less protected species: Class C

- Cane rats, giant poched rat, blue duiker, porcupine, mongoose etc.

3. Questions and Answer session

ANNEX III

Sample attendance list for village sensitization meetings.

Village EKON ONE Date 04/11/2012 Venue TOWN HALL

ATTENDANCE LIST

No	Name	Position	Signature/Contact
01	Chief Inyang 2 Ekp	Chief/KRCS	<i>[Signature]</i> 76551974
2	Ekp Peter	KRCS	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Nkwai Bodie	KRCS	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Inyang Ambrose	KRCS	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	EKOLE NELSON	KRCS	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Onime Robinson	KRCS	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Mesaki Emmanuel M.	KRCS	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Obiri Marcel	President Youth group	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	EKPOLI JARIE	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	ANOT ROSE	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	ENPE RAPHAEL	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	ENO EDWARD KUNDU	KRCS Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	EKPOLI SAMSON	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Obiri Anthony	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Aberu Joseph	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>

01	Orum Moses	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
02	Obiri Stephen	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
03	Inyang Magrate	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
04	Osere Jasper	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
05	Orang Ekpe	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	EKPOLI SYLVESTER	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
07	EKPO JOHN	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
08	EKPO JERRY	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
09	Abasiy Anthony	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	ASHONS JAMES	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Aghor Napoleon	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Orasie Elvis	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Inyang Peter	Hon ERON I	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Ndifo Moses	Member group	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	EKPOLI MARY	Member "	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Obiri Cyprian	Member "	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Inyang Raphael	Member "	<i>[Signature]</i>



ANNEX V

Sample letter of confirmation of football game from Korup Park

REPUBLIC DU CAMEROUN

Paix - Travail - Patrie

MINISTRE DES FORETS ET DE LA
EAU

DELEGATION REGIONALE DU
SUD OUEST

PARC NATIONAL DE KORUP



Our Ref: *ES*/MINFOF/RDFOF/KNP

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace - Work - Fatherland

MINISTRY OF FORESTRY AND
WILDLIFE

REGIONAL DELEGATION FOR THE
SOUTH WEST

KORUP NATIONAL PARK

Mundemba le/the 03 DEC 2012

The Conservator

To
The Chief and Population
Ekon 1 village

Subject: Confirmation of Football Game

Following your letter dated 8th November 2012, I am writing to confirm that the football game can take place on the 8th of December like you proposed.

Like you mentioned in your letter, the Park service is willing to partner with your village to ensure effective collaboration in park management. This is why we have agreed to deploy eco-guards to your village for the football game as you requested. This is a brilliant idea on your part and we are calling on you to continue with such positive initiatives to strengthen our partnership and safeguard the rich biodiversity of the Korup National Park.

While counting on your assurances of a peaceful and hitch free football event in your village, we wish you the best of luck in this event.

Accept our sincere regards,


The Conservator

Armandy Ferdinand Latch
Forestry Engineer

CC:

- Divisional Officer, Mundemba sub division
- KRCS, Mundemba
- File

ANNEX VI

Attendance list for confidence building meetings

KORUP RAINFOREST CONSERVATION SOCIETY
(K/RCS)
Action for primates project: Congregation Building Meeting

Village: Bukuru Date: 26/08/2018 Venue: Bukuru

ATTENDANCE LIST

No	Name	Position	Signature/Contact
1	Altek Edward O.	chief council	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Obini Isma Ebie		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Oloke Kennedy	Youth Secret	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Agbor Steven		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Agbor Christina		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Agbor belta		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Agbor maralina		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Beringa James		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Bakeri Jacob		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	moki Sampson		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Peter Effim		<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Agbor Sampson		<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Agbor Julius	Youth Preside	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Nkongho denis	past advise	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Asitu Samuel	P.C chairman	<i>[Signature]</i>

18	Agbor Solwa		<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Agbor Rachel		<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Awob hana		<i>[Signature]</i>
21	monakey Ezena		<i>[Signature]</i>
22	mofka Prodeancia		<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Nkongho Ismette		<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Nwese lusi		<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Nwese Sampson		<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Agbor francis N		<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Ngoz Agbor Valentine		<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Effim Roland		<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Awob charles		<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Asiik olivine		<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Batem Dural		<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Agbor Victor		<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Nwese willa		<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Ntui cyprisa		<i>[Signature]</i>

36	Ntui derick		<i>[Signature]</i>
37	Ntui zris		<i>[Signature]</i>
38	Awob walbers	village messange	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	Agbor rollias		<i>[Signature]</i>
40	moki stamalley		<i>[Signature]</i>
41	Beringa stephen		<i>[Signature]</i>
42	John moker		<i>[Signature]</i>
43	Obini lamma		<i>[Signature]</i>
44	NJube victorine		<i>[Signature]</i>
45	NJube mabel		<i>[Signature]</i>
46	moki emillia		<i>[Signature]</i>
47	Ernestine Konge		<i>[Signature]</i>
48	Agbor Natuna		<i>[Signature]</i>
49	Bakeri Sampson		<i>[Signature]</i>
50	Bakeri Jully		<i>[Signature]</i>
51	hanna zbaP		<i>[Signature]</i>
52	Nwese Aginess		<i>[Signature]</i>

53	Agbor Paul	Revving chair	<i>[Signature]</i>
54	Awob Nelson		<i>[Signature]</i>
55	Ojong moses		<i>[Signature]</i>
56	Awob Isaac		<i>[Signature]</i>
57	Agbor Victor		<i>[Signature]</i>
58	Ekpor Victor		<i>[Signature]</i>
59	Nwese Ophelia		<i>[Signature]</i>
60	Asitu beautrics		<i>[Signature]</i>
61	Bakeri emillia		<i>[Signature]</i>
62	Effim florence		<i>[Signature]</i>

ANNEX VII

CLP-Action for Primates Conservation Project in KNP

Pre-project Knowledge and Attitude Questionnaire

Introduction:

Korup Rainforest conservation society (K.R.C.S) is a non-profit making group of local people Committed to ensuring the integrity of Korup National Park and surrounding environment as their natural heritage.

The aim of this interview is to find out your impression of the existence of the Park and park rangers who are employed to carry out law enforcement in your area so as to safeguard the flora and fauna especially the endangered primates in the park. Your sincere and honest responses to our questions shall highly appreciate.

Section 1.

Date of interview:

Time of interview:

Name of principal interviewer:

Name of village:

Section 2: Questions on knowledge of primates

Have a look at these pictures of six primates species:

1. Please can you identify the animal in picture 1?
2. Where have you seen the animal (picture 1)?
3. Can you identify the animal in picture 2?
4. Where have seen the animal in picture 2?
5. Can you identify the animal in picture three?
6. Where have you seen the animal in picture 3?
7. Can you identify the animal in picture 4?
8. Where have seen the animal in picture 4?
9. Can you identify the animal in picture 5?
10. Where have you seen the animal in picture 5?
11. Can you identify the animal in picture 6?
12. Where have you seen the animal in picture 6?
13. From the pictures above, which animal is found only in korup national park, Cameroon?
14. Please do you know any two reasons why it is important to conserve wild animals in Korup National Park?
15. Why are primates said to be closely related to humans more than other animals?
16. We need more information about Korup National park in our community.

Agree	Neutral	Disagree

Section Three: Questions on attitude

These primates should not be hunted in Korup National Park

	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
16) Drills			
17) Chimpanzee			
18) Red Columbus			
19 Red cap mangabe			
20) Red tail monkey			

21. We need to fully respect the rules and regulations protecting wild animals in Korup National Park.

Agree	Neutral	Disagree

22. We are satisfied with the law enforcement job of eco-guards in Korup National Park

Agree	Neutral	Disagree

23. The existence of Korup national Park is important for our development

Agree	Neutral	Disagree

24. What is you impression about eco ó guards coming to your village?

Negative	Neutral	Positive

25. What is your impression about eco-guards arresting a poacher in your village?

Negative	Neutral	Positive

26. What is your impression whenever a chimpanzee killed in your village

27. We need to have a close relationship with eco-guards in our communities.

Agree	Neutral	Disagree

28. Elephants and Buffalos should only live in some parts of Korup National Park.

Agree	Neutral	Disagree

29. Do you think the population of the animals below is changing or the same?

		Increasing	Decreasing	The same	
29.	Chimpanzee				
30.	Drill(sumbo)				

31. Would you like to learn more about primates?

Yes	No

32. If Yes, how? Tick the available option:

- Through video
- News letters
- Radio
- Nature walks

Section Four: identification of respondent.

33. How old are you?

34. What is your occupation? Tick the available options:

- Farmer
- Hunter
- Fishing
- House wife
- NTFP collector
- Pensioner
- Tourist guard
- Traditional ruler
- Business man
- Others (specify)

35. What educational level have you completed?

- Primary
- Secondary
- University
- None
- Others (specify)

Thank you so much for your Cooperation

ANNEX VIII

Sample drawing from E. club kids from arts competition



Scoring Criteria

A = Resemblance

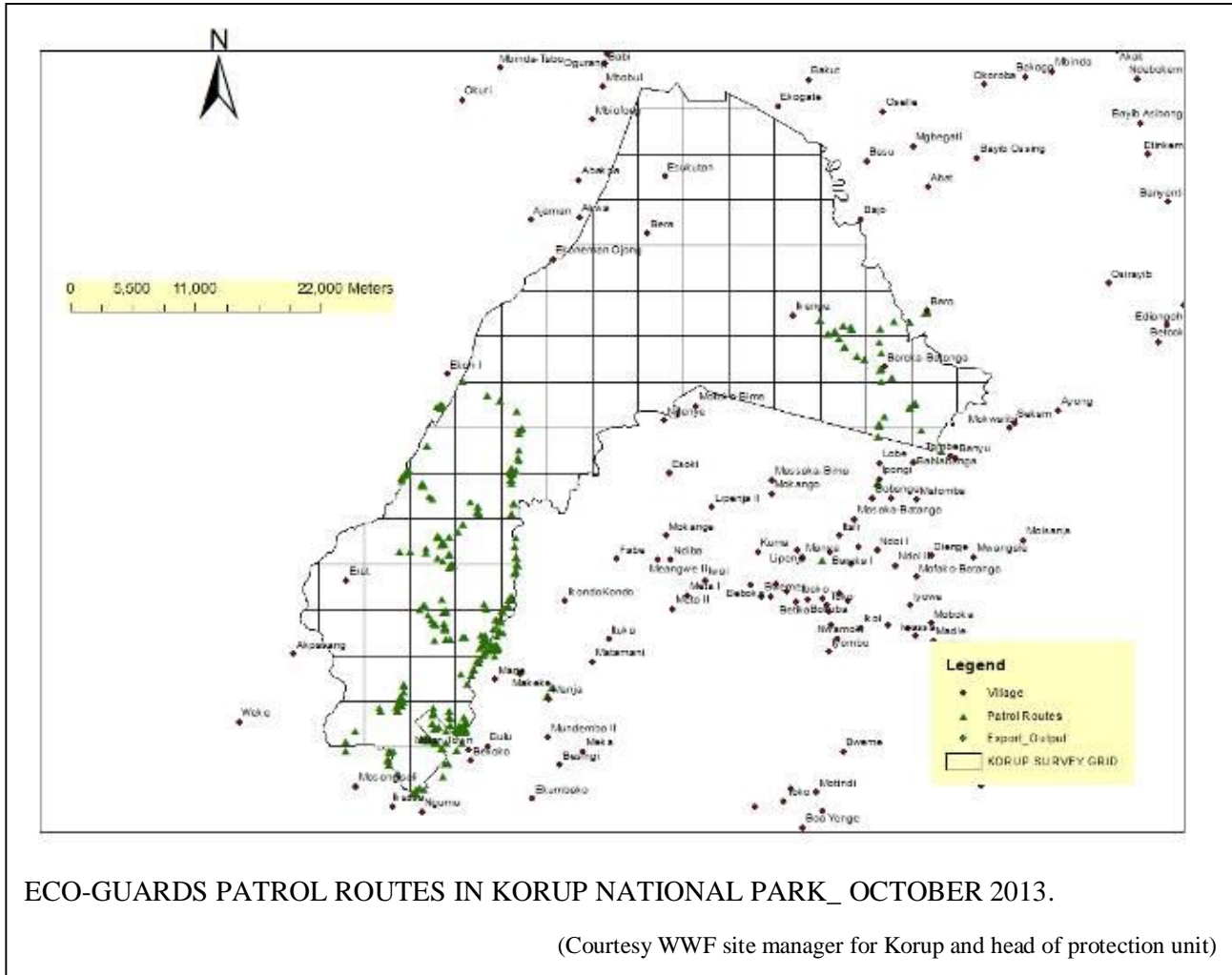
B = Colouring

C = Beauty and aesthetics

D = Clarity

E = Evidence of skills transfer from our EE manual.

**Map of Korup National Park, showing evidence of patrols around
previously abandoned target villages
(Ekon 1, Erat, Ikenge)**



ECO-GUARDS PATROL ROUTES IN KORUP NATIONAL PARK_ OCTOBER 2013.

(Courtesy WWF site manager for Korup and head of protection unit)