

Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

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
Funder (DFID/Defra)	DFID
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2013 – 31/03/2016
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2015 – Mar 2016) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2014 – Mar 2015 ; Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Neil Maddison
Project website/blog/Twitter	http://livingearth.org.uk/projects/developing-a-pro-poor-sustainable-bushmeat-harvesting-model-in-cameroon/
Report author(s) and date	Lios McGilchrist, Living Earth Foundation; Neil Maddison, Bristol Zoological Society; Mouamfon Mama, Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante; Jules Nguenguim, Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante 30 th April 2015

1. Project Rationale

In south-eastern Cameroon, illegal hunting and trading 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, based on previous engagements it is known that the poor communities living around the protected Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) feel that they are unfairly victimized by efforts to tackle illegal practices, and believe that 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.

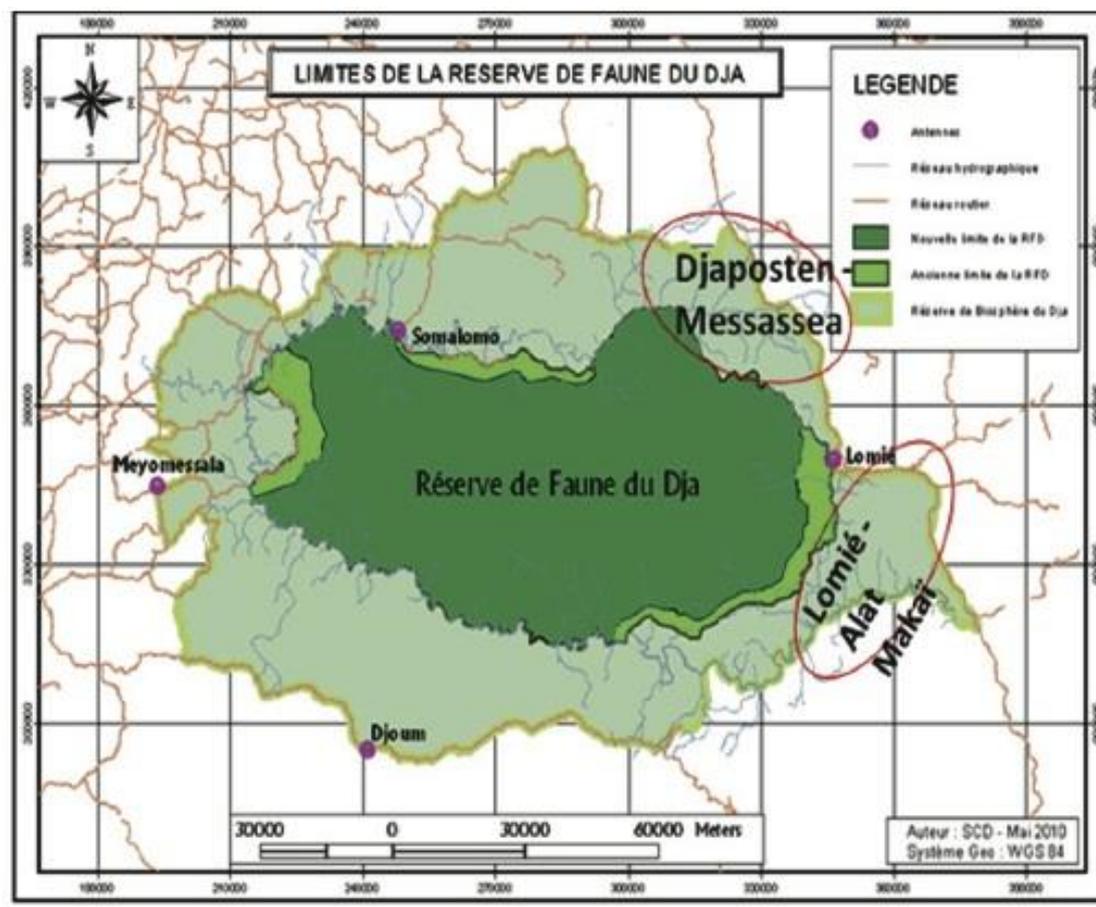
Despite a wealth of documentation on potential economic and biodiversity benefits of a locally-managed and regulated sustainable trade in animals hunted in the wild, there has been little field testing of such models in Cameroon. There is a lack of evidence-based data

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 (UoB). 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.

Over this second year of the project, the consortium has continued to work 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 to steer the project: the LEF Project Manager carried out technical support visits to Cameroon in April, September and November 2014 and the Head of Conservation Programmes for Bristol Zoological Society visited Cameroon in April and September 2014. The UK partners meet up on a quarterly basis.

The other key collaborating institution on the project is the Government of Cameroon. The in-country Project Manager, Dr Jules Ngueguim, 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 been closely involved in collection of biological data, in supporting the establishment of community monitoring committees and is also an active member of the project's Community of Practice.

The particular lesson learned in terms of the partnerships with government has been the importance of ensuring that MINFOF have a concrete role to play and so can see a tangible benefit for their own department from the project. This finding was confirmed by the Mid Term Review (carried out in November 2014 and provided as an annex to this report) which also noted the strengths of the project's partnerships:

"There is a long history of collaboration between the lead and partner institutions that includes a positive mix of conservation, development, environmental and M&E expertise. Previously established relationships, and knowledge and experience on the local context, have been invaluable to move forward this complex and highly sensitive community driven project".

A challenge of the partnership with government is that it is, as with all partnerships, they are anchored by relationships with key personnel (i.e. strong personal relationships make for a strong partnership). The project's focal point within MINFOF has been the Conservator of the DBR with whom the project had forged a strong relationship. The Conservator of the DBR recently changed for political reasons and the project is now working to build a relationship with the new Conservator (appointed in March 2015).

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.

Activities under this output over the last year can be classified into two areas: (1) data collection and analysis to inform the development of the model – the legal structure of which was subsequently identified as the establishment of a Community Hunting Zone or *ZICGC*; and, (2) activities to prepare for the establishment of a Community Hunting Zone – at both community and national level.

Data collection and analysis:

During March 2014 and September 2014, the project worked to collect comprehensive socio-economic and biological data in order to inform the development of the sustainable wild-caught meat hunting model. For the socio-economic data, local partner FCTV worked with a team of six MSc students who spent five months living in the local communities and collecting

quantitative and qualitative data to assess the economic, social and cultural importance of hunting as an activity in the community. Each student was also assigned a specific research topic (including, for example, identification of actors in the bushmeat value chain, attitudes towards alternatives, feasibility of – and barriers to – ecotourism initiatives) which they worked on as part of their own MSc theses.

The socio-economic study covered 259 households across 26 villages in the Lomié district of south-eastern Cameroon. It followed 34 hunters on a daily basis over a period of 5 months (with MSc students living in the villages during this time).

- The average monthly income of the hunters is 14,032 FCFA (£17) (the minimum wage in Cameroon is 36,000 FCFA)
- 20% of the meat is consumed locally within the households (subsistence); 80% of it is commercialized.
- Amongst the villages surveyed, the average amount of meat caught per month is 5600Kg, equivalent to 3,060,680 FCFA (£3674) of revenue per month. These figures represent the amount of animal protein and income equivalents that would need to be replaced in the event of all hunting activities being banned.
- The area in question is in proximity to a protected area, the Dja Biosphere Reserve, a UNESCO World Heritage Site where all hunting is illegal. The study showed that 73% of the meat caught was caught inside the Reserve itself.

In terms of the biological data collection, the project contracted MINFOF to carry out this work. This was done for two reasons, firstly as a capacity building exercise for MINFOF (whose agents have been trained in biological data collection by African Wildlife Foundation and ZSL) and secondly to ensure that MINFOF had an active role, and therefore a stake, in the project. The project partners recognise that MINFOF's buy-in to, but also ownership of, the project are essential to its long-term sustainability.

- The biological survey identified 17 mammal species in the target area, with the most abundant species being duiker (55% of all species). There were also evidence of protected species - chimpanzees and gorillas (10% and 14% of sightings respectively).
- Analysis of the data shows a very weak animal presence in the southern part of the target area. There are insufficient animal numbers to support a sustainable take of animals in this area as the thresholds for sustainable take appear to already have been exceeded.

The biological data collected was reviewed by a technical expert at Bristol Zoological Society who confirmed that the methodology used was sound, but commented that further data needed to be collected. The second data collection is planned for July/August 2015 to coincide with the short dry season.

Both sets of data findings were presented to the community in October and November 2014 in order to validate the data, and to discuss the way forward in the light of these findings. Following the process of presenting and discussing the studies' detailed findings, the communities, and MINFOF, proposed the following courses of action:

- Establish a Community Hunting Zone in the northern part of the target area where there are higher levels of non-threatened animal numbers;
- Establish a core protection zone where the potential for ecotourism (based on the presence of great apes) will be explored;
- Support income generation activities which will provide alternative sources of income and protein.

Following a project review, including discussion with the Darwin evaluation team during the project's Mid Term Review by Darwin, the project agreed to continue to support the first action (in line with the original proposal) and to explore the feasibility of, and potential for supporting the other activity streams as part of the partners wider Dja programme (but outside of this Darwin funded project).

Preparation of a Community Hunting Zone:

Between November 2014 and March 2015, activities have focused on supporting the community in the establishment of a Community Hunting Zone. Specific activities have included participatory mapping to demarcate the boundaries of the zone; mediation between

neighbouring villages and communities; agreement of management structures and systems, including the establishing of a management committee for the Community Hunting Zone and the election of representative members; establishment of village-level committees and elections of representative members; training for committee members in conflict analysis and management, information-sharing mechanisms, and administrative and legal issues related to the Community Hunting Zone; ongoing participatory development of the Zone's management plan (*'Plan Simple de Gestion'*).

The legal documents related to the establishment of the management committee for the Community Hunting Zone were submitted to MINFOF in February 2015. The final administrative dossier to formally apply for a Community Hunting Zone – including the detailed *Plan Simple de Gestion* - are likely to be submitted in May 2015 following additional sensitisation meetings in the community and with neighbouring villages and additional meetings with the local administration.

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.

Activities under this output have focused on the engagement of hunters and traders in the development of the model, namely the Community Hunting Zone, as described above. In addition, the project carried out activities to support hunters and traders in the legalisation of their trade. FCTV worked with MINFOF to establish a register of all guns in the target area – with 127 registered. FCTV also worked with over 200 bushmeat traders to support them to establish trade associations, to register as legal entities and to apply for bushmeat collection permits – government permits necessary to allow a 'legal' trade in bushmeat.

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 supported the establishment of eleven community-monitoring committees which are responsible for monitoring illegal activities related to the wildlife trade. Key activities included training for committees and equipping them with basic equipment to allow them to carry out their monitoring activities. These activities have two-fold purpose. In the short term they are designed to enable local communities to have a greater stake in the monitoring of 'their' resources, supporting the conservation service in this goal and thus becoming an ally, rather than being viewed as a 'problem'. Secondly, these monitoring committees and the system of community monitoring are integral to the successful functioning of the proposed Community Hunting Zone. These monitoring committees have been integrated into the proposed management structure of the Community Hunting Zone.

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.

Key activities carried out under this output include four meetings of the project's Community of Practice – a group of biodiversity and livelihood experts and practitioners that meets in Yaoundé and provides technical advice and input to the project; participation of the project partners in three meetings of the Dja Actors Forum (two meetings in Yaoundé, one meeting of EU-based actors held in Antwerp); publication of an FCTV newsletter featuring the project; production and broadcasting of a short documentary of the project which aired on Cameroon's national television channel (CRTV).

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*.

A paper will be produced during the final year of the project; it will focus on the project's learning as a result of its process of developing a sustainable harvesting model. A core part of this model is the establishment of the Community Hunting Zone. Due to the time taken to establish this zone – due in part to the project's focus on trying to ensure local ownership of the proposed Community Hunting Zone, which necessitates greater emphasis on community-level meetings at the cost of a speedier establishment of the zone in question and due to need for legal approval of the Zone, which is outside of the project's direct control - the project cannot at this stage confirm that approval will be granted by end 2015. The project will be able to assess impact on biodiversity and poverty indicators as a result of certain project activities which form part of the model (for example, monitoring committees, procurement of permits for bushmeat traders), however it will not be able to assess impacts of the whole model until the Community Hunting Zone is in place. In the light of this, project partners are reflecting on strategies to assess impact disaggregated by project activity (and thus by different components of the model), drawing upon methodologies developed by Living Earth to measure the impact of its urban development work. A project partners' workshop to review final year strategies and to review the logframe is planned for May 2015 and partners will discuss indicators as part of this workshop. Any proposed changes will be communicated to Darwin.

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)*.

To date 200 hunters and 200 bushmeat traders (of which 180 women) have been engaged in the project activities. The MSc students were able to establish comprehensive baselines in terms of hunting and sales of wildlife practice and an end of project evaluation will assess changes against this baseline. In terms of the number of seizures, in addition to MINFOF records, this data is collected by local community monitoring committees and the project will assess changes against this indicator as part of the end of project evaluation

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. In terms of attitudes towards law enforcement, there are more positive attitudes amongst members of community monitoring committees, who have improved relations with local game guards, however attitudes amongst hunters remain negative as local hunters continue to feel victimised by local game guards (as confirmed by study carried out in March 2015). The partners will be sharing the key findings of this study with MINFOF in order to collaboratively explore strategies to address this.

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.

The formal review of the DBR Management Plan has been delayed due to changes in personnel at MINFOF. In February 2015, the project partners formed a working group with other NGOs working in and around the DBR in order to encourage MINFOF to drive forward the review. The project partners are well-placed to ensure that project learning is integrated into the DBR Management Plan once this review process is underway. 4 MSc theses have been produced – and successfully defended – by the MSc students involved in the project and the project has submitted abstracts to three international conferences. A key focus of the final year of the project will be the production of learning papers in order to share learning more widely. In terms of Indicator 3, the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan is not due for review within the project timeframe; given the Government of Cameroon's recent declared commitment to support efforts to tackle IWT (including, for example, participation at the recent conference in Botswana), influencing the development of policy on this area may be a more appropriate indicator. Project partners will discuss this during the upcoming project partners' workshop and will communicate any proposed changes to Darwin.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

By the project end, the project will have developed a model for pro-poor sustainable wildlife harvesting in south-eastern Cameroon. However it should be noted that a key component of this model is the establishment of a Community Hunting Zone. Due to the need to obtain formal legal approval for MINFOF, the project cannot confirm that the Community Hunting Zone will be in place before the project end and thus the evaluation of this element of the model may not be possible within the project period. The project partners are considering options for funding to enable monitoring and evaluation of the Community Hunting Zone after the end of the Darwin project funding.

The project will generate important learning in terms of process and of key factors necessary to the establishment of such a model and the learning will be shared to inform national and regional planning.

3.4 Monitoring of 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 as demonstrated by the active engagement of both groups in project activities. Regarding Assumption (3), the project data findings show that the economic benefits of the harvesting model alone will not provide sufficient compensation to stop hunting; alternatives are needed. Provision of alternatives is beyond the scope of this project and project partners are actively seeking other funding for this. In terms of Assumption (4), as per last year's report, it is worth noting a significant disconnect between government rhetoric and action in terms of promoting conservation in the wider Dja landscape. For example, 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. Additionally, in March 2015, the Conservator of the DBR (deemed to be 'successful') was transferred to replace the Conservator at a failing national park. The Conservator at the failing national park is now the new Conservator of the DBR – an indication, arguably, of the low level of priority placed by the Government of Cameroon in the Dja landscape.

As part of the Mid Term Review, the project team were advised to add new assumptions on:

- (5) Respect and application of the law by government authorities (given accusations of corruption against some forest guards), and a functioning sanctioning system in place for those that contravene the law;
- (6) Impact of Ebola on project activities.

The team will add these to the logframe as part of the logframe review process that will be carried out at the upcoming partners' workshop. Any changes to the logframe will be fully communicated to Darwin (and approval sought).

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The project itself seeks to establish a working model for a sustainable wildlife harvesting trade. This model is designed to address food security and biodiversity challenges and it is thus through the implementation of this model, that the project will contribute to the goal. At this stage, the contributions to the achievement of the higher-level goal have been indirect. The direct contributions to the goal will be assessed and quantified during the final year of the project.

The indirect contributions to biodiversity include the following:

- Quantification of biological data in the area which is essential to government conservation planning;
- Awareness-raising amongst local population which has increased local awareness of food security considerations and thus provided greater personal incentives to monitor hunting activities (rather than this being an externally imposed agenda);
- Establishment and support to anti-poaching committees has improved relations between local communities and game guards and led to greater monitoring and reporting of illegal hunting activity.

Information regarding contribution to poverty alleviation is included under Section 5.

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

The project will, through the promotion of a working model for a sustainable wildlife harvesting trade, contribute to the implementation of Articles 8c, 8d, 8i, 8j, 10a, 10c, 17.1, 17.2 of the CBD. The CBD's focal point is based within the Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development. The CBD focal point is aware of 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.

In addition to CBD commitments, the Government of Cameroon has participated in international summits relating to Illegal Wildlife Trade. International discussions have included focus on the tensions between the need to involve local people in wildlife protection and the challenge of ensuring that there are tangible benefits for them. This challenging project seeks to present a working model that has both biodiversity and poverty benefits – and the lessons learned will help guide policymakers and programme developers working to address CBD and IWT commitments.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project is working to reduce poverty in three ways:

- 1) Reducing the ratio of 'Exploitation versus Production' against key indicator species, contributing to long-term food security for local populations;
- 2) Supporting wildlife hunters and traders currently forced into illegality (the current procedure for obtaining permits is expensive and complex), to secure hunting permits - enabling them to derive an income according to agreed quotas, without fear of prosecution or seizure of their goods. Rationalizations of the process will allow security of income;
- 3) Improving social capital by enabling poor communities to play a lead role in sustainable wildlife management and resource monitoring in 'their' forests.

In terms of direct impacts to date, the project has supported the establishment of three bushmeat traders associations (with an average membership of 30 traders). This is a necessary step towards procuring bushmeat collection permits, enabling traders to trade legally, without risk of confiscation of goods. The project has supported 127 hunters to register their guns, again a necessary step towards obtaining legal hunting permits. It is too early to claim direct impacts in terms of improved income at this stage, however the project has contributed to a number of non-monetised poverty benefits. These include the empowerment of local traders (through legalisation of their trade and the establishment of trade associations), empowerment of local community leaders (through establishment of local management organisations and facilitation of contact between government and community groups), and increased voice and sense of having a voice within a community that is used to others speaking on their behalf.

As noted in section 11 below, the project is working in an area of entrenched dependency and the project has had some successes in terms of addressing that dependency (for example, people participating at meetings without per diems; communities carrying out mapping activities without payment). These achievements, whilst minor in themselves, are important milestones on the road to greater self-determination amongst these communities.

In terms of longer-term contributions, the project is addressing serious risks to the long-term food security of impoverished local populations and the establishment of a sustainable wildlife harvesting model will contribute to tackling these risks. Additionally the awareness-raising work that the project is doing on these issues – at both local and national level – is increasing debate about the link between wildlife depletion and local poverty and placing increased pressure on local government to consider long-term food security in their local development plans.

6. Project support to Gender equity issues

The project team considered gender dimensions at the project outset and the involvement of the UoB M&E expert has also helped the partners refine their thinking. Working within the bushmeat trade involves working within the context of some deeply entrenched gender roles. All the hunters that the project is working with are male (representing the local context), however 90% of the bushmeat traders are female. The project has separate activities to target both groups. By ensuring that traders are supported, the project is strengthen female traders to generate an income and to develop confidence as business-women in the community.

In terms of promoting women's involvement in decision-making, the partners have worked hard to address entrenched roles in the community, wherein representation on local management committees is almost exclusively the domain of men. In the newly established management committee, women represent 30% of the members – a significant achievement within the local context.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Continuous monitoring and evaluation is integral to the project's adaptive learning ethos and the project has benefited from the expertise of an independent M&E partner – Professor Elliot Stern, visiting professor at University of Bristol. The project's monitoring can be classified into two key approaches: The first is monitoring for the purposes of project management, assessing progress against workplans, and the logframe provides a useful steer for all partners on this. The second is a higher-level monitoring, working within the framework of an overarching M&E plan which outlines the project's identified causal pathways, theories of change and underlying assumptions, and then assesses progress made against these – with a particular emphasis on partner learning - on a six-monthly basis.

Additional monitoring strategies include use of the Community of Practice, based in Yaoundé, which plays a key role in terms of providing technical advice to the project in the light of field findings. Six-monthly review meetings, held within the community, ensure that there is meaningful 'beneficiary feedback' as community stakeholders are able to share feedback so that the project can adapt in the light of identified community priorities, concerns and perceptions.

8. Lessons learnt

Particular areas that the partners feel are working well include the project's partnerships. These trust-based relationships, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for each partner, have enabled each partner to contribute added value and have enabled a flexible, adaptive management style, essential to this type of learning project. The use of MSc students embedded in local villages for several months worked very well as a means of gathering socio-economic data and of building trust with local communities.

The main challenge faced, and the main change which we would make if we were to do this project again, is that the project timeframe has been too ambitious. Over the three year timeframe, the project will have successfully developed a sustainable wildlife harvesting model – however we will need to build in extra time in order to monitor and evaluate the detailed socio-economic and biodiversity impacts of this model.

In terms of capturing learning, in the last year of the project the project will produce a series of technical learning notes on key areas including community-based monitoring and Community Hunting Zones. This project forms part of the partners' broader Dja programme and the learning from this project will inform – and indeed is already informing – the development of new programmes of work.

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

The project partners received the Mid Term Evaluation report from LTS in February 2015 and its recommendations have informed project plans. A planned partners' workshop to reflect on the project's learning to date and to prepare the final year workplan had to be postponed due to delays in obtaining UK visas for the Cameroonian partners. This workshop will now be held at the end of May and the findings of the workshop, and any proposed changes to the project logframe and/or budget as a result of the workshop will be fully communicated to Darwin.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The main change to the project have been delays as a result of the lengthy participatory and community-led process to establish the Community Hunting Zone – essential to local ownership of the model, coupled with the significant administrative burden involved in legally establishing such a zone.

11. Sustainability and legacy

The project has generated significant interest in Cameroon and local partner FCTV has capitalised upon that interest to work with the national TV channel (CRTV) to produce a documentary on the project. The airing of the documentary stimulated further interest and CRTV are looking to produce a follow-up programme in response to demand.

In terms of the project's exit strategy, at the heart of the planned exit strategy is the project's approach of ensuring local appropriation of the project. The project builds upon a community idea and FCTV is working to facilitate the process of establishing a Community Hunting Zone, rather than directly managing itself. This means that the process itself takes longer and the time needed to build community capacity to the point of self-driving and managing of the Community Hunting Zone should not be overestimated. There is an entrenched culture of dependency in the target area, manifested by continued demands for payment for participation in project activities. The partners are working to break this culture – however it is a long process. In the light of the time taken to establish the Community Hunting Zone, the partners feel that it will be essential for the sustainability of the model for the partners to provide technical support throughout the MINFOF approval process and during the first-year of operation. This will be outside of the Darwin project timeframe, and the partners will be seeking additional funding in order to enable this continued presence.

Nonetheless, certain benefits will be sustained without additional project support, including, for example, the capacity of the local partner to carry out action research and adaptive project management; the economic benefits gained by bushmeat traders who are now legally registered and able to bid for trade permits; the increase in community capacity to self-organise as evidenced by the establishment of the local management committees and the wildlife monitoring committees. These are strong community assets upon which future advances can be built.

12. Darwin Identity

The project partners publicise the Darwin Initiative at all public events (e.g. workshops, meetings) and project beneficiaries and stakeholders are aware that the project is funded by the Darwin Initiative. The Darwin Initiative's logo is featured on all on project related publications. 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.

At the project outset, the project partners found that familiarity with the Darwin Initiative tended to be largely confined to international NGOs. Whilst this continues to be the case, there is increased awareness of the Darwin Initiative amongst local NGOs, researchers and students. During the Mid Term Review by an evaluator from LTS, the evaluator presented Darwin's different funding schemes at a meeting of the project's steering committee. In particular Darwin's Fellowship Scheme stimulated great interest amongst participating researchers.

13. Project Expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1.

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				Darwin has paid 100% staff costs. Confirmed co-funding for FY 2015/16 will be used to support activities.
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				Shared costs with another project
Travel and subsistence				Additional travel for mid-term review
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				Cost of translation mid-term review
TOTAL				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

The only significant variance relates to additional costs incurred due to the selection of the project for a mid-term review. Project costs were saved due to local partner overheads being shared with another project in-country.

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

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

The project has generated important learning in terms of crucial success factors for the implementation of a sustainable wildlife harvesting trade in the Cameroonian context. Key learning points include:

- The socio-economic importance of hunting – both legal and illegal – as a source of income and protein for local communities and the level of ‘compensation’ that alternative sources of income and protein would need to be provide in order to be considered viable alternatives;
- The impact that a culture of dependency has on social capital and on the effective appropriation of problems – and solutions – by communities themselves;
- The challenge of monitoring a quota-based wildlife harvesting system, and discusses the lessons learned from the piloting of community-based monitoring systems in the target area and the impact of such systems on relationships between community members and local game guards and law enforcement agents;
- The stigmatisation of the bushmeat debate and how it risks hindering open discussion about the economic importance of bushmeat at national levels across the sub-region.

The project partners would be happy to share more detailed information on these points upon request, and formal learning papers will be produced over the coming year.

Annex 1:

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2014 - March 2015	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>Quantification of biological data in the area which is essential to longer-term planning;</p> <p>Awareness-raising amongst local population which has increased local awareness of food security considerations and thus provided greater personal incentives to monitor hunting activities (rather than this being an externally imposed agenda);</p> <p>Establishment and support to anti-poaching committees has improved relations between local communities and game guards and led to greater monitoring and reporting of illegal hunting activity.</p> <p>Non-monetised poverty impacts described under Section 5.</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</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>Comprehensive socio-economic baseline data collected by 6 MSc students across 11 communities. This included information on household income, revenue streams, hunting patterns, consumption patterns (ie. sources of protein). Full reports, and summary reports, available. Change to be quantified during final evaluation.</p> <p>MINFOF (led by Conservator of Dja Biosphere Reserve) carried out a biological survey to identify and quantify animal populations in the proposed Community Hunting Zone area. Data cross-referenced with socio-economic surveys (ie. hunting</p>	<p>Final evaluation to assess changes in socio-economic data, and to be disaggregated – where possible – against specific project activities and components of the project’s model.</p> <p>Secondary biological survey to be conducted in July/August 2015. It is likely that the project timeframe is too short to register change. More appropriate sources of information including information on seizures and offtake at bushmeat markets will also</p>

<p>will provide data to support the integration of planning for sustainable wildlife management into national development policy.</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 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>patterns). Full report available. Change to be quantified during final evaluation.</p> <p>Causal pathways identified and agreed; data collection and analysis of pathways ongoing.</p> <p>More positive attitudes amongst community members towards game guards as a result of project activities (building of trust between the two groups). More work to be done on addressing hunter/game guard tensions. Greater understanding of the threats of unsustainable resource use – and of the unsustainability of current resource use patterns. Very positive attitudes towards the establishment of a Community Hunting Zone as an opportunity for community involvement in resource management.</p> <p>NGO working group established to provide support to MINFOF in the review of the DBR Management Plan.</p> <p>Increased awareness at national level about links between importance of bushmeat as an economic activity in SE Cameroon.</p>	<p>be collected to address this weakness.</p> <p>Paper to be produced detailing the causal pathways identified, progress against them, lessons learned and changes to the proposed pathways in the light of project learning.</p> <p>Following survey in March 2015 indicating ongoing tension with game guards and hunters, partners will work with MINFOF to address key issues and concerns from the point of view of local hunters. Participatory conflict mitigation strategies will be produced and implemented.</p> <p>Partners to provide input to the formal revision of the DBR Management Plan. Additionally, aware of the risk of continued delays to this government owned process, the project will also develop its own learning papers and recommended action points to be shared with MINFOF and other actors in the region.</p> <p>Formal advocacy work to be carried out to ensure dissemination of learning outputs to be produced by the project.</p>
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<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><u>Indicators:</u> <i>Publication; project records of dissemination activities</i> <i>Project M&E data (transect records)</i> <i>Project M&E data (household surveys)</i></p>	<p>Publication to be published in Year 3.</p> <p>Baseline data in place. Final evaluation will quantify data against these. As above – additional sources of information will be used to capture impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Baseline data in place. Final evaluation will quantify data against these. Recognising delays in establishing the Community Hunting Zone (part of the overall model), the project will seek to quantify impacts against specific activities and components of the model – where possible (based on methodology employed by Living Earth on other programmes).</p>
<p>Activity 1.1</p>	<p><u>Activities:</u> Assembling project resources (in-country)</p>	<p>Activity completed during last reporting period.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2</p>	<p>Project launch meeting (in-country) for partners</p>	<p>Activity completed during last reporting period.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3</p>	<p>Selection of target communities (and identification of control groups)</p>	<p>Activity completed during last reporting period.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4</p>	<p>Identification and establishment of agreed parameters for the sustainable wildlife-harvesting model (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice).</p>	<p>Key parameters identified, as well as key challenges and risks. Formal consultation process carried out with MINFOF, CoP and communities. Decision to establish Community Hunting Zone as part of the model. Process to establish the zone is ongoing.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5</p>	<p>Baseline review for socio-economic and biological indicators.</p>	<p>Baseline review completed and full documents available.</p>
<p>Activity 1.6</p>	<p>Establishment of Community of Practice (COP).</p>	<p>10 Member Project Task Force in place. Four meetings held this year (July 2014, October 2014, November 2014 (as part of Mid Term Review), February 2015).</p>
<p>Activity 1.7</p>	<p>Identification and setting of agreed quotas for harvesting (off-take levels) (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice; discussion with COP).</p>	<p>See comments on Activity 1.4 above.</p>
<p>Activity 1.8</p>	<p>Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards.</p>	<p>Free Prior and Informed Consent obtained from the communities. Draft management plan outlining roles and responsibilities for all actors produced as part of the process of establishing a Community Hunting Zone. Final version to</p>

		be validated during May 2015.
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)	FCTV has regular (minimum monthly) meetings, both formal and informal, with local communities and regular activity reports are submitted to LEF/BCSF.
Activity 1.10	Monthly reports published on website and dissemination of project newsletter.	Project leaflets have been produced. FCTV has started producing an annual newsletter which includes information on the project. Videos shared on YouTube.
Activity 1.11	Six-monthly review (data collection) of biological indicators and socio-economic surveys.	Comprehensive baseline completed with data collected over a 5-month period. The next review (data collection) will be carried in the latter half of 2015.
Activity 1.12	Six-monthly analysis of data by University of Bristol (analysis of causal pathways).	Meetings held every three to four months with University of Bristol to discuss progress to date and to reflect on causal pathways.
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.	Project review meetings held in October 2014 and in March 2015 to discuss progress to date and to reflect and agree continued ways forward.
Activity 1.15	Modification to model based on findings of Activities 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14.	This is an ongoing process. For example, the decision to support the communities to establish a Community Hunting Zone was an example of a modification to the model.
Activity 1.16	Development of draft publication for review.	Activity ongoing.
Activity 1.17	Draft publication reviewed by CoP.	Activity scheduled for September / October 2015.
Activity 1.18	Finalised publication circulated for peer review.	Activity scheduled for November / December 2015.
Activity 1.19	Dissemination of final publication.	Activity scheduled for January / February 2016.
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	<u>Indicators:</u> <i>Project reports, Agreements between project and harvesters/traders</i> <i>Gatekeeper interviews;</i> <i>Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys</i>	<p>To date 200 hunters and 200 bushmeat traders (of which 180 women) have been engaged in the project activities.</p> <p>Indicators remain appropriate.</p>

reports.	<i>MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.</i>	
Activity 2.1	<u>Activities:</u> Focus group discussions to establish parameters (cross ref. Activities 1.4 and 1.7)	Activity completed (cross ref. Activity 1.4).
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.	Training carried out information-sharing mechanisms, and administrative and legal issues related to the Community Hunting Zone; ongoing participatory development of the Zone's management plan (' <i>Plan Simple de Gestion</i> ').
Activity 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.	MSc students have provided reports on hunting practice over a 5-month period. This data has been shared with, and verified by, game guards. Monitoring committees continue to collect data and a follow-up analysis will be carried out in the latter half of 2015.
Activity 2.5	Community-based awareness-raising on food security issues.	Community meetings carried out in October and November 2014. In February 2015, partners organised a learning visit for community members to visit other areas of Cameroon which had faced similar challenges, but developed strategies to address them.
Activity 2.6	Information workshops on rules, regulations and procedures relating to obtaining hunting and bushmeat collection permits.	Training on legal permits carried out – resulting in registration of 127 guns and establishment of 3 bushmeat traders associations which have subsequently applied for bushmeat permits.
Activity 2.7	Post-workshop support for permit procurement.	As above.
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	<u>Indicators:</u>	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. In terms of attitudes towards law enforcement, there are more positive

guards.	<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>	attitudes amongst members of community monitoring committees, who have improved relations with local game guards, however attitudes amongst hunters remain negative as local hunters continue to feel victimised by local game guards (as confirmed by study carried out in March 2015). The partners will be sharing the key findings of this study with MINFOF in order to collaboratively explore strategies to address this. Indicators remain appropriate.
Activity 3.1	<u>Activities:</u> Baseline survey of level of community-game guard collaboration and engagement and attitudes towards law enforcement.	Completed and follow-up survey carried out in March 2015.
Activity 3.2	Establishment of community-based monitoring networks.	The project has supported the establishment of community-based monitoring committees across 11 villages.
Activity 3.3	Participatory mapping of poaching hotspots, including entry and exit points into protected area etc.	Activity completed during last reporting period.
Activity 3.4	Capacity-building training for local communities (members of monitoring networks) and game guards.	Training on roles and responsibilities of monitoring committees carried out in partnership with local game guards.
Activity 3.5	Development of, and support to the implementation of, community-specific poaching monitoring strategies – in partnership with game guards.	Communication channels between local head of game guards (chef de poste) and monitoring committees established. Basic equipment (boots, raincoats) procured for monitoring committees and equipment use agreements in place.
Activity 3.6	Data collection, field verification and data analysis.	Monitoring committees provide FCTV with updates in terms of activities carried out and relationships with game guards.
Activity 3.7	Publication and dissemination of lessons learned and project reports.	Raw material being collated. Case study on community based monitoring systems to be produced.
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.	<u>Indicators:</u> <i>Revised DBR Management Plan</i> <i>Publications, policy papers, newspaper articles, meeting reports and minutes</i> <i>Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</i>	As per Section 3.4 above, the project will consider revising the third indicator as the NBSAP is not due for review during the project's remaining timeframe. Otherwise progress towards the output remains on track. Production and dissemination of learning outputs will be a core focus of the final year of the project.

Activity 4.1	<u>Activities:</u> Establishment of Community of Practice (cross ref Activities 1.6 and 1.13).	Cross Ref. Activity 1.6
Activity 4.2	Meetings of multi-stakeholder Dja Actors Forum	Participation of partners at Dja Actors meetings in July 2014, October 2014 and February 2015.
Activity 4.3	Publication of annual reviews	Annual review carried out in October 2014 and report produced. Mid Term Review carried out in November 2014 and report shared on LEF's website.
Activity 4.4	Learning visit to project site for MINFOF	The Conservator of the DBR has carried out several visits to the project site. A formal learning visit for the new Conservator (appointed in March 2015) will be held in the coming months.
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 produced and aired on Cameroonian State TV.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

There are no changes to the project logframe, however as per a recommendation of the Mid Term Review, project partners will be holding a workshop to review logframe indicators and any proposed changes will be communicated to Darwin Initiative.

	Impact/Outcome/Outputs	Indicators	Sources of information	Assumptions
Impact	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.			
Outcome	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. Lessons learned from the evaluation of project processes will feed into the	<i>Change in the socio-economic data gathered during the action: livelihood analysis (including household income, expenditure, revenue streams)</i> <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>	Empirical data gathered by local community and NGO partners in collaboration with social researchers: Household economic surveys, Focus group reports. Hunting surveys, biodiversity surveys and transects.	Target communities remain open to working with the project 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.

	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	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc) – Cameroonian nationals	Male	Cameroonian		4		4	8
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training (Cameroonian nationals)	Male	Cameroonian	8	6			8
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	60:40 Male/Female	Cameroonian	30	150 100 60 150		200 (some people attended more than one training session)	200 Legal wildlife trade Community Hunting Zone Record collection Poaching monitoring
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	0		0	1 Management Plan to be produced.
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals			0	0		0	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings			1	4		5	5
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.			0	3		3	3
15A	Number of national press releases in host			0	0		0	3

	country(ies)							
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)			0	1		1	1
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)			£18,440	0		£18,440	£18,440

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. website link or publisher)

N/A – formal learning outputs will be produced during Year 3.

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

The following documents are included in Annex:

Presentation of project findings – September 2014 (in French): This document provides a summary of the socio-economic and biological data collection carried out by the project. Full reports of both can be provided upon request.

Mid Term Review carried out by LTS - January 2014 (in English): Whilst an external document, this included as it provides independent analysis of the project's achievements. It is also included due to recognition that the project's internal reports are predominantly in French.

Report of most recent meeting of Community of Practice (in French) – March 2015.

Report of most recent community six-monthly review meeting (in French) – March 2015.

An extract from the TV documentary produced by CRTV (in English) can be viewed here:

<https://youtu.be/bniRtcGlbkM>

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.	