



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	20-007
Project Title	Developing a pro-poor, sustainable bushmeat harvesting model in Cameroon
Host Country/ies	Cameroon
Contract Holder Institution	Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF)
Partner institutions	Living Earth Foundation (LEF), Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante (FCTV), University of Bristol (UoB)
Darwin Grant Value	£227,158
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2013 – 31/03/2016
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2013 – Mar 2014 ; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Neil Maddison
Project website	http://livingearth.org.uk/projects/tackling-bushmeat-in-the-dja/
Report author(s) and date	Neil Maddison Lios McGilchrist 29 th April 2014

1. Project Rationale

In south-eastern Cameroon, illegal hunting and trade in wildlife has important impacts on the livelihoods of the rural poor, providing both affordable sources of animal protein and livelihood opportunities for men as hunters and women as traders. However poor communities living around the protected Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) feel that they are unfairly victimized by efforts to tackle illegal practices, whilst external traders, responding to growing market demand from urban areas and emerging development conurbations in the region, operate with impunity. This lucrative external trade is threatening the long-term food security of the rural poor, as well as impacting negatively on threatened species in the area.

Despite a wealth of documentation on potential economic and biodiversity benefits of a locally-managed and regulated sustainable trade in animals hunted in the wild; there has been little field testing of such models in Cameroon. There is a lack of evidence-based data demonstrating the link between sustainable wildlife harvesting and poverty reduction. These problems have been identified following extensive consultation with poor Baka and Bantu communities living in and around the DBR, as well as discussions with MINFOF and other conservation partners, and consultation of the existing literature.

Map of Dja Biosphere Reserve location in Cameroon:



Map of specific project target areas around the Dja Biosphere Reserve (marked in red):



2. Project Partnerships

The project partners are as follows: Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF), Living Earth Foundation (LEF), Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante (FCTV) and University of Bristol. BCSF, LEF and FCTV have worked as a consortium on community-based conservation projects around the Dja Biosphere Reserve since 2002. Within this project, BCSF and LEF pool resources to provide technical expertise and management oversight to FCTV, the

local implementing partner. UoB provides technical expertise and guidance on the project's Monitoring and Evaluation systems.

The consortium works together in a collaborative fashion and, whilst FCTV has the space to make decisions relating to the day-to-day management of the project, Living Earth and BCSF provide technical expertise where necessary. There have been regular visits and exchanges between the partners: the joint LEF/BCSF Project Manager carried out technical support visits to Cameroon in July 2013, December 2013 and April 2014; the UoB M&E Expert visited Cameroon in December 2013 and March 2014; the Head of Conservation Programmes for Bristol Zoo visited Cameroon in April 2014; and FCTV's Director visited the UK in January 2014.

The other key collaborating institution on the project is the Government of Cameroon. The in-country Project Manager, Dr Jules Nguemou, has been seconded to the project from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation; and FCTV, the local partner, has a close working relationship with the Ministry for Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF). In particular, MINFOF has worked closely with FCTV in the collection of biological baseline data (to enable the project to determine the parameters for the sustainable wildlife meat trade model).

The particular lessons learned in terms of the partnerships with Government has been the importance of ensuring that they have a concrete role to play and so can see a tangible benefit for their own department from the project.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: Production of a publication for peer-review, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators.

The project start-up phase included the recruitment of a highly qualified Project Manager and a Community Facilitator to the local partner, FCTV; the procurement of the necessary equipment for the local partner (2 project laptops and project vehicle); project induction for new staff and agreement of workplans, budgets and approaches. This was carried out between May and August 2013.

Between August and September 2013, various field visits were undertaken to refine the project target area and Lomié district was selected as the target area. In particular the project will work within the framework of a proposed Community Hunting Zone in the area. Free Prior and Informed Consent from the target communities has been obtained.

A project launch event for key stakeholders was held in Lomié in October 2013, and was attended by approximately 40 participants, including government representatives (the sous-prefet for Lomié, the departmental delegate for the region, the Conservator of the DBR, government game guards, government forestry officers), hunters, wildlife meat sellers, village leaders and members of civil society organisations. The project launch enabled FCTV to present the project to key stakeholders and to discuss key challenges related to the wildlife meat trade, hunting and conservation in the target area.

A Community of Practice has been established with representation from the Ministry for Research and Scientific Innovation, Ministry for Forests and Wildlife, TRAFFIC/IUCN, University of Yaoundé, IRAD, and the UNOPS/TRIDOM landscape partnership. The first meeting of the Community of Practice was held in February 2014.

FCTV has developed a partnership with the University of Yaoundé and eight MSc students have been assigned to the project. As part of their work for their respective theses, these students are living within the target communities and carrying socio-economic data collection and analysis on key areas including hunting trends, bushmeat consumption patterns, bushmeat supply chain analysis and household income analysis. This stage of the data collection will be completed in June 2014. MINFOF's Conservation Service is currently undertaking the biological surveys in the target area. This activity will also be completed by June 2014.

According to the original project timeframe, it had been anticipated that the baseline reviews would have been completed by Month 6 of Year 1, enabling the project team to establish and launch the model for a sustainable bushmeat trade by the end of Year 1. Discussions with the local partners have shown that these plans were overly ambitious. The project workplans have been adjusted accordingly.

Output 2: Hunters and wildlife meat traders across eight communities in the Western periphery of the DBR respecting agreed wildlife quotas and providing regular (monthly) data on hunting practice and wildlife consumption, triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.

10 Focus Group meetings have been held with community leaders, hunters and wildlife meat traders within the target communities. These meetings discussed community needs and concerns related to hunting and wildlife meat trade as income sources for households and the wider community. Whilst the biological data will provide recommendations for the quotas to be set (based on available off-take and sustainable thresholds for specific species); these community engagement activities are essential in determining the current demand and need for bushmeat in both economic terms (as a source of income) and as a source of food. Ultimately, the ability to balance these two competing concerns will determine the overall feasibility of a sustainable wild-caught meat trade in the target area.

Pending the completion of the data collection and review (which will then inform this feasibility analysis), the project has provided hunters and traders with information material on relevant wildlife laws and regulations. This has included the production of a pamphlet and information workshops on Cameroon's permit systems and permit procurement mechanisms.

Output 3: Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.

The project has worked with eleven communities to develop participatory maps detailing hunting trends in their community and wider area. These maps have been designed to enable the community to identify key entry and exit points for hunters, and to thus better monitor illegal use. However, the maps demonstrate that the majority of hunting is carried out in the protected Dja Reserve as a result of decreasing levels of animal presence outside of the Reserve. Whilst local communities are vocal about their enthusiasm to protect 'their' resources, and to monitor, and report, abuse by outsiders, current hunting trends show high levels of local, illegal, exploitation of wildlife. The project recognises that there will need to be a greater emphasis placed on alternatives, both in terms of income and also food sources, if real community buy-in to tackling poaching is to have an impact.

Output 4: Project learning influences policy formulation at the regional level and national level, leading to the integration of identified activities into DBR Management Plan and national development policy.

Activities carried out under this output have focused on establishing channels of communication for the project to share learning. A Community of Practice has been established (as noted above) and preparations are underway for a multi-stakeholder meeting of actors working in and around the Dja Biosphere Reserve, to be carried out in June 2014. MINFOF has agreed to the revision of the current (outdated) Dja Management Plan and so this meeting will offer a timely opportunity to provide direction to the revised plan.

Reports for all activities are available upon request.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Progress against indicators:

Output 1: Production of a publication for peer-review, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators.

The key indicators for this output are: (1) *Publication produced in appropriate journal and disseminated*; (2) *Percentage change in biodiversity indicators through transects and biodiversity surveys*; (3) *Percentage change in household income of hunters/traders participating in harvesting model*.

At this stage of the project, the focus has been on ascertaining baselines for indicators 2 and 3. The publication will be published in Year 3 of the project.

Output 2: Hunters and wildlife meat traders across eight communities in the Western periphery of the DBR respecting agreed wildlife quotas and providing regular (monthly) data on hunting practice and wildlife consumption, triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.

The key indicators for this output are: (1) *No. hunters/traders participating in wildlife harvesting model (disaggregated by gender)*; (2) *Changes to hunting and sale of wildlife practice (including species hunted/sold; traps/equipment used; ratio of local consumption at village level to sales at local market)*; (3) *No. seizures of illegal wildlife in target area (disaggregated by village, and by level of involvement in project)*.

As above, the focus in this reporting period has been on data collection. It is too early to report on any reduction in wildlife consumption or change to hunting practice at this stage.

Output 3: Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.

The key indicators for this output are: (1) *No. and quality of interactions between communities and game guards*; (2) *Community attitudes towards law enforcement*; (3) *No. seizures reported as a result of community participation in anti-poaching strategies*.

There has been increased interaction between communities and game guards as a result of the project partners' approach of encouraging multi-stakeholder participation on key activities such as workshops, community meetings and trainings. The communities view the project positively, as helping them to address challenges that they face in managing a disappearing resource (wildlife), rather than simply 'punishing them' for following local traditions. However, it is too early at this stage to ascribe any attitudinal change or to attribute it to the project.

Output 4: Project learning influences policy formulation at the regional level and national level, leading to the integration of identified activities into DBR Management Plan and national development policy.

The key indicators for this output are: (1) *Project learning integrated into DBR Management Plan*; (2) *No. references to project findings in third party publications, media reports and policy papers*; (3) *Project learning integrated into revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*.

Preparation activities are under way for the strategic review of the Dja Management plan which will be carried out in the next financial year.

Project assumptions:

At the output level, the project made the following assumptions:

- (1) Traditional hunters and wildlife traders open to engagement by the project;
- (2) Game guards open to collaboration with local communities;
- (3) Economic and social benefits of the harvesting model provide sufficient incentives for participation;
- (4) National government open to policy dialogue.

Assumptions (1) and (2) have held true. Assumption (3) will be tested as part of the feasibility analysis that will be conducted following the completion of data collection. In terms of Assumption (4), it is worth noting a significant disconnect between government rhetoric and action in terms of promoting conservation in the wider Dja landscape. In the last year alone, changes have been made to the Dja Reserve's periphery boundary, allowing the Government to auction off previously protected space to logging companies, with a correspondingly negative impact of biodiversity conservation in the region.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

This feasibility assessment will inform the likelihood of the project achieving the Outcome. It is too early to say at this stage whether the Outcome will be achieved. As discussed above, the feasibility of a sustainable bushmeat model will depend on the project's ability to balance the 'supply' and the socio-economic demand for wild-caught meat.

In all cases, the learning generated by the project will provide valuable lessons in terms of balancing local human development with broader conservation concerns against the backdrop of entrenched poverty and the proximity of a protected area.

In terms of the original purpose level assumptions, as above, the key assumption to be tested is that "The harvesting model to be tested enables hunters and bushmeat traders to derive sufficient social and economic benefits to incentivise their continued engagement and to ensure a safeguard against vested interests". This will depend on the current levels of income and food derived from wildlife meat from the project, the gap between the quotas to be set and current off-take, and the ability of the project to respond to this gap by providing alternative sources of income and/or protein intake. This will be explored more fully during the feasibility assessment to be carried out following the completion of data collection in June 2014.

3.4 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The first year of the project has focused on a detailed assessment of conditions on the ground and preparatory work for the establishment of a working model for sustainable wildlife meat trading. It is too early to report a tangible contribution to the impact at this stage.

4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

The project will, through the promotion of a working model for sustainable wild-caught meat trade, contribute to the implementation of Articles 8c, 8d, 8i, 8j, 10a, 10c, 17.1, 17.2 of the CBD; however, the first year of the project has focused on data collection and, as such, it is too early to claim a tangible contribution to the CBD at this stage.

The CBD's focal point is based within the Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development. The CBD focal point has been informed about the project, however due to the project's location in the Dja landscape, the Ministry of Forest and Wildlife is the lead Ministry for the project and a focal point within this Ministry has been assigned to the project.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The project partners have a two-fold M&E strategy. The first employs a basic logframe approach to monitoring and measuring progress against agreed activities and outputs; the second is a more comprehensive strategy, designed to monitor and evaluate specific impacts and causal relations as a means of generating evidence-based learning from the project and defining an appropriate Pathway to Change. This latter framework is in the process of being developed, in partnership with University of Bristol.

The project's M&E expert from University of Bristol has carried out two technical visits to Cameroon, in December 2013 and March 2014, to work with the project team to help develop and refine the M&E framework for the project. A key outcome of these visits includes:

Identification and agreement of key M&E thematic areas to be explored, namely:

1. ***Hunting, Agriculture and Income Diversification***
2. ***Professional Development of Game Guards and Cooperation***
3. ***Trading and Value Chains***
4. ***Policy Development and Problem Solving***
5. ***Diffusion of Innovation***

6. Capacities for Self Development

Identification and agreement of key evaluation questions to be explored:

Theme	Main Evaluation Questions
• Fauna at risk	What are the fauna at risk and what is the quota appropriate for sustainable species?
• Knowledge of the law	How far is the law clear and unambiguous? Do officials, community members and traders know the law?
• Existing livelihoods	What percentages of existing livelihoods come from hunting?
• Alternative agriculture	What are the options for alternative agriculture? What can be done to encourage uptake/adoption?
• Value chain	If security of supply is ensured and risks are reduced how will this affect incomes? How much of this change/increase in income benefit traders and how much local communities?
• Relationship with game guards	What are the pathways to improving game guard/community relationships? What inputs and interventions (training, changing regulations or conditions of service) are needed?
• Capacity building	What are the ways to build capacity to manage hunting and forests more effectively for conservation and livelihoods?

The project partners will be meeting in May 2014 to agree next steps on M&E for the project in the light of recent visits.

6. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

This is the first annual report.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The main change to the original project design, discussed in the first Half Year report, is that of the target area. At the time of the project conception, the project partners worked closely with the Conservator of the DBR to identify an appropriate target area, namely the Western periphery of the DBR. However it has subsequently been decided by the Conservator (and with the agreement of the project partners) that the project, which seeks to promote a sustainable, legal, commercial trade in wildlife meat, should not work too close to the periphery of a protected area where all commercial hunting is illegal and where the project would face significant problems in determining the provenance of the wildlife meat in question. Following wider stakeholder consultation across the south east of Cameroon, a number of potential sites were identified and a final target site, the Lomié district to the East of the Dja Reserve, has been selected. There is a planned Community Hunting Zone in the process of being established in this district, and, working within the framework of this Hunting Zone will enable the project to address the legal difficulties associated with trying to develop a sustainable (and legal) wild-caught meat trade in an area where high levels of hunting are carried out in a protected area.

The main risk to the project is that the development of the model is dependent upon the outcome of the data collection. Initial biological data surveys of the target area indicate very low numbers of animals, suggesting that sustainable off-take thresholds may already have been exceeded in the proposed Community Hunting Zone. This is a concern and the data will be carefully analysed once it is formally shared with the project partners in June 2014. Any necessary modifications to the project approach will be fully discussed with LTS.

8. Sustainability

The project has attracted a great deal of interest within Cameroon as it is seen to be addressing conservation challenges in a way that takes account of local culture and traditions; placing hunters and wildlife meat traders as key actors in considering sustainable use of natural resources, rather than as barriers to conservation. An example of the manifestation of this interest has been a request by CRTV (State TV channel) to do a documentary on the project (this will be completed in the coming months and can be shared with Darwin upon request).

In terms of sustainability and exit strategy, at this stage, the project has focused on carrying out feasibility, assessment and baseline activities. The data collected, and sustainability considerations, will shape the wildlife trade model to be supported by the project.

The establishment of a Community of Practice ensures that lessons learned from the project are able to inform the wider conservation community in Cameroon.

9. Darwin Identity

The project partners have referenced the Darwin Initiative at the project launch event and at project presentations to beneficiaries and key stakeholders and the Darwin logo has been displayed on all published material. The Darwin Initiative support is recognised as a distinct project within BCSF and partners' broader programme of conservation, development and community engagement work in the Dja landscape.

Project partners have found that familiarity with the Darwin Initiative is largely confined to international NGOs. The partners have explained the aims and objectives of the Darwin Initiative more fully to government stakeholders as well as national and local conservation actors working in Cameroon.

10. Project Expenditure

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)

Project spend since	2013/14	2013/14	Variance	Comments (please explain significant variances)
last annual report	Grant	Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	%	
	(£)			
Staff costs			-4%	
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs			-1%	
Travel and subsistence			-15%	Costs shared with other projects
Operating Costs			3%	
Capital items			8%	
Others			-8%	
TOTAL				

11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

N/A at this early stage.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact</p> <p>The long-term food security of vulnerable forest-based populations in south east Cameroon is strengthened through a pro-poor sustainable wildlife trade that provides communities living in protected areas with increased rights over resources and economic benefits from a regulated trade. The promotion of a model enabling the sustainable take of animals for food will contribute to poverty alleviation through both reduced food insecurity, and increased income for poor people through their involvement in a legalised trade. The biodiversity status of key wildlife species (including threatened species) will be improved as a result of a reduction in unsustainable off-take and improved monitoring.</p>		<p>It is too early to report progress against impact at this stage.</p>	
<p>Purpose/Outcome</p> <p>The identification, implementation and evaluation of key factors necessary to establish a pro-poor sustainable wildlife-harvesting model in south-eastern Cameroon. The aim is to reduce multi-dimensional poverty amongst poor communities living in and around the Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) by enabling them to earn an income legally, and contribute to long-term food security whilst reducing the unregulated take of wildlife in the region. Lessons learned from the evaluation of project processes will feed into the development of an updated DBR Management Plan and will provide data to support the integration of planning for sustainable wildlife management into national development policy.</p>	<p>Change in the socio-economic data gathered during the action: livelihood analysis (including household income, expenditure, revenue streams).</p> <p>Change in the biological data gathered during the action: Exploitation and production ratio rates of key indicator species; species abundance (measured through transects).</p> <p>Demonstration of causal pathways linking biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction, building on the theory of change and the use of base-line data.</p> <p>Community (hunters, traders and local households) attitudes towards wildlife resource management and relations</p>	<p>Comprehensive socio-economic baseline data currently being gathered in 8 target communities over a period of 4 months by MSc students residing in the communities.</p> <p>Biological survey undertaken by MINFOF agents; confirmed findings to be shared in May 2014.</p> <p>Work with University of Bristol M&E experts to explore and agree causal pathways representative of the project's Theory of Change.</p> <p>Community engagement has been a core activity and diverse consultation meetings have been held. The project has been successful in engaging</p>	<p>MSc students to present data to project team and stakeholders in June 2014. This will establish baselines and will shape the project's livelihoods interventions.</p> <p>MINFOF to present data to project team and stakeholders in June 2014. This will establish baselines and will inform the design of the sustainable wildlife meat trade model (ie. limits of the proposed hunting zone, species and quotas).</p> <p>Key causal pathways, proposed by the project, to be tested and explored further through data analysis.</p> <p>From July 2014, the baseline data (biological and socio-economic) will be shared with the communities, presenting the linkages between</p>

	<p>with government game guards.</p> <p>Changes made to the DBR Management Plan; in particular new activities and indicators added.</p> <p>Level of integration of data on bushmeat consumption in national economic statistics and national development policy.</p>	<p>hunters and wild-caught meat traders who see the project as an opportunity, rather than a threat. In particular, there are very positive attitudes towards the establishment of a Community Hunting Zone as an opportunity for community involvement in resource management.</p> <p>The project partners have consolidated their working relationship with the Conservator of DBR and have provided input to IUCN/UNESCO's annual review of the Dja Biosphere Reserve. MINFOF have confirmed that the DBR Management Plan will be reviewed in FY 2014/15.</p> <p>This output indicator relates to advocacy work to be undertaken by the project. No activities have been undertaken at this stage.</p>	<p>sustainable wildlife management and the long-term well-being of local communities, particularly with relation to long-term food security considerations.</p> <p>The project partners will organise multi-stakeholder meeting designed to provide recommendations for the development of the new DBR Management Plan. This will be carried out in June/July 2014.</p> <p>Initial baseline findings and analysis (including predictions related to long-term food security) to be shared with national stakeholders. Formal project reports and learning material to be shared through Community of Practice. TV documentary to be aired on national TV.</p>
Output 1: Production of a publication for peer-review, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators.	<p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p><i>Publication; project records of dissemination activities</i></p> <p><i>Project M&E data (transect records)</i></p> <p><i>Project M&E data (household surveys)</i></p>	<p>Publication to be published in Year 3.</p> <p>Baseline data being collected. This will allow measurements against these indicators in future years.</p> <p>Indicators remain appropriate.</p>	
Activity 1.1	<p><u>Activities:</u></p> <p>Assembling project resources (in-country)</p>	<p>Necessary human resources and capital equipment in place.</p>	
Activity 1.2	<p>Project launch meeting (in-country) for partners</p>	<p>Project launch meeting held with project partners in July 2013 ; formal project launch held with external stakeholders in October 2013.</p>	

Activity 1.3	Selection of target communities (and identification of control groups)	Target communities selected (see map above).
Activity 1.4	Identification and establishment of agreed parameters for the sustainable wildlife-harvesting model (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice).	Baseline data collection underway in order to establish feasibility of, and parameters for, the sustainable wildlife harvesting model in the selected target area. This data will be presented (following analysis) to communities, MINFOF and project task force from June 2014. In September 2014, the project partners will hold a meeting bringing together MINFOF and the target communities to discuss the parameters to be established in the proposed Community Hunting Zone in the light of the findings.
Activity 1.5	Baseline review for socio-economic and biological indicators.	Baseline data collection underway. Agreement with University of Yaoundé in place. 8 MSc students seconded to the project to assist in data collection. This activity will be completed by June 2014.
Activity 1.6	Establishment of Community of Practice (COP).	10 Member Project Task Force established; first meeting held in February 2014. Next meeting to be held in July 2014.
Activity 1.7	Identification and setting of agreed quotas for harvesting (off-take levels) (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice; discussion with COP).	See comments on Activity 1.4 above.
Activity 1.8	Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards.	All the subsequent activities will depend on the outcome of the data findings and the meeting to be held under Activity 1.4.
Activity 1.9	Ongoing monitoring of implementation of partnership agreements and data collection by communities and local partner with monthly reports submitted to BCSF (see Output 2)	N/A at this stage.
Activity 1.10	Monthly reports published on website and dissemination of project newsletter.	Project leaflets have been produced. The data and findings will be shared on the project partners' website once collated.
Activity 1.11	Six-monthly review (data collection) of biological indicators and socio-economic surveys.	N/A at this stage.
Activity 1.12	Six-monthly analysis of data by University of Bristol (analysis of causal pathways).	Work with UoB to establish and agree the causal pathways for the project's Theory of Change. Meeting to be held in May 2014 to determine next steps.

Activity 1.13	Six-monthly meetings of COP.	See Activity 1.6.
Activity 1.14	Six monthly project review meetings with local communities, hunters and traders and local game guards to enable feedback from beneficiaries.	N/A at this stage.
Activity 1.15	Modification to model based on findings of Activities 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14.	N/A at this stage.
Activity 1.16	Development of draft publication for review.	N/A at this stage.
Activity 1.17	Draft publication reviewed by CoP.	N/A at this stage.
Activity 1.18	Finalised publication circulated for peer review.	N/A at this stage.
Activity 1.19	Dissemination of final publication.	N/A at this stage.
Output 2. (Hunters and wildlife meat traders across eight communities in the Western periphery of the DBR respecting agreed wildlife quotas and providing regular (monthly) data on hunting practice and wildlife consumption, triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.	<u>Indicators:</u> <i>Project reports, Agreements between project and harvesters/traders</i> <i>Gatekeeper interviews; Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys</i> <i>MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.</i>	Indicators remain appropriate. A series of community engagement activities have been carried out to present the project and explore priority community concerns and suggested approaches. This informed the project approach of working within the framework of a Community Hunting Zone, however progress against this Output can only formally be measured once the model is established and in place.
Activity 2.1	<u>Activities:</u> Focus group discussions to establish parameters (cross ref. Activities 1.4 and 1.7)	10 Focus Group meetings held. MSc students based within the target communities allows for continued community engagement. Free Prior and Informed Consent obtained. Meetings to discuss parameters to be held between June and September 2014 (see comments under Output 1 above).
Activity 2.2	Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards (cross ref. Activity 1.8)	Cross ref. Activity 1.8.
Activity 2.3	Training for hunters/traders and game guards on reporting techniques.	To be held following establishment of model.
Activity 2.4	Monthly reports on hunting practice (wildlife capture, sales); completed by	MSc students currently collecting monthly data.

	participants, triangulated with game guard data and verified by FCTV community-based staff.	
Activity 2.5	Community-based awareness-raising on food security issues.	To be carried out following analysis of data (biological data and current consumption patterns).
Activity 2.6	Information workshops on rules, regulations and procedures relating to obtaining hunting and bushmeat collection permits.	Information workshops on procurement of bushmeat collection (trade) and hunting permits held.
Activity 2.7	Post-workshop support for permit procurement.	Logistical support given to bushmeat traders in Lomié to procure permit, allowing them to carry out their economic activities legally.
Activity 2.8	Establishment of mechanisms for community feedback and ongoing review of project in light of community feedback (cross ref. Activity 1.14).	Cross ref. Activity 1.14.
Output 3: Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.	<u>Indicators:</u> <i>Project reports, Game guard reports, Community records (register of meetings)</i> <i>Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys</i> <i>MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.</i>	The project will work within the framework of a Community Hunting Zone. Once the Zone is formally established, the project partners will agree appropriate monitoring mechanism with the community. At this stage, indicators may be adapted to reflect the specific monitoring mechanisms adopted by the local communities. To date, the project has supported the local communities to collate the information and data necessary to formally submitting an application for a Community Hunting Zone.
Activity 3.1	<u>Activities:</u> Baseline survey of level of community-game guard collaboration and engagement and attitudes towards law enforcement.	Qualitative interviews carried out.
Activity 3.2	Establishment of community-based monitoring networks.	See comment under Output 3.
Activity 3.3	Participatory mapping of poaching hotspots, including entry and exit points into protected area etc.	11 participatory maps established (see attached).
Activity 3.4	Capacity-building training for local communities (members of monitoring networks) and game guards.	See comment under Output 3.

Activity 3.5	Development of, and support to the implementation of, community-specific poaching monitoring strategies – in partnership with game guards.	See comment under Output 3.
Activity 3.6	Data collection, field verification and data analysis.	N/A at this stage.
Activity 3.7	Publication and dissemination of lessons learned and project reports.	N/A at this stage.
Output 4: Project learning influences policy formulation at the regional level and national level, leading to the integration of identified activities into DBR Management Plan and national development policy.	<p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p><i>Revised DBR Management Plan</i></p> <p><i>Publications, policy papers, newspaper articles, meeting reports and minutes</i></p> <p><i>Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</i></p>	The indicators remain appropriate. Channels of communication to share learning have been established. The majority of activities to achieve this Output will be implemented during the latter half of the project.
Activity 4.1	<p><u>Activities:</u></p> <p>Establishment of Community of Practice (cross ref Activities 1.6 and 1.13).</p>	Cross Ref. Activity 1.6
Activity 4.2	Meetings of multi-stakeholder Dja Actors Forum	Preparations underway for meeting to be held in June/July 2014.
Activity 4.3	Publication of annual reviews	N/A at this stage.
Activity 4.4	Learning visit to project site for MINFOF	The Conservator of the DBR has participated in project field activities. More formal learning visits will be held once the model is established.
Activity 4.5	National Advocacy workshop	N/A at this stage.
Activity 4.6	Policy Forums	N/A at this stage.
Activity 4.7	Publication of media materials (newspaper articles etc).	One television documentary currently being produced for Cameroonian State TV.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

	Impact/Outcome/Outputs	Indicators	Sources of information	Assumptions
Impact	<p>The long-term food security of vulnerable forest-based populations in south east Cameroon is strengthened through a pro-poor sustainable wildlife trade that provides communities living in protected areas with increased rights over resources and economic benefits from a regulated trade. The promotion of a model enabling the sustainable take of animals for food will contribute to poverty alleviation through both reduced food insecurity, and increased income for poor people through their involvement in a legalised trade. The biodiversity status of key wildlife species (including threatened species) will be improved as a result of a reduction in unsustainable off-take and improved monitoring.</p>			
Outcome	<p>The identification, implementation and evaluation of key factors necessary to establish a pro-poor sustainable wildlife-harvesting model in southeastern Cameroon. The aim is to reduce multi-dimensional poverty amongst poor communities living in and around the Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) by enabling them to earn an income legally, and contribute to long-term food security whilst reducing the unregulated take of wildlife in the region.</p> <p>Lessons learned from the evaluation of project processes will feed into the</p>	<p><i>Change in the socio-economic data gathered during the action: livelihood analysis (including household income, expenditure, revenue streams)</i></p> <p><i>Change in the biological data gathered during the action: Exploitation and production ratio rates of key indicator species; species abundance (measured through transects).</i></p>	<p>Empirical data gathered by local community and NGO partners in collaboration with social researchers: Household economic surveys, Focus group reports.</p> <p>Hunting surveys, biodiversity surveys and transects.</p>	<p>Target communities remain open to working with the project</p> <p>The Government of Cameroon, in particular through the Conservator of the DBR of the Ministry for Forests and Wildlife, remains committed to testing the potential of a sustainable wildlife harvesting trade.</p>

	development of an updated DBR Management Plan and will provide data to support the integration of planning for sustainable wildlife management into national development policy.	<p><i>Demonstration of causal pathways linking biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction, building on the theory of change and the use of base-line data.</i></p> <p><i>Community (hunters, traders and local households) attitudes towards wildlife resource management and relations with government game guards.</i></p> <p><i>Changes made to the DBR Management Plan; in particular new activities and indicators added.</i></p> <p><i>Level of integration of data on bushmeat consumption in national economic statistics and national development policy.</i></p>	<p>Project Evaluation reports; Case Studies; Academic publications.</p> <p>Key gatekeeper responses to repeated questions (utilised in base-line questionnaire), using scaled responses; Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys</p> <p>DBR Management Plan, minutes of DBR Forum meetings, MINFOF reports</p> <p>'CoP' meeting minutes, National planning policy documents, INS (National Institute of Statistics) reports, NBSAP.</p>	<p>The harvesting model to be tested enables hunters and bushmeat traders to derive sufficient social and economic benefits to incentivise their continued engagement and to ensure a safeguard against vested interests.</p> <p>Cameroon remains politically stable during project implementation.</p>
Outputs:	1) Production of a publication for peer-review, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators.	<p><i>Publication produced in appropriate journal and disseminated.</i></p> <p><i>Percentage change in biodiversity indicators through transects and biodiversity surveys.</i></p> <p><i>Percentage change in household income of hunters/traders participating in harvesting model.</i></p>	<p>Publication; project records of dissemination activities</p> <p>Project M&E data (transect records)</p> <p>Project M&E data (household surveys)</p>	<p>Economic and social benefits of the harvesting model provide sufficient incentives for participation</p>
	2) Hunters and wildlife meat traders across eight communities in the Eastern periphery of the DBR respecting agreed wildlife quotas and providing regular (monthly) data on hunting practice and wildlife consumption,	<p><i>No. hunters/traders participating in wildlife harvesting model (disaggregated by gender).</i></p>	<p>Project reports, Agreements between project and harvesters/traders</p>	<p>Traditional hunters and wildlife traders open to engagement by the project</p>

	triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.	<p><i>Changes to hunting and sale of wildlife practice (including species hunted/sold; traps/equipment used; ratio of local consumption at village level to sales at local market).</i></p> <p><i>No. seizures of illegal wildlife in target area (disaggregated by village, and by level of involvement in project).</i></p>	<p>Gatekeeper interviews; Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys</p> <p>MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.</p>	
	3) Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.	<p><i>No. and quality of interactions between communities and game guards.</i></p> <p><i>Community attitudes towards law enforcement.</i></p> <p><i>No. seizures reported as a result of community participation in anti-poaching strategies.</i></p>	<p>Project reports, Game guard reports, Community records (register of meetings) Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys</p> <p>MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.</p>	Game guards open to collaboration with local communities
	4) Project learning influences policy formulation at the regional level and national level, leading to the integration of identified activities into DBR Management Plan and national development policy.	<p><i>Project learning integrated into DBR Management Plan.</i></p> <p><i>No. references to project findings in third party publications, media reports and policy papers</i></p> <p><i>Project learning integrated into revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</i></p>	<p>Revised DBR Management Plan</p> <p>Publications, policy papers, newspaper articles, meeting reports and minutes</p> <p>Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</p>	National government open to policy dialogue
Activities	<p>Output 1: Production of a publication for peer-review, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators.</p> <p>1.1 Assembling project resources (in-country)</p> <p>1.2 Project launch meeting (in-country) for partners</p> <p>1.3 Selection of target communities (and identification of control groups)</p>			

- 1.4 Identification and establishment of agreed parameters for the sustainable wildlife-harvesting model (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice).
- 1.5 Baseline review for socio-economic and biological indicators.
- 1.6 Establishment of Community of Practice (COP).
- 1.7 Identification and setting of agreed quotas for harvesting (off-take levels) (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice; discussion with COP).
- 1.8 Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards.
- 1.9 Ongoing monitoring of implementation of partnership agreements and data collection by communities and local partner with monthly reports submitted to BCSF (see Output 2)
- 1.10 Monthly reports published on website and dissemination of project newsletter.
- 1.11 Six-monthly review (data collection) of biological indicators and socio-economic surveys.
- 1.12 Six-monthly analysis of data by University of Bristol (analysis of causal pathways).
- 1.13 Six-monthly meetings of COP.
- 1.14 Six monthly project review meetings with local communities, hunters and traders and local game guards to enable feedback from beneficiaries.
- 1.15 Modification to model based on findings of Activities 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14.
- 1.16 Development of draft publication for review.
- 1.17 Draft publication reviewed by CoP.
- 1.18 Finalised publication circulated for peer review.
- 1.19 Dissemination of final publication.

Output 2: Hunters and wildlife meat traders across eight communities in the Eastern periphery of the DBR respecting agreed wildlife quotas and providing regular (monthly) data on hunting practice and wildlife consumption, triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.

2.1 Focus group discussions to establish parameters (cross ref. Activities 1.4 and 1.7)

2.2 Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards (cross ref. Activity 1.8)

2.3 Training for hunters/traders and game guards on reporting techniques.

2.4 Monthly reports on hunting practice (wildlife capture, sales); completed by participants, triangulated with game guard data and verified by FCTV community-based staff.

2.5 Community-based awareness-raising on food security issues.

2.6 Information workshops on rules, regulations and procedures relating to obtaining hunting and bushmeat collection permits.

2.7 Post-workshop support for permit procurement.

2.8 Establishment of mechanisms for community feedback and ongoing review of project in light of community feedback (cross ref. Activity 1.14).

Output 3: Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.

3.1 Baseline survey of level of community-game guard collaboration and engagement and attitudes towards law enforcement.

- 3.2 Establishment of community-based monitoring networks.
- 3.3 Participatory mapping of poaching hotspots, including entry and exit points into protected area etc.
- 3.4 Capacity-building training for local communities (members of monitoring networks) and game guards.
- 3.5 Development of, and support to the implementation of, community-specific poaching monitoring strategies – in partnership with game guards.
- 3.6 Data collection, field verification and data analysis.
- 3.7 Publication and dissemination of lessons learned and project reports.

Output 4: Project learning influences policy formulation at the regional level and national level, leading to the integration of identified activities into DBR Management Plan and national development policy.

- 4.1 Establishment of Community of Practice (cross ref Activities 1.6 and 1.13).
- 4.2 Meetings of multi-stakeholder Dja Actors Forum
- 4.3 Publication of annual reviews
- 4.4 Learning visit to project site for MINFOF
- 4.5 National Advocacy workshop
- 4.6 Policy Forums
- 4.7 Publication of media materials (newspaper articles etc).

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc) – Cameroonian nationals							8
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training (Cameroonian nationals)	8						8
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	30						60
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0						1 Management Plan to be produced.
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0						1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars / workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	1						5
14B	Number of conferences/seminars / workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	0						3
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)							3

18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)							1
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£18,440						£18,440
New Project specific measures	-							

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Project information leaflet	FCTV, LEF, BCSF 2013	FCTV	www.livingearth.org.uk	£410.80
Information pamphlet on wildlife laws	FCTV, LEF, BCSF 2013	FCTV	www.livingearth.org.uk	£410.80

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

The following documents are annexed to the report:

- 11 Participatory maps showing hunting trends in and around a protected area;
- One leaflet presenting the project;
- One leaflet presenting the wildlife laws in Cameroon;
- Letter of support from the Ministry for Research and Scientific Innovation.

All other associated documents, including project presentations and reports, are available upon request.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	