
DIR31CC\1703

Building Regional Capacity for Sustainable Wildlife Use in Central Africa

Unsustainable bushmeat hunting is a key threat to biodiversity and food security in Central Africa. However, regional capabilities and capacity to develop effective policies and practices for sustainable wildlife management are lacking. To address this challenge, a newly established regional Working Group will focus on strengthening the capacity of Central African researchers, conservation practitioners, and policymakers to develop sustainable, equitable, and safe bushmeat systems across the region.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Miss
Name Ljubica
Surname Butkovic
Organisation Center for International Forestry
Research
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Lauren
Surname Coad
Organisation Center for International Forestry
Research
Tel [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Miss
Name Nissrine
Surname Majdi
Organisation Center for International Forestry
Research
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]

DIR31CC\1703

Building Regional Capacity for Sustainable Wildlife Use in Central Africa

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Miss
Name	Ljubica
Surname	Butkovic
Organisation	Center for International Forestry Research
Tel (Work)	+ [REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Lauren
Surname	Coad
Organisation	Center for International Forestry Research
Tel	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Miss
Name	Nissrine
Surname	Majdi
Organisation	Center for International Forestry Research
Tel (Work)	
Email (Work)	
Address	

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Center for International Forestry Research
Phone	
Email	
Address	

Section 2 - Title & Summary

Q3. Project Title

Building Regional Capacity for Sustainable Wildlife Use in Central Africa

Please attach a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [072-DG-181024 CIFOR Cover Letter- Darwin Ce](#)
[ntral Africa Buidl Cap SustainBushmeat](#)
 21/10/2024
 11:48:54
 pdf 733.75 KB

Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application?

☒ No

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the capability and capacity problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Unsustainable bushmeat hunting is a key threat to biodiversity and food security in Central Africa. However, regional capabilities and capacity to develop effective policies and practices for sustainable wildlife management are lacking. To address this challenge, a newly established regional Working Group will focus on strengthening the capacity of Central African researchers, conservation practitioners, and policymakers to develop sustainable, equitable, and safe bushmeat systems across the region.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Cameroon	Country 2	Congo (DRC)
Country 3	Gabon	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

☒ No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 1 years, 8 months):
01 April 2025	31 March 2027	2 years

Q8. Budget summary

Darwin Initiative Funding Request	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
(1 Apr - 31 Mar) £	£119,808.00	£79,546.00	£199,354.00

Q10. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

☒ Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or a similar project?

☒ No

Section 4 - Project need

Q13. The need that the project is trying to address

Please describe evidence of the capability and capacity need your project is trying to address with reference to biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction challenges and opportunities.

For example, how have you identified the need? Why should the need be addressed or what will be the value to the country? Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the need.

The overall aim of the project is to build the capacities and capabilities of Central African researchers, practitioners and policy makers to support the development of sustainable bushmeat systems in Central Africa.

The unsustainable use of wildlife in Central Africa threatens both biodiversity and local livelihoods (Coad et al. 2019; Benitez Lopez et al. 2017). Recent analyses estimate that bushmeat provides 20% of the daily protein intake for rural communities in Central Africa (Bessone et al, in review). However, consumption of bushmeat - often as a luxury - by growing urban populations, and corresponding rises in the commercial trade of wildlife at the national level, is putting wildlife populations under pressure. Unsustainable hunting threatens a fifth of Red List species (Maxwell et al. 2016) and has led to widespread population declines, local extinctions and changes in ecosystem function (Ripple et al. 2016), which has knock-on effects for local food security.

In the past decade, tools and evidence bases have been developed which can be used to inform national bushmeat policies, design intervention for sustainable bushmeat use, and monitor and evaluate policies and interventions (e.g. wildmeat.org, swm-programme.info). However, these tools are rarely used at the national level, partly due to a lack of visibility and a lack of national capacity (Ingram et al, 2021). As a result, wildlife hunting and use is often overlooked in national policies and legislation and the value of wildlife to local communities is left out of national accounting (Booth et al 2021). In addition, while peer-reviewed publications and toolkits increasingly involve Central Africa researchers, there is still an over-reliance on institutions and researchers from outside Africa in terms of the development of research. This reduces ownership and national application of research outputs. It also means that potentially the interventions proposed do not align with national institutions, priorities, and cultures (Nana et al. 2023).

Concurrently, national governments in Cameroon, DRC and Gabon have all recognised the need for updated policies and strategies for sustainable wildlife management, as illustrated by the recent development of a draft Gabon National Bushmeat Strategy, the launch of a National Bushmeat Strategy process in DRC, and the participation of government in workshops to discuss similar approaches in Cameroon. There is therefore both the need and opportunity for well-trained, well-networked national researchers and practitioners to conduct policy-focussed research and outreach regarding sustainable wildlife management, co-develop new sustainable bushmeat interventions, and to national policy processes in the coming years.

This will be achieved through the creation of the Central Africa Bushmeat Research Into Policy (CA-BRIP) expert group, which will create a community of practice, bringing researchers and wider stakeholders together to develop regionally-appropriate policy and interventions, deploying existing evidence bases, and build the capacity of a new generation of Central African bushmeat researchers and practitioners. This will enable a self-sustaining research-into-policy network to be developed, which can interact with international colleagues and initiatives, towards developing successful policies and strategies for the equitable, safe and sustainable management of bushmeat resources in Central Africa.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- ☒ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☒ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- ☒ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your capability and capacity project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAPs etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

This project will enable Cameroon, DRC and Gabon to meet their objectives and obligations under the following national policies and international agreements:

National Bushmeat Strategies: CA-BRIP will work with relevant ministries to support the continued development of the Gabon and DRC National Bushmeat Strategies, and the creation of a similar strategy for Cameroon building on experience from DRC and Gabon.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs): Cameroon, DRC and Gabon's NBSAPs were last updated in 2012, 2016 and 1999 respectively. CA-BRIP will take the opportunity presented by the new CBD GBF to support the three Parties to update their NBSAPs, including national targets to ensure they effectively reflect the goals and principles of the framework.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): CA-BRIP will work with relevant ministries to develop national level indicators for reporting towards Target 5 of the CBD GBF. As Target 5 currently has no proposed headline indicator, this will also help with progress towards the development of the Target 5 headline and/or sub-indicators that can be used by all CBD signatories.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES): this project aims to reduce the hunting and trade of CITES Appendix 1 and 2 species such as pangolins, great apes and other threatened primates.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Ingram et al (2021) highlight the many linkages between sustainable wildlife management and the SDGs. These include:

- 1, 2 and 3, by ensuring that wildlife can continue to be used sustainably by rural communities, providing key sources of protein and micronutrients;
- 5, by ensuring national policies and sustainable management models are gender inclusive and account for the role of women in bushmeat commodity chains.
- 15, by ensuring that effective sustainable wildlife management and demand reduction practices are highlighted and uptaken in national policies.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Exit Strategy

Q15. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended capability and capacity Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective, and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- what the main activities will be and where these will take place.

- how you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- what practical elements will be included to embed new capabilities.

This project builds on successful approaches used, needs identified and partnerships formed during the UKRI GCRF TRADE Hub (<https://tradehub.earth/en>; 2019 - 2024). The TRADE Hub sought to build inclusive, equitable partnerships between international and national organisations to develop evidence-based sustainable trade systems. Outputs from the TRADE Hub included the design and testing of effective interventions, such as a behaviour change campaign in DRC, and input to wildlife legislation reforms through SNAPP (<https://snapppartnership.net/teams/sustainable-wild-meat-management/>) which engaged ministries and supported the development of National Bushmeat Strategies. The TRADE Hub also supported a Biodiversity Fellowship scheme at Oxford University, which mentored Central African researchers from partner organisations and helped to develop the collaborations which underpin this proposal.

The Central African alumni from the TRADE Hub are now mobilising to build on this legacy and expand the model to offer long-term support and opportunities to a wider community of researchers, practitioners and policy makers in Central Africa striving to develop evidence-based solutions to address the unsustainable use of bushmeat.

As the Lead Applicant, CIFOR will work in partnership with and support the Project Leader (IRAD and Dr Eric Nana) in the establishment of the CA-BRIP. By the end of the project CIFOR and partners will have supported CA-BRIP to become self-reliant in governance, management and financing.

Our project will:

- 1) Establish the CA-BRIP expert group. With support from the CIFOR Quality for Impact (Q4I) team and GESI specialists, members of the CA-BRIP steering committee will be identified and the group governance structure determined. A Theory of Change for CA-BRIP and a 2-year workplan and logframe, with associated indicators, will be developed to manage this project. Other stakeholders will be invited to join a wider community of practice.
- 2) Develop a Community of Practice on bushmeat. CA-BRIP will create an online platform, a WhatsApp group, and hold regular in-person and online meetings, workshops and learning events. This will increase communication and knowledge exchange between Central African research institutions, NGOs, policy makers and practitioners working on bushmeat, supporting collective learning between institutions and individuals.
- 3) Conduct a gap analysis of information needs of stakeholders, with the aim of building the capacity of national institutions and implementing organisations to sustainably manage bushmeat. A preliminary workshop will identify the information needs of stakeholders with an interest in bushmeat - this includes national governments, NGOs and researchers but also those directly involved in the bushmeat commodity chain.
- 4) Develop capacities of three national 'champions' on bushmeat, through fellowships at Oxford University. Through a transparent, open application process, we will provide 3-month visiting fellowships at Oxford University to a researcher or practitioner from each country. These visits will form part of a 1-year mentorship programme, where the 'champions' will be paired with UK-based researchers to build their capacities and develop outputs responding to needs identified through the gap analysis.
- 5) Increase the capacity of relevant stakeholders to effectively access and apply key evidence bases, tools and resources for developing and monitoring effective bushmeat interventions. Evidence bases on bushmeat include the IUCN Red List, WILDMEAT database, OFAC observatory, CITES database and Wildlife TradeView, ALERIS Earth, and SULi Species Use Database. Tools include methods for monitoring and evaluating bushmeat use and its impacts, and approaches for developing effective interventions (e.g. best practices for project design and behaviour change). However, these are not yet being used to their full potential within Central Africa. Therefore, country-specific training needs will be identified through the gap analysis. The expertise of CA-BRIP members will be harnessed, fostering learning across organisations via webinars and in-person workshops. Webinar recordings, links to resources and guidance materials will be made available on the website. National universities and research institutes (including ERAIFT in DRC, Garoua Wildlife School in Cameroon, CENAREST in Gabon) will

be supported to use these resources for teaching.

6) Support the development of National Bushmeat Strategies in Cameroon, DRC and Gabon to strengthen the capacities of national governments to sustainably manage bushmeat resources. For each country, the working group will publish a 'State of...' report, providing the most up-to-date information on bushmeat use, impacts and management. This will be used to support ministries in the development of National Bushmeat Strategies. The founding members of CA-BRIP have built strong relationships with relevant ministries and will continue to regularly engage and support their information needs.

7) Support national governments to fulfil their obligations under international agreements. CA-BRIP will support national governments to develop monitoring and reporting strategies for their NBSAPs and fulfil their reporting requirements for CBD Targets 5 and 9.

Q16. How will you identify participants?

How did/will you identify and select the participants (individuals and/or organisations) to directly benefit from the capability and capacity building activities? What makes these the most suitable participants?

How will you ensure that the selection process is unbiased, fair and transparent? How have you incorporated GESI considerations in identifying participants?

Focal institutions and individuals will be identified based on existing networks supplemented by the gap analysis. Our focus is on building the capacities of national research institutions, government agencies and implementing organisations to apply the best evidence and practices to sustainably manage bushmeat. This requires that stakeholder voices and needs from along the bushmeat commodity chain are heard and reflected in policy and practice. Therefore, CA-BRIP will ensure that its membership includes representatives of a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of market vendors and hunters, IPs and LCs, and ensuring the inclusion of women.

Participants from previous national workshops (conducted as part of the SNAPP working group and the EU Sustainable Wildlife Management Project in Cameroon, DRC and Gabon) will be invited to join CA-BRIP. These already include government ministries, national and international NGOs, national universities and civil society (for example, the head of the bushmeat markets in Cameroon). At its inception the CA-BRIP, with support from CIFOR GESI specialists, will focus on increasing representation from stakeholders along the bushmeat commodity chain.

All active members of CA-BRIP will benefit from capacity building through the regular exchange of information via the Community of Practice, training seminars and workshops, and also through the identification of external opportunities (such as grants, fellowships etc.) that will be highlighted through the CA-BRIP website and mailing list.

The selection of the three wildlife 'champions', who will receive fellowships, will be conducted by a CA-BRIP committee (ensuring diversity of representation). No members of the CA-BRIP committee will be able to apply for the fellowships, only national researchers and practitioners can apply, and we will ensure that at least one fellowship is held by a woman.

Q17. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

Our engagement plan will be GESI-responsive and will build on CIFOR, IRAD, IRET and ERAIFT's expertise and understanding of bushmeat stakeholder networks and existing gender and social inclusion barriers in the

region. For example, while the majority of bushmeat traders in Central Africa are women, research has tended to focus on male hunters, and women's representation in policy forums is low. To succeed, the working group must ensure women's representation within the working group and ensure that policies and interventions consider the key role of female traders in sustainable management.

GESI principles will permeate all intervention components, aligning with CEDAW, SDG 5, and the UK International Development Act (Gender Equality) 2014. We will assign one GESI focal point as part of CA-BRIP to engage with women and facilitate their participation, monitor progress to identify potential effects on gender and social groups, and implement mitigation strategies to avoid exacerbating existing inequalities. This focal point will, at the beginning of the project, receive training from CIFOR GESI specialists, who have developed GESI strategies for many similar projects in Central Africa.

When gender-based barriers are recognised, we will provide support, including transportation, childcare, and meals, to ensure equal opportunities for participation. We will address group dynamics that hinder women's participation. While we have observed that women are often under-represented in decision-making processes in Central Africa, we have also found that, when invited to attend, women generally fully participate, and their voices are generally heard with respect. We will therefore work on inclusion as the key step in ensuring women's representation, while being mindful of group dynamics.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes and benefits to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project – including capability and capacity building benefits) and b) the potential changes in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

The overall aim of the project in the short-term is to build the capacity of national researchers, policymakers and practitioners to access and apply best up-to-date information on bushmeat use, tools for assessing use and impacts, and evidence of the effectiveness of different approaches. Various useful tools and resources already exist, spread across various international platforms. However, these are largely unfamiliar to researchers, practitioners and policy makers in Central Africa and currently underutilised in-country. This project will ensure there is a central online platform that connects tools and resources together, with practical guidance on how different stakeholders can use them effectively. Furthermore, the inclusivity of the CA-BRIP community and the person-to-person interactions will ensure that busy conservation professionals are equipped and have the support needed to apply these tools and resources. This collective learning will enable CA-BRIP members to work together to improve national-level policy and practice and co-develop funding proposals for projects that effectively address the issues highlighted. In the long-term, this will increase the effectiveness of policies and interventions to sustainably manage bushmeat resources, with positive outcomes for biodiversity and people.

Short term impacts include:

The existence of a regional Community of Practice on bushmeat, with national researchers, practitioners and ministry focal points from at least 20 institutions represented, sharing expertise and building collaborations.

Three Wildlife Champions trained and driving forward CA-BRIP priorities and ensuring sustainability of the network beyond the project period.

200 national researchers, practitioners and ministry focal points will know how to use key tools for monitoring bushmeat use and have knowledge of key bushmeat interventions which have been proven to be effective.

More than 60 national researchers, practitioners and ministry focal points will know how to use and are applying key evidence bases to report towards key national policies (NBSAPs) and international conventions (CBD GBF).

Three national governments (Cameroon, Gabon, DRC) will have participated in the production of 'State of Bushmeat in Cameroon/Gabon/DRC' reports to guide their policy processes.

In the longer term, the project will deliver enduring benefits for both biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction:

Governments will have the tools, capacities and support from national research institutions and NGOs to monitor and evaluate the role of bushmeat as a source of food and income, incorporating bushmeat into national statistics, and increasing the visibility of bushmeat as an economic resource.

There will be a well-capacitated group of researchers and practitioners working together to strategically develop and implement interventions to improve the sustainability of bushmeat, and to apply successfully for funding to take these interventions forward (including from the Darwin Initiative).

National food, economic and environmental policies will take account of the role of bushmeat in local livelihoods, and the ecological impacts of unsustainable hunting, based on up-to-date evidence.

Practitioners will develop effective interventions to sustainably manage wildlife, and reduce urban demand for wildlife products, building on evidence of 'what works' from previous interventions in the region.

Q19. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

How will the project reach a point where the benefits of strengthened capability and capacity can be sustained post-funding?

How will the capability and capacity be retained and remain available to deliver benefits in-country after the project? Is there potential for the new capability and capacity to renew itself or deliver additional capability and capacity, for example by building future environmental leaders beyond the project?

All project partners are Central African institutions (ERAIFT, IRET, IRAD) or have long-term established country offices in the region (CIFOR) and are committed to continue working with and supporting CA-BRIP. By strengthening relationships between the project partners, the project will ensure a sustained impact through collaboration. Confirmed members of CA-BRIP, should this proposal be successful, include key staff of international NGOs, who are keen to supporting the working group once established. In line with CA-BRIP's identified priorities, international partners will support members through mentorship, the co-development of funding proposals and projects, and the sharing of opportunities.

Training and support of early career researchers - including the Wildlife Champions trained through this project - will create future environmental leaders who can take active leadership roles in their respective institutions and will have the capacity to lead further collaborative proposals to develop the work of CA-BRIP. The creation of a strong online and international presence of the working group will help build new collaborations and options for funding.

Towards the end of the 2-year project funding, we envisage that the work of CA-BRIP will have developed the capacity of CA-BRIP members to collaboratively develop and implement sustainable wildlife management projects. A Darwin Main project is a planned output of CA-BRIP, developing and testing approaches towards sustainable bushmeat management.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated). Fraud and corruption, mishandling, lack of accountability and financial instability.	Moderate	Possible	Major	Implement various financial controls and safeguards, including internal audits, proper accounting procedures, segregation of duties, whistle-blower programs, and transparent reporting mechanisms.	Minor
Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff. Exclusion of minority groups, for example specific religious or ethnic groups. Discrimination against women.	Moderate	Possible	Minor	Project partners will proactively engage minority groups, creating safe environments, respecting the rights and dignity of individuals, and preventing harm. Our GESI approach, which will be adapted for this project, ensuring the inclusion of minority groups and women in the working group, training and activities	Minor
Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff. Risks to health include malaria, water borne diseases, and disease risk from bushmeat markets, if these are visited as part of the project.	Moderate	Likely	Moderate	Project partners have experience working in Central Africa and in monitoring bushmeat markets. The project will create sanitary protocols, and project staff and participants will employ these protocols to reduce risks.	Minor

Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model.	Risks to delivery include a lack of interest from user groups, including key government ministries and implementing organisations.	Major	Possible	Major	Project partners have established excellent relationships with government and implementing organisations through previous projects in the region (i.e. TRADE, SNAPP and EU-SWM projects). All three partner organisations have official links to national government, and ERAIFT and IRET are working with the DRC and Gabon governments on their bushmeat policies.	Moderate
Risk 5	CA-BRIP is unable to sustain itself after the project ends.	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	CA-BRIP is built on the foundations of the 5-year TRADE Hub project. This has developed management capacities and key collaborations with international organisations, who are committed to supporting CA-BRIP (including with fundraising), and the project will build the capacity of CA-BRIP members to self-manage.	Minor
Risk 6	Political instability, pandemics, poor travel conditions.	Major	Possible	Major	The working group has experience working in these conditions, having worked together through periods of political instability and COVID-19, and has developed effective online working practices. In the case that regional travel is not possible, the presence of national partners means that national-level work can continue, coordinated online.	Moderate

Risk 7	Project staff being victims of pickpockets and robbery. Risks to women through gender-based violence (for example when travelling to trainings or meetings)	Major	Possible	Moderate	The locations of the project in secure sites reduce the threat of theft. We will also ensure close security for all project staff and their belongings. Risks to women while travelling will be mitigated by ensuring that women are able to take safe transport options to meetings and training.	Minor
---------------	---	-------	----------	----------	--	-------

Q21. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

☒ Yes

Please provide brief details.

In Central Africa, bushmeat use is illegal in many circumstances. Members of CA-BRIP will include bushmeat users as well as representatives of national agencies who prosecute illegal use. Interactions within the group, and publication of group materials or meeting minutes, must be conducted with these sensitivities in mind.

In addition, many bushmeat species are endangered. Publication of the location of the species (i.e. where they have been hunted or consumed in the past) could increase the hunting threat. This has generally already been considered by most databases, and the location of hunting offtakes etc. are not given precisely.

Section 8 - Workplan

Q22. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [CIFOR Workplan](#)

 20/10/2024

 13:02:43

 pdf 440.7 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q23. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance 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 improved 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

In line with Darwin Initiative Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Guidance, and building on CIFOR Quality for Impact (Q4I) team’s expertise in designing and executing M&E systems across CIFOR’s portfolio of complex projects, a dedicated M&E officer will develop, in collaboration with the project partners, a full-fledged GESI-sensitive project M&E plan (in Yr1).

At the start of the project, the Q4I team will work with CA-BRIP to develop the project Theory of Change, review logframe indicators, describe measurement and data collection methods, responsibilities, timelines and capacity needs. The CA-BRIP steering committee (which will include the project lead, Dr Eric Nana and representatives of the lead and partner organisations and stakeholder groups) will lead the project monitoring and evaluation. This will form one of the capacity-building elements of the project, building the capacity of CA-BRIP to develop and implement project M&E systems.

The M&E system will serve three main functions: (1) Monitoring output delivery and quality; (2) Tracking outcome achievement by examining changes in knowledge and capacity within target stakeholder groups; (3) Evaluating long-term impact. This will involve a mixed approach and regular data collection, including baseline data at the outset, to accurately measure progress. Tools will include surveys and interviews.

An evaluation will be made mid-term to ensure the proper implementation of the project and make possible adjustments. At the end of the project, a general evaluation will be carried out to draw lessons and capitalise on the achievements.

Total project budget for M&E (£):	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%):	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	

Section 10 - Indicators of Success & Standard Indicators

Q24a. Indicators of success

Please outline the Outcome and Outputs of the project and how you will show that they have been achieved by using SMART indicators and milestones.

SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
-----------------	-----------------------

Outcome	In Central Africa, stakeholders have increased capabilities and capacities to develop and monitor policies and interventions for the sustainable and equitable management of bushmeat.	0.1. By 2027, Central African researchers, practitioners and policy makers have co-created and are applying best practice guidance on the use of key evidence bases, tools and resources to inform policies and interventions. 0.2. By 2027, Central African governments have National Bushmeat Strategies, NBSAPs and/or national policy documents which refer to up to date peer-reviewed evidence and embed the use of appropriate tools and resources.	0.1. Co-authorship, guidance documents and resource packs, number of times online training has been viewed, number of resource downloads, reported changes in intervention design and monitoring. 0.2. National Bushmeat Strategies, NBSAPs and/or policy documents for Cameroon, DRC and Gabon.
Output 1	The CA-BRIP Community of Practice is created and information sharing by members is increasing the capacities of the group and wider stakeholders	1.1. By 2025, researchers, practitioners and policy makers from relevant organisations across Central Africa have formed a network and become active members of the CA-BRIP online community. 1.2. By 2025, the challenges experienced by CA-BRIP members and the knowledge gaps limiting the effective delivery, monitoring and reporting of interventions are identified. 1.3. By 2027, knowledge exchange and collective learning between Central African researchers and institutions, alongside external mentorship support, has increased in-country capacity to deliver, monitor and report on bushmeat interventions. 1.4. By 2027, members of CA-BRIP have collectively developed and submitted an application to Darwin Initiative Main, and other funding streams as appropriate.	1.1. Individual member profiles on the CA-BRIP website, summary statistics on total number of members and organisations represented in each country, active online discussion forums. 1.2. Workshop minutes, gap analysis report. 1.3. Webinars and training sessions developed by CA-BRIP members, feedback from CA-BRIP members. 1.4. Grant application to Darwin Initiative Main, other grant applications.

Output 2

National wildlife 'champions' are identified through a competitive process and supported through a 1-year mentorship programme at the University of Oxford

2.1. By 2026, three Central African researchers or practitioners have received tailored mentorship support from the University of Oxford, with interdisciplinary learning opportunities and exposure to world-leading science.

2.2. By 2026, the national wildlife champions have expanded their international networks, identified collaboration and potential career development opportunities, and returned to their organisations with new insights.

2.3. By 2027, the national wildlife champions have played a leading role in developing training resources, engaging policy makers and inputting to National Bushmeat Strategies.

2.1. Fellowship reports, blogs on the Interdisciplinary Centre for Conservation Science website.

2.2. Details of meetings, professional interactions and potential future collaborations in fellowship reports.

2.3. Co-authorship of resources, government engagement meeting reports, National Bushmeat Strategies.

Output 3

Stakeholders are trained in and using key bushmeat, and other relevant, evidence bases, tools and resources

3.1. By 2026, collective expertise within CA-BRIP has been harnessed to produce a range of thematic training resources that are freely available online.

3.2. By 2027, practitioners and policy makers within three Central African countries are equipped to use key evidence bases, tools and resources through in-depth, in-person training workshops.

3.3. By 2027, postgraduate students at Central African universities and research institutes will be trained in the latest bushmeat science through repurposing of the training resources created.

2.1. Online training available on the CA-BRIP website.

2.2. Attendance lists, training workshop reports, feedback from participants on the training, user analytics for WILDMEAT and other tools if available.

2.3. Attendance lists, feedback from students on the training.

Output 4	In-country capacity to develop national bushmeat strategies, update NBSAPs and report towards CBD GBF (Targets 5 and 9) is strengthened	4.1. By 2025, the information needs and reporting challenges of government technical staff and CBD focal points are understood. 4.2. By 2025, government technical staff and CBD focal points have access to the most up to date, country-specific evidence available on bushmeat use and intervention strategies. 4.3. By 2027, National Bushmeat Strategies and other relevant policies are informed by the latest evidence, and governments are better placed to robustly report on CBD GEF indicators.	4.1. Workshop minutes, information needs analysis report. 4.2. State of evidence reports for Cameroon, DRC and Gabon. 4.3. National Bushmeat Strategies for Cameroon, DRC and Gabon, CBD country reports.
-----------------	---	---	--

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1. Setup CA-BRIP governance structure, prepare theory of change and strategic plan.
- 1.2. Identify key stakeholders and invite them to become members of CA-BRIP.
- 1.3. Develop CA-BRIP website to enable participation and information sharing across the Central Africa region.
- 1.4. Organise a regional workshop (in person and online) to identify key information and capacity gaps among stakeholders, and capacities and capabilities of members
- 1.5. CA-BRIP weekly coordination calls, monthly seminar series, ongoing thematic WhatsApp discussions.
- 2.1. Advertise the bushmeat fellowship programme, aimed at Central African professionals, through the CA-BRIP Community of Practice.
- 2.2. Evaluate applications, interview candidates and link successful applicants with one or more mentors at University of Oxford and elsewhere.
- 2.3. Provide bushmeat fellows with mentorship support and access to online training and other resources for 1 year.
- 2.4. Arrange for the bushmeat fellows to visit Oxford and join the Interdisciplinary Centre for Conservation Science for 3 months.
- 2.5. Support the fellows to attend and present at a conference, such as the Africa Congress for Conservation Biology (ACCB).
- 3.1. Prepare a training schedule and identify relevant providers based on information and capacity needs assessment.
- 3.2. Compile guidance documents and resource packs on key topics and make available on the CA-BRIP website.
- 3.3. Provide and record online training on the use of key evidence bases and tools, and on other topics identified by members.
- 3.4. Organise in-person training sessions with members and other stakeholders on use of evidence bases, tools and resources.
- 3.5. Create training modules and slide packs that can be used by CA-BRIP members for university lectures and more broadly.
- 4.1. Engage government technical staff and CBD focal points, invite them to join CA-BRIP and maintain regular communication.
- 4.2. Organise meetings with government technical staff and CBD focal points to identify information gaps and capacity needs.
- 4.3. Prepare country-specific bushmeat state of knowledge and practice reports with CA-BRIP members.

- 4.4. Organise a workshop in each country with representatives from key ministries to advance national bushmeat strategies
- 4.5. Provide expert input to NBSAP updates and national reporting (including for CBD GBP Targets 5 and 9).

Important Assumptions:

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver your Outputs and Outcome.

- The motivation of researchers, practitioners and policy makers to engage with and actively contribute to CA-BRIP is maintained throughout.
- CA-BRIP members collectively have the expertise and capacity to deliver high quality training on the topics identified through the gap analysis with sufficient external support.
- Government representatives maintain their interest in collaborating with CA-BRIP, are motivated to participate in learning activities, and willing to act on the evidence.
- Political context and stability are conducive to influencing policy and practice.
- The capacity of the CA-BRIP steering committee is sufficient to ensure it is self-sustaining beyond this project.

Q24b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men
DI-A01: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	Output 2, indicator 2.1 Output 3, indicators 3.2/3.3	200	50 NGO staff, 10 government officials, 20 researchers, 120 students
DI-A02: Number of people in eligible countries who have completed secondments or placements	Output 2, indicator 2.1	3	3 researchers or NGO staff, including at least 1 female
DI-A03: Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	Output 1, indicator 1.3 Output 2, indicator 2.2 Output 3, indicator 3.2 Output 4, indicator 4.2	21	3 government ministries, 12 NGOs, 6 universities or research institutes
DI-A04: Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6+ months after training	Outcome, indicator 0.1 Output 1, indicator 1.3 Output 2, indicator 2.3 Output 3, indicators 3.2/3.3 Output 4, indicator 4.3	64	3 wildlife champions, 6 government officials, 10 researchers, 25 NGO staff, 20 students

DI-A05: Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training	Outcome, indicator 0.1 Output 2, indicator 2.2 Output 3, indicators 3.2/3.3	20	10 NGO staff, 10 researchers
DI-C01: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output 3, indicator 3.1 Output 4, indicator 4.2	33	20 webinars, 10 thematic resource packs, 3 state of evidence reports
DI-C05: Number of contributions to national MEAs related reporting processes and calls for evidence	Outcome, indicator 0.2 Output 4, indicator 4.3	9	3 state of evidence reports, 3 contributions to NBSAPs, 3 contributions to CBD GEF reporting
DI-C07: Number of webinar attendees	Output 3, indicator 3.1	2000	2000 attendees from NGOs, universities, government and civil society across Central Africa
DI-C10: Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	Output 4, indicator 4.2	15	5 government representatives from each country
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q25. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [BCF Budget over 100k Central Africa \(Final\)](#)

 21/10/2024

 17:03:13

 xlsx 94.76 KB

Q26. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q26a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

☒ New Initiative

Please provide details:

This is a new initiative but builds on gains made during a past UKRI GCRF TRADE Hub (<https://tradedhub.earth/>) which developed evidence to inform bushmeat policy and practice in Central Africa, created strong collaborations between public and private institutions, and provided individual training for Central African leaders through a postdoctoral research associate position to Eric Nana (project lead) and Biodiversity Fellowships at Oxford University for two founding members of CA-BRIP (Cedric Tagne and Dr Krossy Mavakala). It will also build on the previous SNAPP partnership project (<https://snapppartnership.net/teams/sustainable-wild-meat-management/>) which convened stakeholders to discuss and provide bushmeat policy recommendations.

A previous network of NGOs focussing on illegal bushmeat trade - CABAG - was active from 2017 to ~2021. The CA-BRIP has invited past members to join the working group and will learn lessons re. the sustainability of CABAG (see section 19), but also comes at a much more propitious time after the investment of TRADE and the SNAPP project, with a strong network of supporting institutions. Therefore, the ground has been laid for CA-BRIP and towards a self-sustaining, active network that will effectively interact with international partners to deliver a step change in bushmeat sustainability in the region.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

☒ Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional, avoiding duplicating and conflicting activities and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and share lessons learnt for mutual benefit.

The EU-Sustainable Management Programme (<https://www.swm-programme.info/>) is led by the FAO, in partnership with CIFOR, CIRAD and WCS. The second phase of the project will run until 2026 and aims to test models for sustainable wildlife management in sites across Africa, including in Gabon, Cameroon and DRC. The project does not have a specific capacity building component, and so does not overlap with this proposal, but tools and lessons on best practice for sustainable wildlife management will be taken from the EU-SWM project to help with capacity building activities and practitioners within the EU-SWM project will be invited to join CA-BRIP. In addition, CIFOR will provide co-funding for this proposal from EU-SWM and ensure that positive links are created between the two projects.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

This project demonstrates VfM through the 4Es:

(1) Economy: The mentorship support from CIFOR and Oxford University is largely covered by matched funding or in-kind salary contributions, particularly those of academic mentors. All project staff also have some salary coverage from other related projects.

(2) Efficiency: We will maximise delivery by building off prior projects and collaborating with existing initiatives where appropriate. Much of the training will be based on existing tools and resources and will utilise the in-country expertise of CA-BRIP members.

(3) Effectiveness: The founding members of CA-BRIP are all nationals from the focal countries and have been collaborating and benefiting from capacity building activities as part of the TRADE Hub. They are therefore well positioned to train others in-country on best practice approaches and connect researchers, practitioners and policy makers in Central Africa with each other and international collaborators as appropriate.

(4) Equity: The TRADE Hub brought together a subset of Central African researchers working on bushmeat interventions. The inclusive approach of this project will expand this network to ensure all researchers, practitioners and policy makers working on bushmeat across Central Africa have access to the necessary resources to enable them to do their jobs effectively. The project will connect individuals from across the region who can learn from each other and develop future collaborations. We recognise that women are underrepresented among Central African conservation professionals and will make all efforts to support women and ensure equitable participation.

Q28. 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. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

We have not requested a budget for capital items in this proposal, as capital items to support CA-BRIP were purchased during the TRADE Hub project and can be used for this project. These include computing equipment, printers and general office goods at the CIFOR Cameroon office, and those of IRAD, ERAIFT and IRET.

Section 12 - Safeguarding

Q29. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

(a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,

(b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,

(c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

CIFOR has a zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse; misconduct, including harassment; exploitation or abuse of children and adults at risk; and any kind of abuse amongst staff, board members, interns, and stakeholders. CIFOR's safeguarding document outlines three policies: protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, children and adults at risk, and harassment. This policy focuses on addressing risks by developing standards and mitigating measures that target and reduce or eliminate residual risk. All staff receive awareness training on CIFOR's safeguarding policy. Staff working directly with beneficiaries receive training on

receiving complaints and working with law enforcement agencies and disclosures to donors, law enforcement agencies and other regulators. CIFOR's safeguarding policies are promoted throughout engagement with project stakeholders. Feedback on CIFOR's role, representative behaviours and complaints are actively sought. Feedback is presented to stakeholders on changes made resulting from any complaints lodged. CIFOR staff, board members, interns, students, consultants and other stakeholders are encouraged to follow the whistleblowing and grievance procedure set out in the Human Resources Procedures Manual to report allegations. CIFOR will ensure that partner organisations follow the safeguarding guidelines as set out in our policies and will include this as part of the project inception.

Our project will follow CIFOR safeguarding policy, as mentioned above, which is compliant with the CAPSEAH (Common Approach to Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual) and CHS (Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability).

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q31 and in your budget.

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q30. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them. Please note that some embassies or high commissions may not be able to respond to you but your project will not be penalised for a lack of response.

☒ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 Embassy response	 CIFOR Embassy communication
 21/10/2024	 20/10/2024
 12:12:58	 14:38:38
 pdf 834.24 KB	 pdf 2.35 MB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q31. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr Eric Djomo Nana	Project Leader	75	Checked

Dr Lauren Coad	Project Management/Co-PI	6	Checked
Prof. Donald Iponga	Project Coordinator, Gabon	33	Checked
Dr Krossy Mavakala	Project Coordinator, DRC	33	Checked

Do you require more fields?

☒ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Mr Cedric Tagne	Project coordinator, Cameroon	33	Checked
Dr Juliet Wright	Scientific and Technical Advisor	20	Checked
Mr Jean Newberry	Monitoring Evaluation Learning and Impact Assessment (MELIA) Specialist	3	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 [Project staff CVs](#)

 21/10/2024

 12:48:48

 pdf 207.26 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

☒ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Organisation who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead Organisation name: CIFOR

Website address:	https://www.cifor-icraf.org/
Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	CIFOR is the Lead Organization for this project due to its extensive expertise in sustainable bushmeat systems, forestry, and landscape management in Central Africa. CIFOR provides critical technical expertise in sustainable wildlife management, biodiversity conservation, and policy development, ensuring that project strategies are tailored to local contexts and based on robust evidence.
	Through the establishment of the Central Africa Bushmeat Research Into Policy (CA-BRIP) expert group, CIFOR will play a central role in capacity building by delivering targeted training and support to national researchers, policy makers, and local communities. CIFOR's strong partnerships with national governments, local NGOs, and academic institutions create a solid foundation for effective collaboration and resource sharing. CIFOR will manage the budget for the project, including funds for the Biodiversity Fellowship Scheme.
	In addition, CIFOR's established monitoring and evaluation framework supports adaptive management, and will enable continuous assessment and refinement of project strategies. This approach ensures alignment with national and regional priorities for biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction.
	With a global perspective on conservation best practices, CIFOR leverages its experience to design and implement innovative approaches that are effective in the Central African context, enhancing the project's impact on biodiversity and community livelihoods.
International/In-country Partner	☒ International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Represented on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☒ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☒ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

☒ Yes

1. Partner Name:	IRAD
Website address:	IRAD - Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement

What value does this Partner bring to the project?	IRAD is a national research institute under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation. As a public research institution created by presidential decree, IRAD is well placed to act as an interface between research and policy. IRAD implements scientific programming centred around the priority sectors for the development of Cameroon, and promotes research development to respond to practical and policy needs within Cameroon.
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	IRAD has 40 years experience of managing large projects, and is therefore well placed to support and manage CA-BRIP in the long-term. Dr Eric Nana, at IRAD, will act as the lead on this project, and will coordinate the CA-BRIP working group, including coordination of training activities.
	IRAD will also be responsible for organising training sessions and workshops in Cameroon, and sharing experiences, lessons and tools from Cameroon, in collaboration with CA-BRIP partners and with support from CIFOR.
International/In-country Partner	☒ In-country
Allocated budget:	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☒ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☒ Yes

2. Partner Name:	IRET
Website address:	https://www.dynafac.org/en/members/31/iret-gabon
What value does this Partner bring to the project?	IRET is Gabon's national research institution, conducting research on tropical ecology and sustainable wildlife management. As part of its national mandate, IRET is playing a key role in the development of new policies and strategies for wild meat management in Gabon. IRET has worked previously with project partners as part of the TRADE project and is a founding member of the WILDMEAT project. IRET will coordinate CA-BRIP activities in Gabon. IRET will be responsible for organising training sessions and workshops in Gabon, and sharing experiences, lessons and tools from Gabon, in collaboration with CA-BRIP partners and with support from project leads Dr Eric Nana and Dr Lauren Coad
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	
International/In-country Partner	☒ In-country
Allocated budget:	

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☒ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☒ Yes

3. Partner Name:	ERAIFT
Website address:	https://www.eraift-rdc.org/en/

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	ERAIFT is a regional post-graduate training school based in Kinshasa, DRC, that focuses on the integrated management of tropical forests. Designated as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, ERAIFT serves as a regional centre of expertise on tropical forest management. The research and teaching at ERAIFT is interdisciplinary and participatory, with students enrolled from across Central Africa to complete masters degrees and PhDs. A bushmeat research unit was established at ERAIFT as part of the TRADE Hub project and the coordinator of this unit, Dr. Krossy Mavakala, benefited from a 3-month fellowship at Oxford University. ERAIFT will coordinate CA-BRIP activities in DRC. ERAIFT will be responsible for organising training sessions and workshops in DRC, and sharing experiences, lessons and tools from DRC, in collaboration with CA-BRIP partners and with support from project leads Dr Eric Nana and Dr Lauren Coad
--	---

International/In-country Partner	☒ In-country
Allocated budget:	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☒ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☒ Yes

4. Partner Name:	No Response
Website address:	No Response
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	No Response
International/In-country Partner	☐ International ☐ In-country

Allocated budget:	<i>No Response</i>
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Partner Name:	<i>No Response</i>
Website address:	<i>No Response</i>
What value does this Partner bring to the project?	<i>No Response</i>
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	

International/In-country Partner	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	<i>No Response</i>
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

6. Partner Name:	<i>No Response</i>
Website address:	<i>No Response</i>
What value does this Partner bring to the project?	<i>No Response</i>
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	

International/In-country Partner	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	<i>No Response</i>
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure)	☐ Yes ☐ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [Additional Support letters](#)

 21/10/2024

 16:49:20

 pdf 1.05 MB

 [Combined support](#)

 21/10/2024

 16:46:03

 pdf 3.05 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

☒ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
29-016	Elizabeth Linda Yuliani	Livelihoods enhancement through community-based conservation of Bornean orangutan and habitat
31-020	Kristell Hergoualh	Sustainable management of palm swamp peatlands by local communities
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts (or other financial evidence as indicated in the Finance Guidance)?

☒ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q34. Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.

Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

I apply for a grant of

£199,354.00

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 have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, theory of change, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Robert Nasi
Position in the organisation	Director General
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Certification 077-078 DG-211024  21/10/2024  14:29:42  pdf 608.24 KB
Date	21 October 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance)

 [2022 CIFOR Audited Financial Statements](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:58:08
 pdf 4.15 MB

 [2023 CIFOR Audited Financial Statements](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:58:01
 pdf 2.02 MB

 [2021 CIFOR Audited Financial Statements](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:57:57
 pdf 1.87 MB

 [2021 CIFOR-ICRAF Annual Report](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:57:06
 pdf 4.5 MB

 [2022 CIFOR-ICRAF Annual Report](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:57:01
 pdf 3.88 MB

 [2020 CIFOR-ICRAF Annual Report](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:56:54
 pdf 3.33 MB

Please upload the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

 [Health-safety-security_2](#)
 21/10/2024
 13:01:34
 pdf 25.16 KB

 [CIFOR-ICRAF Safeguarding Policy.\(May 2019\)](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:59:08
 pdf 286.62 KB

 [CIFOR-ICRAF Whistleblowing Procedure](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:58:52
 pdf 410.29 KB

 [Annex 1 HR Manual - CIFOR-ICRAF Staff Code of Conduct](#)
 21/10/2024
 12:58:09
 pdf 231.41 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

Ensure you submit this application on	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided the budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked

I have attached the below documents to the application:	Checked
• a cover letter from the Lead Organisation.	
• a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation (or other financial evidence – see Finance Guidance), or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 29).	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan (Question 29)	Checked
• 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 31, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
• a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 32, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all the responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked
Ensure you submit this application on Flexi-Grant.	

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our regular newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).