

## Darwin Initiative Final Report

*To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/>) it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

### 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): re-branded as 'Bristol Zoological Society (BZS)
Partner Institution(s)	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
Project Leader's Name	Neil Maddison
Project Website/blog/twitter	<a href="http://livingearth.org.uk/projects/developing-a-pro-poor-sustainable-bushmeat-harvesting-model-in-cameroon/">http://livingearth.org.uk/projects/developing-a-pro-poor-sustainable-bushmeat-harvesting-model-in-cameroon/</a>
Report Author(s) and date	Neil Maddison, Bristol Zoological Society; Mouamfon Mama, Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante; Lios McGilchrist, Living Earth Foundation; Jules Ngueguim, Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante 30th July 2016

### 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 threatens the long-term food security of the rural poor, as well as impacting negatively on threatened species in the area.

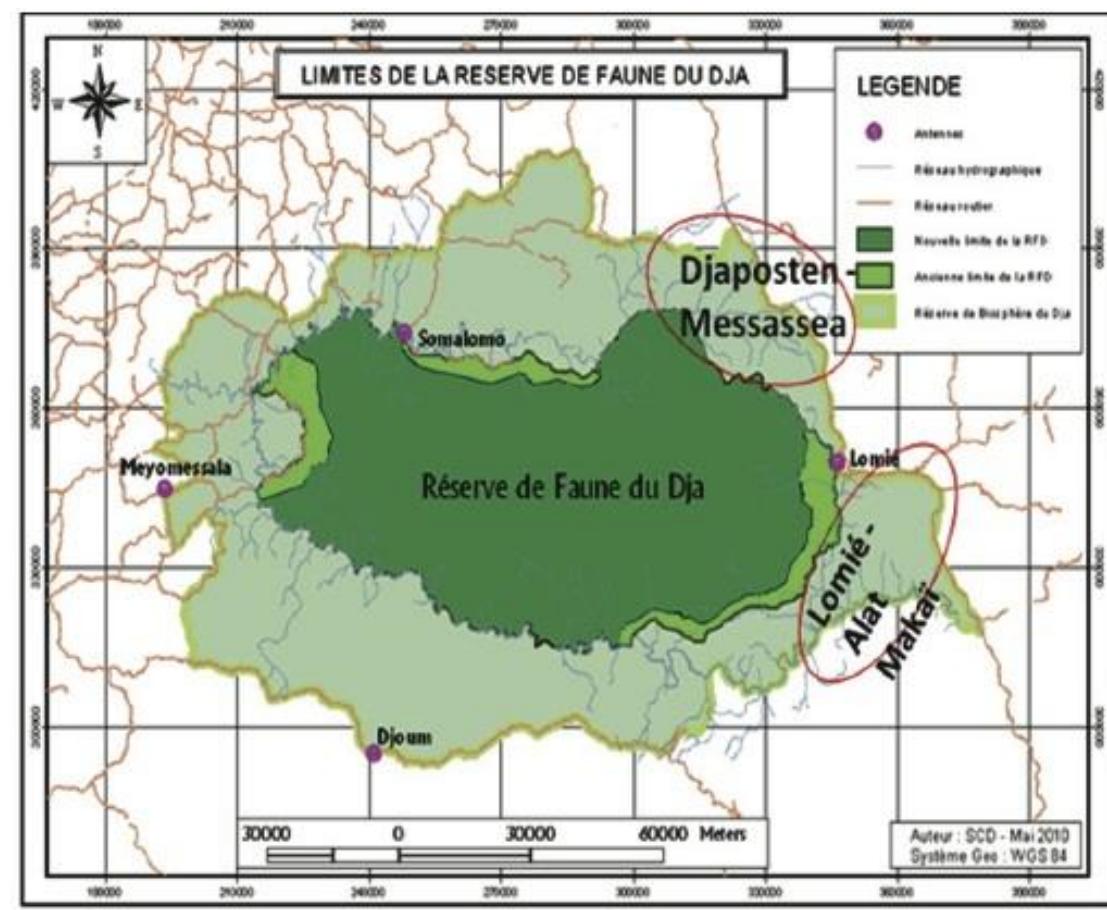
Despite a wealth of documentation on potential economic and biodiversity benefits of a locally-managed and regulated sustainable trade in animals hunted in the wild, there has been little field testing of such models in Cameroon. There is a lack of evidence-based data

demonstrating the link between sustainable wildlife harvesting and poverty reduction. This project sought to address these challenges. The project design was shaped 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 Dia Biosphere Reserve location in Cameroon:



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



## 2 Project Achievements

### 2.1 Outcome

Outcome:	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.			Comments (if necessary)
	Baseline	Change by 2016	Source of evidence	
Indicator 0.1:  Change in the socio-economic data gathered during the action: livelihood analysis (including household income, expenditure, revenue streams).	Average monthly income of surveyed hunters is 14,032 FCFA (€21) <sup>1</sup>	The Community Hunting Zone (the means of establishing and testing a sustainable bushmeat trade model) was only established in March 2016; socio-economic benefits from this hunting zone will thus accrue after the project end and so it was not appropriate to measure them at this juncture.	N/A	
Indicator 0.2:  Change in the biological data gathered during the action: Exploitation and production ratio rates of key indicator species; species abundance (measured through transects).	Summary of biological data (full report available on request):  17 mammal species in the target area (55% duiker); evidence of protected species - chimpanzees and gorillas (10% and 14% of sightings respectively).	As above, this indicator relates to measuring pre- and post-Community Hunting Zone and the Community Hunting Zone was only established in March 2016.	N/A	
Indicator 0.3:  Demonstration of causal pathways linking biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction, building on the theory of change and the use of baseline data.	Casual pathways posited in proposal, but not tested.	Casual pathways identified, refined and partially tested:	Draft Theory of Change paper	

<sup>1</sup> We have used the Euro exchange rate rather than GBP as the Euro is fixed to the CFA and provides a more stable, and therefore representative, comparison for this indicator.

Indicator 0.4: Community (hunters, traders and local households) attitudes towards wildlife resource management and relations with government game guards.	Relationships characterised by tension and mistrust	Improved attitudes; communities see game guards as potential ally in protecting 'their' Community Hunting Zone; some game guards advocating for communities to play greater role in community-based law enforcement.	Field reports	
Indicator 0.5: Changes made to the DBR Management Plan; in particular new activities and indicators added.	Existing DBR Plan unchanged since 2006	Project partners were a key part of participatory revision process; have inputted into revised draft; now working with other EU and national NGO partners to address mechanisms for implementation.	Revised DBR Management Plan	
Indicator 0.5: Level of integration of data on bushmeat consumption in national economic statistics and national development policy.	Not included in national statistics	Increased awareness at national level about links between importance of bushmeat as an economic activity in SE Cameroon.	Revised DBR Management Plan	

#### **Summary of achievement against outcome:**

The project aimed to establish a pro-poor sustainable wildlife harvesting model and then to test the socio-economic and biodiversity impacts of this model. In the implementation, the project was only able to achieve the establishment of this model due to the time taken to ensure a fully participatory approach in designing the model itself, building community trust, brokering relations between community members, bringing government on-board and working through the community to undertake the lengthy bureaucratic procedures associated with the establishment of a Community Hunting Zone (at the core of the project's chosen model). Final authorisation and ministerial sign-off for the Community Hunting Zone was achieved in March 2016. Whilst this is a significant achievement in itself, it meant that the project was unable to address the second part of the outcome, namely the evaluation of the model itself.

## **2.2 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

#### **Impact statement from logframe:**

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.

Notwithstanding the comments related to the challenges in achieving the outcome, documented above, the project has made the following contributions to its higher-level impact:

- Capacity building of local government conservation agency through practical application of skills learned to carry out biological surveys in the target areas, generating updated biodiversity figures for the target areas. These figures can be used by the conservation agencies for their own strategic planning purposes.
- Increased local awareness of food security considerations amongst target populations; more work needs to be done to bring about meaningful behaviour change but presentation of declining animal populations and impact on food security has made food security a relevant issue for local communities and local councils, rather than being viewed as 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.
- Empowerment of women through specific activities working to strengthen the skills of female traders, leading to these traders having increased confidence to negotiate with both hunters and game guards.
- Non-monetised poverty impacts described under Section 4.3.

### 2.3 Outputs

<b>Output 1:</b>	<b>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</b>		
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence
Indicator 1.1: <i>Publication produced in appropriate journal and disseminated.</i>	0	Theory of Change paper produced (in draft form)	Theory of Change paper
Indicator 1.2: <i>Percentage change in biodiversity indicators through transects and biodiversity surveys.</i>	Summary of biological data (full report available on request):  17 mammal species in the target area (55% duiker); evidence of protected species - chimpanzees and gorillas (10% and 14% of sightings respectively).	As above, this indicator relates to measuring pre- and post-Community Hunting Zone and the Community Hunting Zone was only established in March 2016.	N/A
Indicator 1.3: <i>Percentage change in household income of hunters/traders participating in harvesting model</i>	Average monthly income of surveyed hunters is 14,032 FCFA (€21)	As above, this indicator relates to measuring pre- and post-Community Hunting Zone and the Community Hunting Zone was only established in March 2016.	N/A
<b>Output 2</b>	<b>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.</b>		

Indicator 2.1: <i>No. hunters/traders participating in wildlife harvesting model (disaggregated by gender).</i>	0	200 hunters and 200 bushmeat traders (of which 180 women) have been engaged in the project activities and are set to participate in Community Hunting Zone activities.	Project reports
Indicator 2.2: <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>	Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)	Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)	N/A
Indicator 2.3: <i>No. seizures of illegal wildlife in target area (disaggregated by village, and by level of involvement in project).</i>	Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)	Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)	N/A
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.</b>		
Indicator 3.1: <i>No. and quality of interactions between communities and game guards.</i>	<i>Adhoc interactions; based on instances of illegality</i>	<i>Regular interactions (monthly); based on shared development of Community Hunting Zone model and community-based monitoring activities.</i>	Project reports
Indicator 3.2: <i>Community attitudes towards law enforcement.</i>	Characterised by distrust.	Still high levels of distrust, but improved attitudes as a more balanced interaction emerges.	Project reports; notes of interviews
Indicator 3.3: <i>No. seizures reported as a result of community participation in anti-poaching strategies.</i>	Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)	Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)	N/A
<b>Output 4:</b>	<b>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.</b>		
Indicator 4.1: <i>Project learning integrated into DBR Management Plan.</i>	Existing DBR Plan unchanged since 2006	Project partners were a key part of participatory revision process; have inputted into revised draft; now working with other European and national NGO partners to address mechanisms for implementation.	Revised DBR Management Plan

Indicator 4.2: <i>No. references to project findings in third party publications, media reports and policy papers</i>	0	6 MSc theses; DBR Management Plan	MSc theses; Revised DBR Management Plan
Indicator 4.3: <i>Project learning integrated into revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</i>	N/A	NBSAP not updated during project period.	N/A

### Assumptions:

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

#### *Assumptions at project-start:*

- 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 added post Mid Term Review:*

- 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.

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 during the project period, the project partners actively sought other funding for this however they were unsuccessful as there would appear to be donor fatigue related to 'alternative livelihoods', despite the partners considering it to be an essential part of effective community-based conservation amongst poor communities.

In terms of Assumption (4), the project consistently noted a significant disconnect between government rhetoric and action in terms of promoting conservation in the wider Dja landscape. For example, over the project period, changes were 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.

Assumption (5) remains a pertinent assumption and one that is part of the contextual fabric of Cameroon. The slow pace of implementation of the Community Hunting Zone was due, in part, to the complete transparency of the process insisted upon by the project partners.

Assumption (6) did not have an impact of project activities.

### 3 Project Partnerships

The project partners were 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 pooled resources to provide technical expertise and management oversight to FCTV, the local implementing partner. UoB provided technical expertise and guidance on the project's Monitoring and Evaluation systems.

Over the lifetime of the project, the consortium worked together in a collaborative fashion and, whilst FCTV was able to make decisions relating to the day-to-day management of the project, Living Earth and BCSF provided technical expertise where necessary. There were regular visits and exchanges between the partners to steer the project.

The other key collaborating institution on the project was the Government of Cameroon. The in-country Project Manager, Dr Jules Ngueguim, was 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 was closely involved in collection of biological data, in supporting the establishment of community monitoring committees and was 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 government – in this case, MINFOF, - can 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) 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".*

## 4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

### 4.1 Contribution to SDGs

#### Goal 1: End Poverty in all forms everywhere

*1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day*

Forest-based communities, dependent on bushmeat for their income and food security, such as the communities living around the DBR, are living in extreme poverty. This project sought to develop a model which would enable communities to use their existing skills, knowledge and cultural practices - through hunting - but in a way that firstly didn't jeopardise their own long-term food security, and secondly which provided increased income. Whilst it is too early to claim economic benefits from the project as the Community Hunting Zone was only established at the project end, the project has generated important learning about working with these communities which can inform future practitioners. It has also built local community capacity to better understand food security challenges and to work together to establish a community asset, namely the hunting zone. The social capital built through the project will be important in supporting future community-based efforts aimed at poverty reduction.

#### Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

*2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality*

As above, the project sought to capture key learning in relation to resilient food production systems and shared this at local, national and international level. The main lesson in this respect has been the rate and scale of biodiversity loss – and corresponding food sources – in the target area, both of which were found to be much higher than anticipated. Unless current trends can be reversed, local communities dependent on bushmeat in the target areas risk facing significant food insecurity in the coming years.

### 4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (CBD, CMS, CITES, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA))

The project, through the promotion of a working model for a sustainable wildlife harvesting trade, sought to contribute to the implementation of Articles 8c, 8d, 8i, 8j, 10a, 10c, 17.1, 17.2

of the CBD. Specifically, contributions were through capacity building of government agencies through learning visits to the project area for members of the Government of Cameroon conservation agencies; sharing of reports and learning materials; lobbying at national level for the – ultimately successful – establishment of a Community Hunting Zone, as a model for community-based sustainable natural resource management in South Eastern Cameroon.

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 project sought to present a working model with both biodiversity and poverty benefits – and the lessons learned will help guide policymakers and programme developers working to address CBD and IWT commitments.

#### **4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation**

In terms of direct impacts, the project supported the establishment of three bushmeat traders associations (with an average membership of 30 traders), supporting members of these associations to procure bushmeat collection permits, enabling traders to trade legally, without risk of confiscation of goods. The project 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 also 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.

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.

#### **4.4 Gender equality**

The project team considered gender dimensions at the project outset and the involvement of the UoB M&E expert 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 worked with are male (representing the local context), however 95% of the bushmeat traders are female. The project had separate activities to target both groups. Specifically, the project supported the female traders to develop confidence as business-women in the community, equipping them with new skills in handling, preservation techniques and the principles of sanitary and veterinary quality standards and inspections. FCTV also worked to lobby the local council to allow the establishment of a market-place where meat could legally be sold – prior to that all meat in the area was sold illegally (as no designated market place had been decreed in local law), making it hard to monitor the level of off-take and leaving traders open to the risk of seizures of their primary income source. The new market enables the female traders to earn a more secure income from their livelihood.

In terms of promoting women's involvement in decision-making, the partners 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 – the body responsible for the overall management of the Community Hunting Zone - women represent 30% of the members, a significant achievement within the local context.

#### **4.5 Programme indicators**

- Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?**

Yes, all members of the management committee established to manage the Community Hunting Zone can be described as 'local poor people'.

- Were any management plans for biodiversity developed?**

At a landscape level, the project partners contributed to the revision of the DBR Management Plan.

At the local level, FCTV supported the Community Hunting Zone committee to develop a management plan for their Community Hunting Zone. At the project end, this management plan was in draft form (it typically takes three years to refine and finalise such plans).

Also at the local level, FCTV lobbied for and supported the drafting of a local regulation to regulate the sale of bushmeat in the zone, providing ground rules for the functioning of the new bushmeat market. This was validated by the council in February 2016.

- Were these formally accepted?**

See comments above.

- Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?**

A hallmark of the partners' approach is the participatory nature of its community development work. The approach to all three contributions to management plans highlighted above were participatory in nature, with local poor people – 30% women – on the management structure of the Community Hunting Zone and local poor people - 95% women – playing a key role in the development of the draft regulation for the regulations governing the sale of bushmeat in the area.

- Were there any positive gains in household (HH) income as a result of this project?**

The project intended to measure these impacts pre- and post-establishment of Community Hunting Zone. However, as the Community Hunting Zone was only established in March 2016, the project did not capture these impacts.

- How many HHs saw an increase in their HH income?**

As above.

- How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?**

As above.

#### **4.6 Transfer of knowledge**

6 Cameroonian nationals (5 male, 1 female) achieved Masters qualifications (MSc) as a result of their involvement in the project (the students spent five months in the field gathering data to inform the development of the project's model and their dissertations were based upon their fieldwork).

#### **4.7 Comment on the extent to which the project has sought to transfer knowledge (including new knowledge generated by Darwin projects) to practitioners or policy makers to apply this thinking to practical conservation challenges. What form has this transfer of knowledge taken e.g. national platforms, international platforms, print media etc.? Capacity building**

- i. Did any staff from developing country partners see an increase in their status nationally, regionally or internationally? For example, have they been invited to participate in any national expert committees, expert panels, have they had a promotion at work?**

FCTV's Project Manager, who was seconded to the project from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation, was promoted to manage a research institution in Western Cameroon. Both the FCTV Project Manager and the FCTV Programme Coordinator were invited to present the project at national conferences.

## ii. What gender were they?

Male.

### 4.8 Sustainability and Legacy

The project builds upon a community idea and the project partners worked to facilitate the process of establishing a Community Hunting Zone, rather than directly managing itself. This means that the process itself took longer than anticipated 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.

At project end, the partners were able to have supported the community to have successfully established the Community Hunting Zone, having secured ministerial approval at the national level for the Community Hunting Zone, and the project had supported the establishment and built the capacity of a local management body to oversee the management of this community asset. Project partners feel that the local management body will need continued support and oversight during its first year of operation; however efforts to secure funding to enable this have been unsuccessful. Given this, the partners have worked to link the management body to other actors with ongoing work in the area, including several international NGOs, national NGOs and the conservation agencies themselves.

Other 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.

## 5 Lessons learned

The lessons remain the same as those identified during the previous annual report:

Particular areas that the partners feel worked 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 was an excellent – and cost-effective – means of gathering in-depth socio-economic data, generating important insight into local practices and building trust with local communities.

If we were to do this project again, there are two main changes that we would make. The first is that the three-year timeframe was too ambitious. Over the three year timeframe, the project has successfully developed a potentially 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. The second change would be to recognise the imperative of including alternative livelihoods within the approach. The development of the model – based on participatory action research – showed that this is key, not only to changing behaviours, but also to address an impending food security disaster as the natural resource base is significantly over-exploited, however it remains the source of choice for food and income.

### 5.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Continuous monitoring and evaluation was integral to the project's adaptive learning ethos and the project 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 was 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 was a higher-level monitoring, working within the framework of an overarching M&E plan which outlined the project's identified causal pathways, theories of change and underlying assumptions, and then assessed progress made against these – with a particular emphasis on partner learning. Additional monitoring strategies included the use of the

Community of Practice, based in Yaoundé, which played 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, ensured opportunity for meaningful ‘beneficiary feedback’ as community stakeholders were able to share feedback so that the project could adapt in the light of identified community priorities, concerns and perceptions. For example, the lobbying of the local council to address the fact that there is no designated place where traders can sell bushmeat legally in the target area was developed following extensive discussions with the traders themselves who identified this as an insurmountable barrier to establishing a sustainable – and legal – wildlife harvesting model.

A Mid-Term Review was carried out by Darwin. The project partners received the Mid Term Evaluation report from LTS in February 2015 and its recommendations were very useful in providing an external perspective and shaping project plans for the last year of the project. An end of project evaluation was not carried out due to the context highlighted above (Community Hunting Zone only achieved at project end) and thus the project could be described as more of an action learning project, rather than offering data to provide comparisons pre- and post-Community Hunting Zone.

## **5.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews**

The project partners received the Mid Term Evaluation report from LTS in February 2015 and its recommendations have informed project plans. A partners’ workshop to reflect on the project’s learning to date was held in the UK in June 2016 and this enabled the partners to refine their focus for the final year of implementation.

## **6 Darwin identity**

The project partners publicised the Darwin Initiative at all public events (e.g. workshops, meetings) and project beneficiaries and stakeholders were aware that the project was funded by the Darwin Initiative. The Darwin Initiative’s logo was featured on all on project related publications. The Darwin Initiative support was 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. Additionally, as a result of the partners’ involvement in the DBR Management Plan revision process and the partners’ sharing of learning from this project to inform that process, there is greater awareness amongst government conservation agencies of the Darwin Initiative.

## 7 Finance and administration

### 7.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			1%	
Consultancy costs			0	
Overhead Costs			21%	Communication costs were higher than budgeted due to the costs involved in communicating between Yaoundé and the field office in Lomié. Due to the intensive nature of guiding the Community Hunting Zone through Ministry levels in Yaoundé, frequent communication was paramount to the project in its final year.
Travel and subsistence			34%	As part of the Community Hunting Zone process, the project facilitated field visits for local authorities to visit the proposed zone. Additionally FCTV HQ staff carried out frequent monitoring visits, in order to demonstrate FCTV's commitment to supporting the classification of the zone despite ongoing government delays – this led to a higher travel spend than budgeted.
Operating Costs			59%	This overspend was due to high costs of vehicle repairs. Following an accident in Year 1 of the project, the vehicle has, unfortunately, required a number of expensive maintenance services and repairs.
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)			10%	Training activities carried out by FCTV staff, reducing costs
Audit				
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>0</b>	

<b>Staff employed (Name and position)</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
Mouamfon Mama, Programme Coordinator	
Ngueguim Jules Romains, Project Advisor	
Njah Mbida Joseph Marie, Field Animator	
Kamwa Thierry Tonpoba, Project Monitoring Officer	
Djoh Elias, Community Liaison Officer	
Khinjem Awah, Finance Manager	
Lum Judith Fonchingong, Administrator	
Ntieché Sidikou Aboubakar (Driver)	
Vetna Tchoamo (security guard)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Capital items – description</b>	<b>Capital items – cost (£)</b>
Fabrication of shelves	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Other items – description</b>	<b>Other items – cost (£)</b>
<p>Consultation for the creation of ZICGC</p> <p>Organize replay of the technical paper by MINFOF and ensure that it meets the expectations of the administration and the certificate of measurement area</p> <p>Forward the file to the regional delegation of the East Bertoua and MINFOF</p> <p>Holding the meeting of the classification committee</p> <p>Signing of the agreement ( Mindourou )</p> <p>Organize a working meeting with the mayor of the town Mindourou for the creation of a bushmeat market sales</p> <p>Basket fund for the establishment of two markets</p> <p>Training workshop on conservation techniques and inspection of bushmeat has Lomié</p> <p>Train women 's recordkeeping and the drafting of activity reports</p> <p>Train members of AVAREF on roles and responsibilities : the statutes and regulations</p> <p>Contribution - general assembly meeting</p> <p>Collaboration reorientation meeting between FCTV and AVAREF</p> <p>Lobbying at the local level on the redistribution of money from auctions</p>	

of seized meat : the percentage of communities	
Lomié organize a workshop on restitution and ownership of the results of the study conducted by FCTV on information sharing mechanisms	
Organize meeting of the task force Yaoundé	
Organize a working session with the decentralized services for setting up projects for communities	
Developing partnerships with local community radio stations for the production and dissemination of thematic broadcasts and debates ;	
Support communities in identifying, drafting and implementation of micro-projects.	
Organize the Dja NGO forum	
Visibility of project	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Bristol Zoological Society	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 7.3 Value for Money

The project used a number of approaches in order to ensure Value for Money, for example: (i) the use of MSc students to carry out extensive socio-economic data gathering was a cost-efficient way of generating large amounts of data about the target communities, whilst providing the students with research material to use for their own dissertations; (ii) the use of experienced field officers enabled FCTV to deliver training and capacity building support in-house, without having to resort to more expensive consultants; (iii) the partners worked to challenge a culture of entrenched dependency, going against NGO norms and encouraging in-kind community contributions at local meetings and training events, rather than contributing further to the per diem culture.

## Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

	Impact/Outcome/Outputs	Indicators	Sources of information	Assumptions
<b>Impact</b>	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.			
<b>Outcome</b>	<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 development of an updated DBR</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>

	<b>Impact/Outcome/Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of information</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
	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>
<b>Outputs:</b>	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&amp;E data (transect records)</p> <p>Project M&amp;E data (household surveys)</p>	Economic and social benefits of the harvesting model provide sufficient incentives for participation
	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,	<i>No. hunters/traders participating in wildlife harvesting model (disaggregated by gender).</i>	Project reports, Agreements between project and harvesters/traders	Traditional hunters and wildlife traders open to engagement by the project

	<b>Impact/Outcome/Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of information</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
	triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.	<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> <i>No. seizures of illegal wildlife in target area (disaggregated by village, and by level of involvement in project).</i>	Gatekeeper interviews; Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys  MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.	
	3) Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.	<i>No. and quality of interactions between communities and game guards.</i> <i>Community attitudes towards law enforcement.</i> <i>No. seizures reported as a result of community participation in anti-poaching strategies.</i>	Project reports, Game guard reports, Community records (register of meetings) Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys  MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.	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.	<i>Project learning integrated into DBR Management Plan.</i>  <i>No. references to project findings in third party publications, media reports and policy papers</i>  <i>Project learning integrated into revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</i>	Revised DBR Management Plan  Publications, policy papers, newspaper articles, meeting reports and minutes  Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	National government open to policy dialogue
<b>Activities</b>	<b>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.</b>  1.1 Assembling project resources (in-country) 1.2 Project launch meeting (in-country) for partners 1.3 Selection of target communities (and identification of control groups)			

Impact/Outcome/Outputs	Indicators	Sources of information	Assumptions
<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).</p> <p>1.5 Baseline review for socio-economic and biological indicators.</p> <p>1.6 Establishment of Community of Practice (COP).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>1.8 Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>1.10 Monthly reports published on website and dissemination of project newsletter.</p> <p>1.11 Six-monthly review (data collection) of biological indicators and socio-economic surveys.</p> <p>1.12 Six-monthly analysis of data by University of Bristol (analysis of causal pathways).</p> <p>1.13 Six-monthly meetings of COP.</p> <p>1.14 Six monthly project review meetings with local communities, hunters and traders and local game guards to enable feedback from beneficiaries.</p> <p>1.15 Modification to model based on findings of Activities 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14.</p> <p>1.16 Development of draft publication for review.</p> <p>1.17 Draft publication reviewed by CoP.</p> <p>1.18 Finalised publication circulated for peer review.</p>			

Impact/Outcome/Outputs	Indicators	Sources of information	Assumptions
<p>1.19 Dissemination of final publication.</p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p>2.1 Focus group discussions to establish parameters (cross ref. Activities 1.4 and 1.7)</p> <p>2.2 Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards (cross ref. Activity 1.8)</p> <p>2.3 Training for hunters/traders and game guards on reporting techniques.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.5 Community-based awareness-raising on food security issues.</p> <p>2.6 Information workshops on rules, regulations and procedures relating to obtaining hunting and bushmeat collection permits.</p> <p>2.7 Post-workshop support for permit procurement.</p> <p>2.8 Establishment of mechanisms for community feedback and ongoing review of project in light of community feedback (cross ref. Activity 1.14).</p> <p><b>Output 3: Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.</b></p>			

Impact/Outcome/Outputs	Indicators	Sources of information	Assumptions
<p>3.1 Baseline survey of level of community-game guard collaboration and engagement and attitudes towards law enforcement.</p> <p>3.2 Establishment of community-based monitoring networks.</p> <p>3.3 Participatory mapping of poaching hotspots, including entry and exit points into protected area etc.</p> <p>3.4 Capacity-building training for local communities (members of monitoring networks) and game guards.</p> <p>3.5 Development of, and support to the implementation of, community-specific poaching monitoring strategies – in partnership with game guards.</p> <p>3.6 Data collection, field verification and data analysis.</p> <p>3.7 Publication and dissemination of lessons learned and project reports.</p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p>4.1 Establishment of Community of Practice (cross ref Activities 1.6 and 1.13).</p> <p>4.2 Meetings of multi-stakeholder Dja Actors Forum</p> <p>4.3 Publication of annual reviews</p> <p>4.4 Learning visit to project site for MINFOF</p> <p>4.5 National Advocacy workshop</p> <p>4.6 Policy Forums</p> <p>4.7 Publication of media materials (newspaper articles etc).</p>			

## Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the logframe was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2015-2016)	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal/Impact:</b></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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of local government conservation agency through practical application of skills learned (through another project) to carry out biological surveys in the target areas;</li> <li>• Updated biodiversity figures for the target areas, providing input into the DBR Management Plan – a key strategic planning tool for conservation agencies;</li> <li>• Increased local awareness of food security considerations amongst target populations; more work needs to be done to bring about meaningful behaviour change but presentation of declining animal populations and impact on food security has made food security a relevant issue for local communities and local councils, rather than being viewed as an externally imposed agenda;</li> <li>• Establishment and support to anti-poaching committees has improved relations between local communities and game guards and led to greater monitoring and</li> </ul>	Do not fill not applicable

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2015-2016)	Actions required/planned for next period
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reporting of illegal hunting activity.</li> <li>Non-monetised poverty impacts described under Section 4.3.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Purpose/Outcome</b></p> <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 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><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><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>The Community Hunting Zone was established in March 2016; socio-economic benefits from this hunting zone will thus accrue after the project end and so it was not appropriate to measure them at this juncture.</p> <p>As above, this indicator relates to measuring pre- and post-Community Hunting Zone and the Community Hunting Zone was only established in March 2016.</p> <p>Causal pathways identified, refined and partially tested.</p> <p>Improved attitudes; communities see game guards as potential ally in protecting 'their' Community Hunting Zone; some game guards advocating for communities to play greater role in community-based law enforcement.</p>	<p>Do not fill not applicable</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2015-2016)	Actions required/planned for next period
	<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 partners were a key part of participatory revision process; have inputted into revised draft; now working with other EU and national NGO partners to address mechanisms for implementation.</p> <p>Increased awareness at national level about links between importance of bushmeat as an economic activity in SE Cameroon.</p>	
<b>Output 1.</b> 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>Draft theory of change paper</p> <p>As above, this indicator relates to measuring pre- and post- Community Hunting Zone and the Community Hunting Zone was only established in March 2016.</p> <p>As above, this indicator relates to measuring pre- and post- Community Hunting Zone and the Community Hunting Zone was only established in March 2016.</p>	
1.1 Assembling project resources (in-country)		Completed in Year 1 (2013/14).	
1.2 Project launch meeting (in-country) for partners		Completed in Year 1 (2013/14).	
1.3 Selection of target communities (and identification of control groups)		Completed in Year 1 (2013/14).	
1.4 Identification and establishment of agreed parameters for the sustainable wildlife-harvesting model (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice).		Completed in Year 1 (2013/14).	
1.5 Baseline review for socio-economic and biological indicators.		Completed in Year 1 (2013/14).	
1.6 Establishment of Community of Practice (COP).		Completed in Year 1 (2013/14). 2 meetings held every year.	

<b>Project summary</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2015-2016)</b>	<b>Actions required/planned for next period</b>
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).		Biological survey carried out in Year (2014/15); subsequent survey carried out in 2015/16. Community Hunting Zone established in 2015/16. Quotas set at national level.	
1.8 Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards.		Completed in Year 1 (2013/14).	
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)		Across all years. Ongoing monitoring in 2015/16.	
1.10 Monthly reports published on website and dissemination of project newsletter.		FCTV provided BCSF/LEF with quarterly reports.	
1.11 Six-monthly review (data collection) of biological indicators and socio-economic surveys.		Not appropriate as this was due to happen post-establishment of Community Hunting Zone.	
1.12 Six-monthly analysis of data by University of Bristol (analysis of causal pathways).		As above. However University of Bristol did carry out an analysis of initial data (Years 1 and Years 2) and supported team to establish potential causal pathways.	
1.13 Six-monthly meetings of COP.		Six-monthly meetings held in all years.	
1.14 Six monthly project review meetings with local communities, hunters and traders and local game guards to enable feedback from beneficiaries.		Six-monthly meetings held in all years	
1.15 Modification to model based on findings of Activities 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14.		Model itself was the result of extensive data collection and participatory action research. The model – Community Hunting Zone – will be tested post-project as the Community Hunting Zone was only established at project end.	
1.16 Development of draft publication for review.		Draft theory of change paper developed.	
1.17 Draft publication reviewed by CoP.		Not completed; paper still in draft form.	
1.18 Finalised publication circulated for peer review.		Not completed; paper still in draft form.	

<b>Project summary</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2015-2016)</b>	<b>Actions required/planned for next period</b>
1.19 Dissemination of final publication.		Not completed; paper still in draft form.	
<b>Output 2.</b> 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.	<p><i>No. hunters/traders participating in wildlife harvesting model (disaggregated by gender).</i></p> <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>200 hunters and 200 bushmeat traders (of which 180 women) have been engaged in the project activities and set to participate in Community Hunting Zone activities.</p> <p>Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)</p> <p>Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)</p>	
2.1 Focus group discussions to establish parameters (cross ref. Activities 1.4 and 1.7)			Completed in Years 1 and Years 2.
2.2 Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards (cross ref. Activity 1.8)			See Activity 1.8
2.3 Training for hunters/traders and game guards on reporting techniques.			Completed in Year 2. Further capacity building for Community Hunting Zone management entity carried out in Year 3.
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.			Not completed as was due to happen post-establishment of Community Hunting Zone.
2.5 Community-based awareness-raising on food security issues.			Completed in Year 2. Additional awareness-raising carried out in Year 3, focusing on rapid local depletion of valuable food sources (bushmeat).
2.6 Information workshops on rules, regulations and procedures relating to obtaining hunting and bushmeat collection permits.			Completed in Year 2. Further support and guidance provided by FCTV to traders in Year 3.
2.7 Post-workshop support for permit procurement.			Completed in Year 2. Further support and guidance provided by FCTV to traders in Year 3.
2.8 Establishment of mechanisms for community feedback and ongoing			See Activity 1.14

<b>Project summary</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2015-2016)</b>	<b>Actions required/planned for next period</b>	
review of project in light of community feedback (cross ref. Activity 1.14).				
<b>Output 3. Etc.</b>	<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>Regular interactions (monthly); based on shared development of Community Hunting Zone model and community-based monitoring activities.</p> <p>Still high levels of distrust, but improved attitudes as a more balanced interaction emerges.</p> <p>Not recorded (due to be recorded pre and post Community Hunting Zone)</p>		
3.1 Baseline survey of level of community-game guard collaboration and engagement and attitudes towards law enforcement.		Completed in Year 1.		
3.2 Establishment of community-based monitoring networks.		Completed in Year 1. FCTV provided ongoing mentoring to the monitoring committees, mainly brokering dialogue between community and game guards across Years 2 and 3.		
3.3 Participatory mapping of poaching hotspots, including entry and exit points into protected area etc.		Completed in Year 1. This informed the agreement of the boundaries for the Community Hunting Zone, formally accepted by the Ministry for Forests and Wildlife in Year 3.		
3.4 Capacity-building training for local communities (members of monitoring networks) and game guards.		Capacity building for Community Hunting Zone committee carried out in Year 3 (including technical guidance on the establishment of a Community Hunting Zone; conflict resolution; committee management processes).		
3.5 Development of, and support to the implementation of, community-specific poaching monitoring strategies – in partnership with game guards.		See Activity 3.2. Additionally the Community Hunting Zone management plan (under development by the local management committee for the zone) includes strategies to address illegal poaching. These will be implemented post-project end by the Community Hunting Zone management committee in partnership with game guards.		
3.6 Data collection, field verification and data analysis.		Ongoing throughout this action research project.		
3.7 Publication and dissemination of lessons learned and project reports.		<p>Following publications produced: (both in French)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community-based monitoring committees: A guide</li> <li>- Community Hunting Zone: A toolkit</li> </ul>		

<b>Project summary</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (2015-2016)</b>	<b>Actions required/planned for next period</b>
<b>Output 4.</b> 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>Project partners key part of participatory revision process; have inputted into revised draft; now working with other EU and national NGO partners to address mechanisms for implementation.</p> <p>6 MSc theses; DBR Management Plan</p> <p>NBSAP not updated during project period.</p>	
4.1 Establishment of Community of Practice (cross ref Activities 1.6 and 1.13).		See Activity 1.6	
4.2 Meetings of multi-stakeholder Dja Actors Forum		2 meetings held in 2015/16, facilitated by FCTV as a means of increasing NGO input into the DBR Management Plan review.	
4.3 Publication of annual reviews		Annual reports produced for Darwin Initiative; project featured in annual reports of BCSF, LEF and FCTV.	
4.4 Learning visit to project site for MINFOF		Learning visit carried out for Conservator of DBR.	
4.5 National Advocacy workshop		Not completed; instead the project focused its efforts on influencing the DBR Management Plan through multi-stakeholder workshops; written comments on the Plan and one-to-one meetings.	
4.6 Policy Forums		As above.	
4.7 Publication of media materials (newspaper articles etc).		TV programme produced in Year 2. 2 newspaper articles published in Year 3.	

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
<b>Training Measures</b>							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	6	Cameroonian	5M; 1F	Diverse aspects of establishing a sustainable wildlife harvesting model	French	Through the University of Dschang. The students were an invaluable resource to the project in terms of data collection.
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(e.g., not categories 1-4 above)						
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	18	Cameroonian	14M; 4F	Data collection and analysis including statistical analysis	French	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Title or Focus</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification						
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	1	-	-	How to establish a Community Hunting Zone	French	Toolkit for practitioners

<b>Research Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Comments/ Weblink if available</b>
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)						Participatory process?
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals						
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						Location?
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country						
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						

13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						
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<b>Dissemination Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Comments</b>
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work						
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	3	Cameroon (2) and UK (1)	n/a	(1) Community hunting zones; (2) Realities of bushmeat from a community perspective; (3) Tourism potential in the DBR	(1) French; (2) English; (3) French.	

<b>Physical Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>				
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	0	4x4 vehicle purchased through the project largely written off following an RTA. Other assets (laptop, furniture) depreciated over project lifetime.				
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established						
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe				
<b>Financial Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Comments</b>
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	15,000 (EAZA)					

## Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	<b>Aichi Target</b>	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	X
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	X
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking	

	into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	X
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

## Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Manual	Guide du comité de vigilance de la faune à l'usage des communautés gestionnaires de la ZICGC (FCTV, 2016)	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Organisation	FCTV Yaoundé	<a href="http://www.fctvcameroun.org">www.fctvcameroun.org</a>
Manual	Guide d'obtention d'une ZICGC au Cameroun (FCTV, 2016)	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Organisation	FCTV Yaoundé	<a href="http://www.fctvcameroun.org">www.fctvcameroun.org</a>
Article	L'obtention d'une Zone d'intérêt Cynégétique à gestion communautaire en périphérie de la RBD : difficultés et contraintes pour les communautés/ Organisme d'appui (National press, 2016)	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Organisation	FCTV Yaoundé	<a href="http://www.fctvcameroun.org">www.fctvcameroun.org</a>
Article	Les obstacles liés à la mise en application de la décision N°000857/D/MINFOF/du 10 Novembre 2009 portant organisation du commerce de la viande de brousse (National press, 2015)	Cameroonian	Cameroonian	Organisation	FCTV Yaoundé	<a href="http://www.fctvcameroun.org">www.fctvcameroun.org</a>

## Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

<b>Ref No</b>	20-007
<b>Project Title</b>	Developing a pro-poor, sustainable bushmeat harvesting model in Cameroon
<b>Project Leader Details</b>	
Name	Neil Maddison
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	Bristol Zoo Gardens, Clifton Bristol BS8 3HA
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 1</b>	
Name	Lios McGilchrist
Organisation	Living Earth Foundation (formerly)
Role within Darwin Project	Project Manager (UK)
Address	1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 2 etc.</b>	
Name	Mouamafon Mama
Organisation	FCTV
Role within Darwin Project	Project Coordinator, Cameroon
Address	BP 12763 Yaounde, Cameroon
Fax/Skype	
Email	