



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

**DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2**

Please read the [Guidance](#) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

24-005 ref 3799

**ELIGIBILITY****1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Antwerp Zoo Centre for Research & Conservation Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp (RZSA)
<b>Address:</b>	Koningin Astridplein 20-26
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	2018 Antwerp
<b>Country:</b>	Belgium
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

**2. Stage 1 reference and Project title**

<b>Stage 1 Ref:</b>	<b>Title (max 10 words):</b> Enabling rural poor to help protect biodiversity of Dja, Cameroon
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**3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)**

(max 50 words)

Working alongside law enforcement efforts, we will empower local communities to play an increased, critical role in natural resource management of the Dja landscape, Cameroon, and enable them to generate alternative protein sources and income, incentivising behavioural change, and delivering practical benefits to conservation and development in poor rural communities.

**4. Country(ies)**

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

<b>Country 1:</b> Cameroon	<b>Country 2:</b>
<b>Country 3:</b>	<b>Country 4:</b>

**5. Project dates, and budget summary**

<b>Start date:</b> 1/4/2017	<b>End date:</b> 31/3/2021			<b>Duration:</b> 4 years	
<b>Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)</b>	<b>2017/18</b> £81,382	<b>2018/19</b> £66,895	<b>2019/20</b> £62,643	<b>2020/2021</b> £62,758	<b>Total</b> £273,678
<b>Proposed (confirmed &amp; unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost</b>					<b>31%</b>

**6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.**

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Tagg	Dupain	Maddison
Forename (s)	Nikki	Jef	Neil
Post held	Project Director APGS, Cameroon; Researcher CRC, RZSA, Belgium	Director Central and West Africa Programme	Associate
Organisation (if different to above)	Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp (RZSA)	African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	Living Earth Ltd (LEL)
Department	Centre for Research & Conservation (CRC)	Central and West Africa Program	n/a
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	Mbohli	Epanda	Mouamfon
Forename (s)	Donald	Manfred Aimé	Mama
Post held	APGS In-country coordinator	AWF Country Coordinator	Programme coordinator
Organisation	'Association de la Protection de Grands Singes', Cameroon	AWF	'Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante' (FCTV)
Department	n/a	Central Africa Program	n/a
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 6
Surname	Nwafi
Forename (s)	Ngeayi Adi
Post held	TF-RD coordinator
Organisation	TF-RD
Department	n/a
Telephone	
Email	

**7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title

**8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.****If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)**

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	RZSA: 1843; CRC: 2001
What is the legal status of your organisation?	Other (explain): Non-profit/Charity
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) The RZSA is funded primarily from ticket costs for Zoo entry, but is also partly funded by the government (Ministry of Tourism) and via donations. The CRC is funded primarily by the government (Ministry of Science) and by external grants.
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes

**8b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.**

**Provide detail of 3 contracts/awards held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.**

1. Title	Supporting local community integration into great ape and ecosystem protection, Dja Biosphere Reserve, Cameroon
Value	€35,000
Duration	1 year
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	The aim was to consolidate the network of Dja Actors (in Cameroon and in Europe) and obtain the relevant information to enable a significant contribution to the sustainable management of Cameroon's natural resources and biodiversity, in particular great apes, for the benefit of the country's people, wildlife and ecosystems. The project was shaped by the need (identified by the local communities) to address the demand for revenue-generating activities to replace unsustainable bushmeat hunting. The objectives of the project were to advantage at least 35 communities north and east of the DBR and to ensure that their livelihoods are compatible with a reduction of the impact of non-sustainable activities in the region, in particular illegal hunting of apes. The project involved the consideration of relevant scientific research, participative sustainable hunting management and anti-poaching, local development and alternative incomes, conservation education, great ape conservation in forest management, and law enforcement and anti-corruption. Outputs include an extensive report of the supply chain of great ape meat in the Dja region; a series of workshops by the Dja Actors Europe which have led to the development of subsequent project plans and funding applications.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	EAZA Great Ape Conservation Fund (European Association of Zoos and Aquaria), Mirko Marseille, Executive coordinator – Communications & Membership, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria,

2. Title	Set up of cocoa agro-forests at the northern periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve: An opportunity to improve livelihoods in cooperation with the local communities to reduce hunting pressure on great apes and other protected animals
Value	\$50,000
Duration	25 months
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	The aim was to improve livelihoods in cooperation with the local communities to reduce hunting pressure on great apes and other protected animals. The specific objectives were to reinforce capacities on techniques of agroforestry for more sustainable land use systems; to establish and maintain nurseries; to train and equip bee farmers; to zone the surrounding village and forest hunting areas and revise the hunting rules and regulations for the communities, including hunting quota; to equip, (morally) train a local vigilance committee; and to monitor the impacts of this interventions on mammal abundance, biomass of bushmeat being removed from the forest and the rate of hunting pressure in the region. The main outcomes were the enhanced capacity for grafting of fruit trees (so less primary forest will be burnt each year), cultivating oil palms (to sell) and beekeeping; the increased planting of fruit trees in cocoa plantations to regenerate vegetation and increase fertility of the soil (knowledge which can always be applied) - more fruit trees (to consume and for the bees), bees for honey (to sell, for medicinal use); the amelioration of livelihoods which will enable people to become more involved in sustainable management of wildlife.
Client/ <b>independent</b> reference contact details	Arcus Foundation; Annette Lanjouw, Strategic Initiatives & Great Apes Program Vice President, email: alanjouw@arcusfoundation.org, U.K. Office, Wellington House, East Road, Cambridge CB1 1BH,

3. Title	Great ape protection and reduced hunting pressure through participative hunting management and provision of alternative incomes in non-protected forests at the northern periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve, East Region, Cameroon
Value	\$38,601.90
Duration	1 year
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	The main aim of the project was great ape protection in non-protected forests that experience high levels of human activity (hunting, fishing, agriculture and logging), with simultaneous local development, through a participative local management scheme. A secondary aim was the improved protection of all other targeted wildlife species in the locality through controlled hunting and reduced poaching. The objectives were to establish a realistic and achievable sustainable hunting management plan for two neighbouring communities for local control on hunting, poaching laws and a say over the future of their communities for long term success in great ape conservation; and to launch a small-scale pig farming enterprise in the locality for further alternative income, protein and occupation of otherwise potential hunters and to help ensure the success of the hunting management plan. The main outcomes were the successful development of the hunting management plan, considerable local

	sensitization to conservation issues, a vast amount of learning by project partners on what can work in the region, etc.
Client/ <b>independent</b> reference contact details	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Dirck Byler, FWS Program Officer, Division of International Conservation

**8c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.**

**Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

**Aims (50 words)**

The CRC conducts high-quality zoo and conservation science to support the conservation of biodiversity in a fast-changing world. We advance scientific zoological knowledge, safeguard the wellbeing and survival of individuals, populations and species, and their environment, in captivity and in the wild, and contribute to scientific and public capacity building.

**Activities (50 words)**

The CRC undertakes, promotes and facilitates fundamental and applied research on zoo and wildlife populations in an international context; uses science-based methods to work towards integrated species conservation; educates, informs and inspires the general public, policy makers and other stakeholders; and trains current and future conservation scientists.

**Achievements (50 words)**

The CRC manages an annual budget of >€1m, recently having secured an increase; annually forms several international collaborations, produces in excess of 25 peer-reviewed scientific publications and trains up to 10 PhD/Master's students; coordinates in-situ primate conservation research projects in Africa and Brazil; significantly contributes to species and ecosystem conservation.

**9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.**

<p><b>Lead institution and website:</b></p> <p>Centre for Research &amp; Conservation (CRC); Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp (RZSA) <a href="http://www.zooresearch.be">www.zooresearch.be</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>CRC will assume overall responsibility for project leadership and management, reporting and administration, and data analysis. CRC has been supporting, financially and technically, the Cameroonian association APGS since 2001, a collaboration which has focussed on conservation research and small-scale development investments in the northern periphery of the Dja Biosphere Reserve. Thus, both an expert team of conservation scientists at CRC, and an experienced and skilled team of technical and logistic staff in Cameroon, will enable the provision of excellent technical leadership, mentoring and development support needed for local partners (APGS, FCTV and TF-RD) to excel in the design and delivery of community-focused outputs.</p> <p>CRC is a research institution, with an excellent track record of high quality scientific publications. The conservation research team includes experts on population management, conservation genetics, conservation biology and primatology and offers an array of skills in data analysis, interpretation and production of publications. CRC will thus take the lead on the M&amp;E aspects of the project.</p> <p>CRC is headquartered in Antwerp, Belgium from where this project will be supported by finance, marketing, knowledge management and conservation enterprise staff. CRC Researcher and APGS Project Director Nikki Tagg will be responsible for project leadership and management.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) <a href="http://www.awf.org">www.awf.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) has over 15 years' experience working on bushmeat issues and the design of viable alternative livelihoods schemes for great ape conservation in Central Africa, and over the last four years the organisation's African Apes Initiative (AAI) has been working intensively with Ministère des Forêts et de la Faune (MinFoF) and other local partners (incl. FCTV) to strengthen biodiversity monitoring and conservation within the Dja Biosphere Reserve (see <a href="http://www.awf.org/projects/african-apes-initiative">http://www.awf.org/projects/african-apes-initiative</a>).</p> <p>AWF will contribute relevant skills and resources to help provide the technical leadership, mentoring and organisational capacity development support needed by local partners. AWF's Central and West Africa Program (led by Jef Dupain, and Cameroon's Country Coordinator Manfred Aimé Epana) has specific expertise and experience in the effective design of bushmeat alternative livelihoods programmes integrated with Reciprocal Environmental Agreements in the Democratic Republic of Congo and will draw lessons from on this initiative.</p> <p>AWF works closely with the services of conservation of Dja for enhanced law enforcement and game guard presence within the reserve, thus providing a well-established and strong link between the project and the government stakeholders implicated in the project.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>Living Earth Ltd (LEL)  <a href="http://www.livingearth.co.uk">www.livingearth.co.uk</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Neil Maddison has worked in the Dja region since 2003, currently as an Associate of Living Earth Ltd, and formerly as Head of Conservation Programmes of Bristol Zoo Society (BZS) in collaboration with FCTV and other partners (Living Earth Foundation, MINFOF). Neil has significant expertise in working with rural poor people to implement 'win-win' scenarios for people and wildlife, including analyses of existing livelihood paradigms and finding new ways to develop, in sustainable ways. As an MBA, specialising in pro-poor ecotourism, Neil is vastly experienced in supporting the establishment of new trading value chains, including capacity building of local people to ensure sustainability of impact. Neil has a proven capacity to manage and deliver conservation projects to a high standard. Neil was instrumental in the success of a previous Darwin Initiative project in the Comoro Islands and as part of an existing Darwin project in the target area to establish a sustainable bushmeat hunting model for Cameroon (Darwin Project 20-007).</p> <p>Neil will be responsible for technical leadership on project aspects related to social impact monitoring, including ongoing monitoring of parameters to evaluate socio-economic changes resulting from project influence. To achieve this Neil will provide technical advice, mentoring and organisational capacity development support to local partners (esp. FCTV), particularly aspects related to socio-economic monitoring and sustainable use of resources.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p>Association de la Protection de Grands Singes (APGS), Cameroon  <a href="http://www.projetgrandssinges.com">www.projetgrandssinges.com</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>APGS is a non-profit Cameroonian association headquartered in Yaoundé with a field base in Doumo Pierre, Abong Mbang (in the northern periphery of the Dja). The aim of APGS is to enable the coexistence of local people and wild great apes in non-protected forests in the northern periphery of the Dja where human activity levels are intense, and to empower local people to participate in the management of their surrounding natural resources through controlled hunting, by investing in community-led small-scale development projects. APGS works with the local communities on development, sensitisation, anti-poaching, law enforcement, and conservation education projects. APGS in country has excellent relationships with national and regional authorities within MINFOF, whose conservation services in the Dja region are fully encouraged and supported where possible. Thus, APGS has an experienced, skilful and well-established team in Cameroon providing excellent technical work in the field as well as project coordination and day-to-day project planning.</p> <p>APGS in-country coordinator, Cameroonian Donald Mbohli, will oversee all activities in the Abong Mbang region, and will serve as the in-country point-person for all activities, working closely with FCTV and TF-RD for standardised and timely delivery of project activities across the northern periphery, including socioeconomic data collection and verification.</p>
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes
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<b>Partner Name and website where available:</b>  Tropical Forest and Rural Development (TF-RD), Cameroon	<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b> Tropical Forest and Rural Development (TF-RD) is a Cameroonian NGO headquartered in Yaoundé with a field office in the Dja. TF-RD works with partners (incl. AWF, Prague Zoo and others) to coordinate and develop environmental education projects and science-based conservation-development approaches that seek to address environmental issues through sustainable community development. Previously TF-RD have been working with communities living adjacent to Dja to address unsustainable natural resource-based livelihoods by working with communities to rehabilitate cocoa production and marketing of indigenous tree crops (wild mango etc) through the Small Initiatives Programme (PPI.3) financed by the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM). Through this project TF-RD will expand the programme providing households access to development support for non-timber forest product (NTFP) development, including rehabilitation of the Cocoa sector and the introduction of Rainforest Alliance certification. TF-RD, led by Cameroonian Adi Ngeayi Nwafi, will be responsible for field implementation of these project activities related to facilitating community access to the alternative livelihoods interventions and markets. In particular they will be responsible for community and farmer training, and establishing the compliance monitoring system for REAs.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<b>Partner Name and website where available:</b> Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante (FCTV), Cameroon  <a href="http://www.fctvcameroun.org">www.fctvcameroun.org</a>	<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b> FCTV is an independent Cameroonian NGO which works to promote sustainable development and facilitate community-driven solutions to environmental problems. FCTV has been working in collaboration with BZS in the region since 2003 and is currently responsible for community engagement activities, community and game guard training, and local data collection and verification for the Darwin Project 20-007 (Developing a pro-poor, sustainable bushmeat harvesting model in Cameroon). Building upon this role, FCTV will maintain responsibility for the field implementation of project activities in the western part of the Dja periphery and community engagement activities. FCTV has carried out consultations with communities and game guards on required next steps to consolidate the sustainable bushmeat harvesting model and this local knowledge has been critical to designing the approach presented in this proposal. FCTV retains a strong level of trust and local credibility through over nine years continuous project implementation around the Dja. FCTV, led by Cameroonian Mama Mouamfon, is also the current secretariat of the Dja Actors Forum and as such has an excellent working relationship with MINFOF and with other actors working in the target area.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

**10. Key Project personnel**

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Nikki Tagg	Project Leader	CRC, RZSA	30%	Yes
Jef Dupain	Central and West Africa Programme Director	AWF Central Africa	5%	Yes
Neil Maddison	Associate	Living Earth Ltd	8%	Yes
Donald Mbohli	APGS In-country Coordinator	APGS	30%	Yes
Manfred Aimé Epana	AWF Country Coordinator	AWF Cameroon	5%	Yes
Mama Mouamfou	FCTV Program Coordinator	FCTV	20%	Yes
Adi Ngeayi Nwafi	TF-RD Coordinator	TF-RD	20%	Yes

**11. Problem the project is trying to address**

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 300 words)

Northern Dja is home to 22 Bantu/Baka communities; the region's poorest and first to be negatively-impacted by the decline in health of the Dja Reserve. Hunting by men and bushmeat trading by women play important livelihood and cultural roles, providing income-generating opportunities and vital protein. Overhunting and illegal exploitation promotes unsustainable offtake, threatening long-term food security and ecosystem viability. As hunters are pushed further into Dja, and outsiders hunt/purchase in the area, biodiversity is lost and Dja values and UNESCO world-heritage-site status are severely threatened. People live in poverty, without the skills required to change from subsistence→trade and no affordable alternative source of animal protein to unsustainable hunting.

We face a choice: cancel the Dja's status (food security for rural poor will plummet), or protect the reserve as a sustainable source for hunting, providing protein for local communities and preserving traditional ways of life. Hunting is increasingly arduous and a proportion of local communities respond to incentives: this project maximises on this to encourage cultural change (hunting→production). A locally-managed sustainable-trade model recently revealed positive attitude changes and increased community ownership through participatory learning (mid-term evaluation, Darwin 20-007).

However, such models cannot address high bushmeat dependency alone: simultaneous livelihood alternatives (income/protein) are required to avoid a food security crisis. We collaborate with partners specialising in cocoa-farming to develop old fallow and seek certification for previously-established cocoa programmes (eg, RZSA funding, Arcus Foundation 2011) to work as long-term financial-income alternatives. For intermediate, short-term protein, fish farming has arisen as a potential option from discussions with communities.

In the absence of conditionality/sanction mechanisms, alternatives can become additional

rather than substitutional.<sup>1</sup> To prevent additionality, and address those people not susceptible to behavioural change, simultaneous law enforcement/anti-poaching is underway (CAWHFI: AWF, Zoological Society of London [ZSL], together with Services of Conservation of the Dja [SC-Dja]).

## 12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

<b>Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>	Yes
<b>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</b>	No
<b>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)</b>	No
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b>	Yes
<b>Global Goals for Sustainable Development</b>	Yes

### 12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

#### (Max 500 words)

The project contributes to the first two objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components. The project contributes to the implementation of the following articles of the CBD: 8c, 8d, 8i, 8j, 10a, 10c, 17.1, 17.2. It will also contribute to the implementation of Cameroon's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan revised in 2012 which highlights the threat of illegal exploitation of wildlife for food and commercial purposes and calls for changes in behaviour (Goal A) from local to national level and the generation of wealth from biodiversity to incentivise conservation and sustainable use (Goal C).

The project enables Cameroon to deliver on Aichi Goals B by reducing the direct pressure on protected species in Dja from hunting, C improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding the ecosystems and species of the Dja landscape, and E by enhancing implementation through participation, planning, knowledge management and capacity building among the reserve managers and communities and specifically Aichi Targets 12 (longer-term goal: extinction of known threatened species prevented and conservation status improved) and 18 (indigenous knowledge and innovative practices of local communities are respected and integrated into implementation of the convention).

The project contributes to the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1, 2, 3, 5, 11 & 15. Within Cameroon, the project contributes the following programmes of work:

- National Millennium Village Framework: The framework builds on the strategic approaches expounded within the Action Plan of Strategy for Growth and Employment (SGE/PRSP II)
- Country programme (CP) Outputs: 3. Community based organisation financial self-capacity is empowered 4. Capacity of local community strengthened in terms of poverty reduction

**12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?**

Yes  No if yes, please give details:

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Wicander, S and Coad, L., 2015, Learning our lessons: a review of alternative livelihoods projects in Central Africa, Oxford, UK: ECI, University of Oxford and Gland: Switzerland: IUCN, 102p.  
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The CBD focal point in Cameroon is positioned within the Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development. The CBD focal point will be a key stakeholder in the Community of Practice (network of peers) and will enable wider understanding of the project's innovations to inform subsequent revisions of the NBSAP. The project team consulted the CBD focal point in November 2015 and solicited feedback on the proposed project design and phasing.

### 13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

**(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are not required.)**

Our approach builds upon the methodology of ongoing community initiatives (APGS, TF-RD, FCTV) and existing relationships between local partners and SC-Dja. Community participation is based on 'Free Prior and Informed Consent' principles, leading to unanimous stakeholder agreements.

The approach will be captured in a quid-pro-quo participatory agreement (Reciprocal Environmental Agreement, REA) between communities, SC-Dja and project partners. REAs address the problem of external poachers (identified in Darwin 20-007 and EAZA [2010] Great Ape Campaign report [available]), incorporating methodology emerging from Theory of Change (from 20-007, draft available). Agreements specify that local communities will refrain from commercial hunting (all monitored hunting for local consumption/provision of protein according to community hunting management); cease hunting within the reserve; and support SC-Dja to stop outsider poaching (e.g., vigilance committees/intelligence through information on poachers [identified in 20-007, currently set-up by AWF, CRC, etc]; following cases at court; specific intervention for gun collection; etc).

To enable local people to adhere to such agreements, for the ultimate protection of biodiversity, poverty alleviation and continued food security, we will implement schemes to provide alternative sources of protein and income. The issue of conditionality is addressed by ensuring that participants are signatories to REAs (i.e., for developing fish farming and cocoa farming). Subsequently, the following methodologies will be employed to catalyse and monitor the indicated desired outcomes:

- Series of open-ended interviews/discussions, working groups: to launch project with key partners/stakeholders; verify selection of communities.
- Series of workshops, one-to-one training sessions, demonstrations, on-the-ground support: for actions and encouragement to join; sensitisation for improving understanding of impacts of cultural change; training/capacity-building regarding each specific protein-/income-generating activity; building management skills (individuals/village associations); review and feedback from community representatives. To address the issue of 'elite capture' and ensure distributional equity in collective situations, we pledge fair and equitable distribution of products/services/profits. The approach (highlighted as a strength of previous partner interventions) is fully participatory with the beneficiaries (i.e., developed through participatory processes).
- Close collaboration with relevant experts (eg, CIRAD for fish (*Tilapia*) farming: CIRAD have indicated willingness to work with the project, discussions are in place to formalise; TF-RD for cocoa-farming); for planning, initial training, capacity building; for ongoing technical support on the ground; construction (building/stocking) of fish farms, launch of seed chain (planting/growing/harvesting) for cocoa farming; monitoring/maintenance of fish and cocoa farms (productivity/husbandry/control of pests and disease/certification/marketing [to establish sustainable value chain]).
- Production (definition/approval/writing-up) of agreements for scheme (protein-/income-generating alternatives) registration (individuals/village associations); of REAs; monthly progress reports (published on project webpage; disseminated through project newsletters); >4 issue-based webinars/e-newsletters from Community of Practice (CoP) and project partner networks; draft technical paper produced for review by CoP; dissemination of final project publications/technical papers.

- Biodiversity surveys, socio-economic surveys/questionnaires for baseline review of biological and socio-economic indicators; for regular (6-month) monitoring to assess progress against indicators (inc. how much time adults spend working towards protein-generating activity; how many adults report launch of income-generating activity, etc).

#### 14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

(Max 300 words)

Rural poor will be incentivised/supported to embrace behavioural change (unsustainable→sustainable practices), improving understanding of the implications of cultural changes; alleviating poverty, addressing long-term food security. Short-term direct measurable improvements in household income and food provision for up to 5000 scheme participants will result in: 1) increased access to legal animal protein; 2) alternative income sources leading to improved long-term accessibility of cash; 3) proportional income derived from legal activities will increase (supported by parallel processes not funded through this action: i.e. law enforcement).

Schemes will benefit all demographic groups: bushmeat hunters (predominantly men and male youth), bushmeat traders (predominantly women and female youth) and households (non-age specific). We expect early opinion changes (as observed in mid-term report 20-007), such as increased awareness regarding illegal vs legal activities and the importance of operating legally. Community mobilisation actions will directly improve short-term capacity and organisation of village-level vulnerable or gender-specific groups (i.e., women's microcredit lending for new venture traders): consequent self-"sustained mobilisation" enabling institutions to continue support structures after project end, resulting in Knowledge-Attitude-Practice (KAP) changes, measured as a component of establishing a Theory of Change.

Long-term community support for biodiversity conservation and enforcement (not part of this action) will be activated, with support for improved food security and livelihoods embedded in REAs translating into improved short-term maintenance of biodiversity. Development outcomes will lessen pressures on species and encourage local collaborative action to thwart external biodiversity threats (commercial poaching, hunting parties). A long-term benefit to biodiversity of Dja will ensue, with subsequent associated global benefits.

At practitioner/protected-area/national levels we will generate essential learning to develop the evidence-base around practical use and integration of locally-managed actions into both alternative food sources and livelihood projects. In particular, factors around livelihood dynamics in relation to scheme participation and compliance will be elucidated through project data.

#### 15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

A pro-poor approach is central to the project's design and will be essential to ensuring delivery of the action (i.e. development of alternative sources of animal protein and livelihood alternatives). Poor households currently reliant on illegal hunting for both food and cash will be able to increase their income legally and securely through access to the project's actions. Scheme participation will enable access to a range of benefits for poor households including income through participation in fish and cocoa farmer cooperatives that will enhance income by investing in processing facilities and access to higher value markets. Combining these benefits with participation in the pro-poor sustainable bushmeat harvesting model (est. under Darwin 20-007) which specifically targets hunters (men) and traders (predominantly women) by establishing a community hunting zone and a legal collection system will further enhance livelihood opportunities. This will have a positive impact on poverty reduction in a number of ways:

- Overall enhanced livelihood income benefits across 22 villages (approximately 550 households, incl. 1 Baka camp) with an average household size of 6 persons, which equates to a total number of direct beneficiaries of approximately 5,000 people.
- Targeted support for disadvantaged/landless Baka households (est. 50 households) often reliant on informal waged farm labour and illegal hunting (men) and bushmeat traders (mainly women) who will no longer face costly punitive measures (risks of prosecution, manipulation by corrupt traders or officials or costly fines/imprisonment) and will have more secure income through the creation of value chains for the new products.
- Higher income for cocoa farming cooperative members (est. 220 men / 255 women) and tree crop nursery enterprise beneficiaries (100% of target participating people/2000+).

## 16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

The design and implementation of the action is such that sustainability is inherent after the four year intervention. Hard and soft infrastructure will be completed, as will sufficient capacity building to ensure that the partners can exit in the knowledge that activities will continue. Individual entrepreneurs will be invested in, but also village associations with wide-spread community level involvement.

Through establishing a REA scheme including livelihood income and protein substitutions and access to new trading models, the individuals and collective associations will have received practical training and field visits on pisciculture, cocoa farming, agroforestry, product marketing, and community association governance. By EOP we expect these activities should provide the participants with the necessary skills, knowledge and connections to continue to provide the scheme benefits package without need for external assistance, other than networks established during the action. This self-sustained end point will be further supported by ensuring that transparent payments, savings and financial management systems are in place for village associations created to manage revenue generation from fish and cocoa cooperatives.

As the action is based on creation of sustainable revenue streams, it is anticipated that there will be no requirement for external funding by EOP for these particular communities.

## 17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words)

The project builds upon the pro-poor sustainable wildlife-use model established under Darwin 20-007 and will build upon existing partnerships and international/national/local networks to establish an integrated approach combining livelihood income enhancement within a REA scheme. Through early consultation at village level, communities have expressed interest in support for fish farming and an existing cocoa tree crop cooperative project. Local partners APGS and TF-RD have already invested in developing this enhanced cocoa production project and marketing of indigenous tree crops (wild mango etc) (TF-RD: Small Initiatives Programme [PPI.3] financed by Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial [FFEM]; APGS: Arcus Foundation).

Simultaneously, previous and ongoing work by project partner AWF together with the SC-Dja, is involving enhanced anti-poaching efforts underway in the northern part of the Dja. While contributing directly to biodiversity protection within the reserve this pressure from the conservation services further enhances poverty of people living off the harvestable natural resources of the reserve. Thus, simultaneously with this necessary enhanced enforcement of wildlife laws it is necessary to provide alternative protein and income generating schemes in the effected communities.

This proposed project will therefore build upon, extend and complement these successful actions, while layering in the much needed next step.

**17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences explaining how your work will be additional to tis work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

This action has been developed by all the main actors working for biodiversity protection through sustainable development in the Dja forest landscape. Components of the overall strategy are delivered by individual or groups of organisations, but are considered collectively. ZSL, for example, are part of the collective but are focussed on supporting law enforcement in the area. This action is therefore complementary to actions funded under through IWT (for example). All of the stakeholders working in the Dja landscape meet regularly under the 'Dja Actors' Forum', with a branch of this being the 'Dja Actors' Europe', a sub-set of which is undertaking this planned action. RZSA have been nominated to be the lead applicant, but the action is collective.

**18. Ethics**

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

**Legal and ethical obligations:** Project partners have strong policies to ensure conservation projects are carried out to highest ethical standards: full integration of community perspectives and priorities for sustainable socioeconomic development and enhanced wellbeing of the poor/vulnerable/marginalised (i.e., most natural-resource-dependent); design/delivery of pro-poor conservation approaches/solutions that empower disadvantaged/vulnerable people. The project adheres to United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) principles of FPIC; robust research policies; in-country partners ensure full compliance with ethical/legal obligations of Cameroon.

**Strong local leadership and participation:** Will promote local ownership; provide capacity-building support to enable local partners (APGS, FCTV and TF-RD) to take the lead in implementation of activities.

**Valuing traditional knowledge:** The project will build upon the traditional activities of the Baka/Bantu communities around Dja and recognise their unique knowledge and understanding of the forest, its wildlife and farming systems. The project will work closely with hunters and farmers from both communities in the identification and setting of parameters in the harvesting model and the development of the suitable alternative livelihood schemes.

**Rights of stakeholders and beneficiaries:** The rights/privacy/safety of stakeholders and beneficiaries are of paramount importance; the project approach ensures the full and active participation of all beneficiaries. Formal FPIC will be sought from selected target communities.

**Health and Safety:** All partner organisations have robust Health and Safety policies, including organisational policies (e.g., staff have mobile communications equipment; risk assessments are undertaken before each field mission).

**Independence of research:** CRC will ensure that any conflict of interest is declared and will be responsible for ensuring the independence and integrity of all research conducted.

**Research focus:** The research is designed to generate key learning on methods and approaches for social change that contributes to both poverty reduction and sustainable conservation of biodiversity i.e. implementation of prospective pathways to change.

**19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity**

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

RZSA, AWF and project partners will share project reports and learning internally (e.g., AWF's global landscape conservation teams) and externally (through extensive conservation/scientific networks). Important external stakeholders include highly relevant conservation/development agencies and international learning networks, e.g. IIED poverty and conservation learning group (<http://www.iied.org/poverty-conservation-learning-group>); results and key findings will be presented at such events. Regionally, data and learning will be shared with MINFOF through the Dja Actors Forum and via publication of project approach case studies. Data will be rigorously analysed: arising outcomes and lessons learnt (including Theory of Change) will be written up into high-quality scientific articles, subjected to peer-review and published in leading scientific journals.

Specific communication and knowledge sharing activities also include:

- *Community of Practice*: This network of peers (Government units, NGOs, international agencies) will provide a learning circle for the project and a channel for communication/dissemination of project reports/findings. Representatives will be drawn from actors working at national level in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in Cameroon (inc. MINFOF, WWF, WCS, IUCN and donor community).
- *Technical publication*: covering the effective integration of sustainable trading models and their impact on poverty indicators. This will be subsequently widely disseminated amongst partners' networks and amongst wider networks via academic publications.
- *Dja Actors Forum*: Project partners will provide key recommendations for integration to the Dja Management Plan based on project learning and practice.
- *Learning visits for MINFOF*: A learning visit to the project site for senior MINFOF officials will be key to enabling important decision makers to have a better understanding of the project and take actions to scale up the approach nationally.
- *Scientific publications*: a series of peer-reviewed publications will make the data gathered, key findings arisen and lessons learnt accessible to the wider conservation science community and enable the project to be built upon.

## 20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

Community-based hunters and traders, farmer cooperative members and village surveillance committees will have access to capacity-building trainings to develop an enhanced enabling environment for sustainability and replication of the project approach. Considerable efforts have been made in the region for capacity building for working collectively; this project will additionally seek to encourage and empower individual entrepreneurs to take on significant roles in this wave of cultural change.

The project seeks, through the process of implementation and partnership, to strengthen the capacity of a diversity of stakeholder groups. The project technical leaders (CRC, AWF and LEL) will work with local partners (APGS, FCTV & TF-RD) to design and deliver a series of capacity-building trainings for the local people to empower them into following a trading rather than a hunting lifestyle.

In addition, capacity building opportunities will be made available for national policy makers, government officials and other stakeholders through the dissemination of an updated, realistic Theory of Change for poor communities living alongside a national protected area. Gaps in knowledge will be identified through the stakeholders' assessment of 'what works' compared to 'where we are'.

Additionally, promising national individuals (conservationists, scientists, etc) will experience professional and personal development throughout the duration of the project to become leaders in conservation and development; business-people; etc, thus building capacities for sustainability, for developing a value chain, etc. Also, through the elements of monitoring and evaluation of the project, several National students will be recruited and trained, thus enabling the project to build capacities relevant to biodiversity, participatory rural appraisal or socio-

economic monitoring, skills which are necessary to execute the planned activities and M&E framework.

## 21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

Project reports documenting project implementation, data analysis, lesson learning, strategies and approaches will be made accessible through project partners' websites; specifically, the CRC zoo research webpages ([www.zooresearch.be](http://www.zooresearch.be)) and scientific output portal PURE ([www.friscris.be](http://www.friscris.be)); AWF's African Apes Initiative (AAI) webpage ([www.awf.org/projects/african-apes-initiative](http://www.awf.org/projects/african-apes-initiative)); and LEL website ([www.livingearth.limited.co.uk](http://www.livingearth.limited.co.uk)). Monthly progress reports will also be published on these webpages. Quarterly project e-newsletters will be uploaded to these webpages and shared among several networks including the project's national Community of Practice members (i.e. MINFOF, WWF, WCS, IUCN and the donor community) and wider regional networks in Central Africa (i.e. AWF's AAI e-network, CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group, etc). The project will conduct at least four issue-based webinars and will make recordings of these available online on the relevant webpages. Finally the project's technical paper, tool kit documents and media materials will be made widely accessible through publishing online on the relevant webpages.

Specifically, understanding a theory of change for sustainable development in northern Dja periphery will be disseminated and a technical paper prepared for submission to a peer-reviewed journal. Darwin funds will be utilised to facilitate the production of this Theory of Change, predominantly through supporting logistical requirements such as meetings to agree final analyses.

## 22. Match funding (co-finance)

### a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

#### Confirmed:

CRC, RZSA: £XXX project costs + £XXX staff salaries  
 AWF: £XXX staff salaries  
 FCTV: £XXX staff salaries  
 TF-RD: £XXX staff salaries  
 =TOTAL £XXX

### 22b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
Deadline for pre-proposal applications: 17 <sup>th</sup> January 2017	U.S. Fisheries & Wildlife Service (Securing Wildlife in Central Africa fund)	£XXX	Project proposal to be submitted in January 2017
31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017	CIRAD	£XXX	Technical support costs (gik) @ £XXX p.a.

**22c) None**

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

**23) Risk**

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

Partners have extensive experience of working within Cameroon and at local level, and are therefore well-versed in risks/threats to successful project implementation. A number of checks/balances have been built into the proposed activities, based on these understandings, and including (but not limited to):

- Elite capture: addressed through peer controlled selection process;
- Cultural reticence to change: the project inherently aims to improve understanding regarding the implications and benefits of cultural change and will address this threat through self-selection of actions by villagers (i.e., those committed to change from an understanding of the challenges facing their social groups);
- Equity (age, gender, tribal): the project envisions focussed actions for isolated groups, such as targeted interventions for young people and women;
- Misappropriation of funds: this risk will be minimised by working closely with established in-country partners and by ensuring that transparent and detailed financial reporting systems are in place;
- Investment in individuals: will be addressed through REAs and their development processes to ensure there is personal investment by the individual for ongoing support;
- Insufficient capacity: minimising this risk to the effectiveness of the project is inherent within the project aims and objectives and will be addressed through capacity building and training programmes.

## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### MEASURING IMPACT

#### 24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> (Max 30 words) A biodiversity benefit for Dja landscape, Cameroon, through addressing the main pressures on the ecosystem and species by an improvement in livelihoods, welfare and food security for forest-dependent rural poor.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words) Rural-living people in 22 northern-Dja communities generate protein and income through non-hunting means, contributing to food security and poverty alleviation, enabling less hunting and leading to protection of threatened biodiversity.</p>	<p>0.1 Up to 5000 people in 22 communities in northern Dja periphery exhibit an increase in food security: a 20% increase in grams of meat consumed by household (baseline to be established in 2017)</p> <p>0.2 Up to 5000 people/500 households in 22 communities exhibit a reduction in degree of poverty: net monthly financial income increases by 20% from baseline (to be established in 2017)</p> <p>0.3 Up to 5000 people in 22 communities report % lower proportion of net monthly income coming from sale of bushmeat (baseline to be established in 2017)</p> <p>0.4 Abundance of small mammals in surrounding forest shows an annual 5% increase from baseline and that of large mammals shows stabilisation of baseline (to be established in 2017)</p> <p>0.5 Up to 5000 people in 22 communities exhibit a 10% decrease in hunting effort in hunting zones from baseline (to be established in</p>	<p>0.1a Consumption surveys 2017, 2019 and 2021</p> <p>0.1b Annual estimates of total household incomes and food prices, 2017-2021</p> <p>0.1c Comparison with least-cost diets that meet energy and nutrient needs</p> <p>0.1d A series of questions to assess perceptions, past experiences, and food acquisition and allocation behaviour within the household, 2017, 2019 and 2021</p> <p>0.2 Empirical household socio-economic surveys (primary and secondary income and expenditure), 2017, 2019 and 2021</p> <p>0.3 Empirical household socio-economic surveys (primary and secondary income and expenditure), 2017, 2019 and 2021</p> <p>0.4 Bi-annual (rainy &amp; dry season) small and large mammal abundance surveys, 2017-2021</p> <p>0.5a Annual hunting effort surveys (trap and gun hunting follows; hunter timelogging), 2017-2021</p> <p>0.5b Annual bushmeat offtake surveys, 2017-2021</p>	<p>External pressure continues to create sustainable use concern for local hunters and wildlife traders</p> <p>Improved enforcement of wildlife laws and sanctions in Dja landscape address hunters and wildlife traders who refuse to participate in the scheme</p> <p>National government remains amenable to policy dialogue and reform</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	2017) and no hunting reported in no-take zones	0.5c Reports from anti-poaching committees facilitated by NGO facilitators	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. New livelihood paradigms established in 22 rural poor communities for the provision of sustainable non-wild meat protein sources for the short- to long-term</p>	<p>1.1 Up to 3000 adults with families (40% women) attend 2-day workshops (7 workshops held across northern periphery in year 1) by year 2</p> <p>1.2 75% of trainees (&gt;30% women) register for the activity by year 3</p> <p>1.3 80% of registered adults report spending &gt;25% of their 'working' time working towards the protein-generating activity by end of year 4</p>	<p>1.1 Workshop attendance registers; surveys before and after on understanding of conservation benefits, purpose of training, capacities for activities, etc</p> <p>1.2 Signed agreements</p> <p>1.3 Survey data; interviews; field reports, etc...</p>	<p>75% of population of 22 communities are present in locality/healthy/available and are thus able to attend the workshops</p> <p>Registered members of the scheme do not abandon the activity within the first year</p>
<p>2. A participatory process for training and capacity building made available to 22 rural poor communities, to establish sustainable sources of non-hunting financial income</p>	<p>2.1 Up to 3000 adults with families (40% women) attend 3-day workshops (7 workshops held annually across northern periphery in years 1 and 2) by year 3</p> <p>2.2 50% of trainees (&gt;30% women) apply to participate in scheme and pay small registration fee by year 3; and an additional 25% by year 4</p> <p>2.3 75% of registered adults report launch of income-generating activity by end of year 4</p>	<p>2.1 Workshop attendance registers; surveys before and after on understanding of conservation benefits, purpose of training, capacities for activities, etc</p> <p>2.2 Signed agreements</p> <p>2.3 Knowledge, attitude and practice surveys (KAP), using semi-structured interviews</p>	<p>75% of population of 22 communities are present in locality/healthy/available and are thus able to attend the workshops</p> <p>That the registration fee remains low enough to be accessible to rural poor, but high enough to ensure dedication to the scheme and to prevent abandonment of the activity within the first year</p>
<p>3. Official programmes for behavioural modification (REAs) established, accepted and respected by hunters and meat traders in 22 communities (covering an area of 2500km<sup>2</sup>)</p>	<p>3.1 Model of REA officially submitted to national and local government bodies and specific REAs for each of 22 communities presented in year 1</p> <p>3.2 Representatives of 22 communities (40% of number of households of 80% of number of communities represented at each stage) attend series of workshops (21 workshops in 7 locations over first 3 years) in which local authorities attend</p>	<p>3.1 Receipt from MINFOF of official submission of model</p> <p>3.2 Attendance registers; and Knowledge, attitude and practice surveys (KAP), using semi-structured interviews</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge, attitude and practice surveys (KAP), using semi-structured interviews</p> <p>3.4 Completed and signed REAs (20 by end year 4)</p>	<p>That the government remains open to submission and discussion of such schemes</p> <p>Full participation of community members enlisted</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	3.3 Greater understanding of cultural barriers that need to be overcome to shift from hunting based to sustainably-managed resource communities 3.4 Communities achieve REA completion (signed, launched) by end of year 4 (up to 6 by end year 2, up to 7 by end year 3, up to 7 by end year 4)		
4. Project learning influencing regional/national level policy formation leading to integration of identified best practice and activities into Dja Management Plan and national policy	4.1 Integration of REA model and project lessons learnt in Dja Management Plan, revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 4.2 >10 media, popular science and peer-reviewed publications of data and results arising from project 4.3 >10 references to critical project findings in third party publications, media reports and policy papers	4.1 Excerpts of management plan, strategies and action plan 4.2 Journal confirmation emails; published articles; DOIs 4.3 Google scholar citation statistics	That the government accepts and approves of the REA scheme
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>0.1 Partner inception planning meeting and project launch meeting with key partners and stakeholder groups (Somalamo - Dja)</p> <p>0.2 Verification of selection of target 22 villages (self-selection process) through follow up dialogues by community facilitators with villages previously engaged in sustainable development activities in the Dja periphery</p> <p>0.3 Baseline review for socio-economic and biological indicators (baseline socioeconomic survey/faunal survey of target zone)</p> <p>1.1 Organisation and running of 7 2-day workshops across the northern periphery – to include open-ended interviews/discussions with communities to agree to participate in the scheme to achieve practical protein alternatives, to address food security issue</p> <p>1.2 Individuals and village associations encouraged to register for scheme; process put in place for registration; regular review of registration statistics</p> <p>1.3 Agreements defined, agreed and written up for individuals and village associations registering for scheme</p> <p>1.4 Discussions with pisciculture technicians for planning for fish-farming (previously emerged as the desired protein-generating activity in the region)</p> <p>1.5 Construction (building and stocking) of fish farms in target communities (leading to launch of protein-generating activity in up to 22 communities by end of year 4)</p> <p>1.6 Workshops and groups meetings, as well as on the ground demonstrations, one-to-one sessions and ongoing support by technicians available for individuals and village associations in 22 communities (in years 2 and 3) for training and capacity building for fish farming</p> <p>1.7 Monitoring and maintenance of fish farms (with pisciculture technicians) for productivity, husbandry, control of pests/disease, marketing, (building of management skills), etc</p> <p>1.8 Technical support at all stages</p> <p>1.9 Regular monitoring surveys and data analysis of socio-economic and biological indicators to assess progress against indicators including how much time adults spend</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
working towards protein-generating activity by end of year 4			
<p>2.1 Organisation and running of 7 3-day workshops in across the northern periphery (in years 1 and 2) – to include open-ended interviews/discussions with communities to agree to participate in desired income alternatives, to address poverty issue.</p> <p>2.2 Individuals and village associations encouraged to register for scheme; process put in place for registration; regular review of registration statistics</p> <p>2.3 Agreements defined, agreed and written up for individuals and village associations registering for scheme</p> <p>2.4 Discussions with cocoa farming technicians for planning for cocoa farming (previously emerged as the desired income-generating activity in the region)</p> <p>2.5 Cocoa farming initiated in target communities (planting, growing, harvesting, etc) leading to launch of income-generating activity in up to 22 communities by end of year 4</p> <p>2.6 Workshops and groups meetings, as well as on the ground demonstrations, one-to-one sessions and ongoing support by technicians available for individuals and village associations in 22 communities (in years 2 and 3) for training and capacity building for cocoa farming (previously emerged as the desired income-generating activity in the region)</p> <p>2.7 Monitoring and maintenance of cocoa farms (with cocoa farming technicians) for productivity, control of pests/disease, marketing, (building of management skills), etc</p> <p>2.8 Technical support at all stages</p> <p>2.9 Regular monitoring surveys and data analysis of socio-economic and biological indicators to assess progress against indicators including how many adults report launch of income-generating activity by end of year 4</p>			
<p>3.1 Review, verification and/or adjustment of agreed parameters for the sustainable wildlife-harvesting model established under Darwin 20-007 (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice)</p> <p>3.2 Focus group discussions with representatives from 22 villages joining the scheme to verify and establish parameters (agree equitable/transparent management structure/system, information sharing mechanisms/monitoring system) – increase understanding of benefits/roles, impacts of cultural changes</p> <p>3.3 Drafting/translation of sample REA (Consolidation of findings from village discussions on desired scheme parameters; Review and feedback from community representatives)</p> <p>3.4 Joint village (up to 22 participating villages represented) meeting for signing REAs</p> <p>3.5 One-day workshop for relevant government agencies for final agreement and signing of REAs (7x1-day)</p> <p>3.6 Monitoring of implementation of REAs (data collection and local partner reports)</p> <p>3.7 Regular monitoring surveys and data analysis of socio-economic and biological indicators to assess progress against indicators including measures of knowledge and attitude to assess understanding of the barriers to cultural change</p>			
<p>4.1 Bimonthly reports of local partners published on project partner webpages and disseminated through project partner newsletters/soundbites, etc</p> <p>4.2 At least 4 issue-based webinars and e-newsletters to feedback and receive inputs from Community of Practice (CoP) and project partner network members</p> <p>4.3 Drafting of technical paper for review by CoP (CoP will primarily peer review emerging REA data and design, help identify impact pathways, promote learning and facilitate the dissemination of project learning to national and subnational policy makers)</p> <p>4.4 Dissemination of final project reports and technical paper amongst project partner networks, on project partner websites, and in at least 6 appropriate news/popular science bulletins/articles or reports.</p> <p>4.5 Publication in peer-reviewed and popular science journals of main evidence-based project results (at least 4 publications).</p>			

**25. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2017)**

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
Output 1																	
0.1 Partner inception and project launch meeting	1	■															
0.2 Verification of selection of target 22 villages	1	■															
0.3 Baseline review for socio-economic and biological indicators	3	■	■														
1.1 Workshops for protein-generating alternative scheme (7 x2-day)	1	■	■	■	■												
1.2 Registration process / encouragement / review	1			■		■		■		■							
1.3 Agreements (individuals and village associations)	3				■			■				■					
1.4 Discussions with experts (pisciculture)	1			■													
1.5 Construction/stocking fish farms	12					■	■	■	■								
1.6 Training/demonstrations, etc for fish farming capacity building	3						■		■		■						
1.7 Monitoring and maintenance of fish farms	4								■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■
1.8 Technical support at all stages	4				■		■	■	■					■	■	■	■
1.9 Surveys/questionnaires for assessing against targets	12						■		■		■		■		■		■
Output 2																	
2.1 Workshops for income-generating alternative scheme (7 x2-day)	1	■	■	■	■												
2.2 Registration process / encouragement /	1			■		■		■		■							

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
review																	
2.3 Agreements (individuals and village associations)	1																
2.4 Discussions with experts (cocoa farming)	1																
2.5 Production/launch of seed chains	10																
2.6 Training/demonstrations, etc for cocoa farming capacity building	3																
2.7 Monitoring and maintenance of cocoa farms	6																
2.8 Technical support at all stages	6																
2.9 Surveys/questionnaires for assessing against targets	12																
Output 3																	
3.1 Review, verification and/or adjustment of agreed parameters of REA	2																
3.2 Focus group discussions to establish parameters of REA	1																
3.3 Drafting of sample REA	2																
3.4 Village meetings for signing of REAs																	
3.5 Workshops for government signing of REAs (7 x1-day)	1																
3.6 Monitoring of implementation of REAs	3																
3.7 Surveys/questionnaires for assessing against targets	6																
Output 4																	
4.1 Bimonthly reports of local partners	3																
4.2 Issue-based webinars and e-newsletters (at least 4)	2																
4.3 Drafting process of technical paper by	4																

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
CoP																	
4.4 Dissemination of final project reports and technical paper (at least 6 items)	5																
4.5 Publication in peer-reviewed and popular science journals (at least 4)	6																

## 26. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

Monitoring/evaluation will provide important knowledge to guide/inform ongoing project management, and will generate vital scientific evidence needed to understand the pathways to change and linkages between sustainable offtake, alternative livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. The project will rely on two main channels of M&E:

i) *Data collection and analysis*: Series of specifically-designed, previously-tested surveys and interviews carried out at the start of the project (baseline) and at regular intervals (~6 months) for comparative analyses and identification of trends in community socio-economics, activity budgets, conservation attitudes (based upon existing well-established monitoring programme of CRC). Simultaneously, development and implementation of mechanisms to monitor subsistence hunting, such as regular hunting-effort surveys, bushmeat-offtake surveys, wildlife-abundance and distribution, etc (following existing methods). Surveys will take place simultaneously in project target areas undergoing project schemes and in identified 'control' areas with no conservation intervention, to assess against relevant indicators (eg, grams of meat consumed; financial income from bushmeat/other sources; abundance of mammals; hunting effort, etc). Progress will be reviewed on a six-monthly basis to facilitate inferences on project positive/negative impacts. A wealth of additional information will be available for important analyses/investigations.

ii) The '*Community of Practice*' (CoP): established under Darwin 20-007 and consists of a number of local/national government stakeholders, NGOs, development agencies, practitioners and academics. The CoP will primarily peer review emerging REA data and design, help identify impact pathways, promote learning and facilitate the dissemination of project learning to national and subnational policy makers, to aid project impact evaluation and assessment

A clear division of labour exists between partners' responsibilities for M&E. CRC, AWF and project partners will work with in-country partners APGS, FCTV and TF-RD to deliver relevant training on biological/socioeconomic data collection for staff, and provide support for effective supervision and mobilisation of research students. The Programme Coordinators of FCTV and APGS have been trained on M&E and data-capture techniques, successfully managing previous M&E functions (eg, Darwin 20-007). APGS has an ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Science and Innovation and with the Forestry department of the University of Dschang and recruits and supervises two Master's level students each year within its scientific programme. Highly-qualified research staff at CRC-RZSA will conduct data analyses in comparison with control groups, asking the simple questions 'why things work' and 'what difference the project is making'. Results and conclusions will be fed back into the project; written up into peer-reviewed publications and popular science/conservation communications; and findings will be shared and discussed at the six-monthly CoP reviews.

Additionally, in-country staff will complete written or oral monthly reports; designed in partnership with local hunters/traders, providing key quantitative and qualitative data about the project intervention and enabling iterative project management and reflection on scheme design parameters to enable the pro-poor wildlife-harvesting model to be adjusted in the light of project learning. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms are an integral part of the design process, and activities such as the CoP, and the six-monthly project review meetings with beneficiaries are essential to ensuring that the project is adaptive to the local context.

Number of days planned for M&E	280
Total project budget for M&E	£12,350
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	3.12%

## FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

**NB:** The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The budget necessarily assumes no significant variation in £:€ exchange rate over the project duration, although the potential instability is recognised. Capital investments will be actioned mainly in Year 1 to minimise long-term risk of currency fluctuations negatively impacting the budget.

Value for money will be provided by following cost effectiveness:

- Office costs – based on data from existing office-running costs.
- Travel – two trips/year for Project Leader in years 1,4 and one trip/year in years 2,3; two visits each for AWF/LEL key staff (trips are organised to coincide with ongoing projects to minimize cost). In-country vehicle fuel/running costs are significantly reduced due to existing 4x4 vehicles (AWF/APGS).
- Capital equipment – project benefits from existing ICT equipment/support from RZSA and existing office infrastructure in country. Costs for capital equipment (GPS units, digital cameras) are based on local quotes (November 2016).
- Operating costs/workshops and meetings – partners have extensive experience of working in Cameroon, and the budget figures reflect this knowledge.
- Fieldwork operating costs – inception and close-down meeting in the target area (Somalamo), 22 village participatory meetings and 1 general assembly meeting for constituent village members, farmer learning & exchange visit (8 people/6 days) and cocoa farming seed production equipment (seeds, watering cans, bags etc). Also includes communication (airtime) and fieldwork supplies (pens, notebooks etc).

Cost-efficiencies

Partners are established and active in project area, enabling delivery of cost-effective operations, avoiding expensive start-up costs and building upon a pre-existing strong partnership and history of joint actions between local organisations, project partners, communities and authorities. Project will provide self-sustaining impact (capacity building, community self-mobilization and participatory empowerment process); alternative livelihood/income interventions targeted to specific current barriers to community enterprise development creating an enabling environment for cost-effective enhanced household income as viable alternatives to commercial bushmeat hunting.

### 28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

The largest investment will be the development of the fish farms, which will require the building of permanent structures. It is anticipated that the fish farms will be donated to the village communities (or in exceptional cases, an individual or number of individuals) that have demonstrated that they have appropriate governance structures in place to manage the facilities.

The cocoa trees will also be managed in the same manner as the fish farm constructions.

Digital cameras being used in the field generally have an effective working lifespan of 3-5 years, therefore we believe that the items will not persist for very long past the EOP. In the meantime, they shall remain in possession of the local partners to be utilised for project activities for which they can be of use. Equipment, computers and other IT purchases shall be donated to the local NGO partners at EOP.

### FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

**Yes (no written advice)**       **Yes, advice attached**       **No**

### CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company\* of Royal Zoological Society of Antwerp (RZSA)  
(\*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £273,678.00 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

*(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)*

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	ZJEF PEREBOOM
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	MANAGER CRC

**Signed\*\***       **Date:**

**If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.**

**Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission**

	Check
Have you <b>read the Guidance</b> ?	✓
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	✓
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	✓
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	✓
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual</b> ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	✓
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the key project personnel</b> identified at Question 10?	✓
Have you included a <b>letter of support from your key partner organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	✓
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	x
Have you included a <b>signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	✓
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.