

Illegal Wildlife Trade



# Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2015

Please read the [guidance notes](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund) (available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge-fund>) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Office use only      Date logged:      Logged by:      Application ID:183

## 1. Name and address of lead organisation

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

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	Zoological Society of London
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
<b>Project Leader name:</b>	Paul De Ornellas
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

## 2. Project title

<b>Title (max 10 words)</b> IWT031: Combatting IWT in Cameroon through improved law enforcement and community empowerment
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## 3. Project dates, and budget summary

<b>Start date:</b> 01/4/2016		<b>End date:</b> 31/3/2018		<b>Duration:</b> 2 yrs      mths	
<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>Total request</b>		
£	£ 197642	£ 174785	£ 372482		
<b>Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of</b>					

<b>total Project cost:</b>	
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## 4. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

**(max 80 words)**

Strengthening Cameroon's capacity to fight poaching and wildlife trafficking in a key landscape implicated as a source and transit route for IWT through: reinforcing site based protection across state and privately managed lands; empowering forest communities to engage in efforts to combat IWT; reinforcing local livelihoods; strengthening open and equitable collaboration between stakeholders; monitoring and evaluating effectiveness of interventions; and supporting the legal process in proper application of wildlife laws.

## 5. What will be the outcome of the project?

(See Guidance notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in the outcome section of Question 24 here).

**(max 50 words)**

Reduced poaching of elephants and other trafficked species in the southern Dja landscape of Cameroon by empowering local communities, reinforcing livelihoods and improved wildlife protection and application of laws relating to wildlife crime in a hotspot for illegal wildlife trade in central Africa – leads to poverty reduction, improved governance and security

## 6. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

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

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

## 7. Which of the three key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Tick all that apply.

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 7b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration and / or the Kasane Statement does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments: there is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Cameroon is a signatory to the London declaration and the Kasane Statement. This project will support the following commitments:

- London Conference Declaration: X, XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVII, XIX, XX
- Kasane Statement: 9, 12, 13

## 8. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1826
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO                      Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Government            Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University                Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) ZSL remains dependent on its two Zoos for

	<p>the bulk of its incoming resources. In 2014, total incoming resources increased by £[redacted] in the year to £[redacted] with animal collections income up £[redacted] ([redacted]) and our trading subsidiaries' income up £[redacted] ([redacted] to £[redacted]).</p> <p>Science and research income decreased by £[redacted]. Conservation programmes increased by £[redacted] from a higher level of grants received in the year. Incoming resources included Gift Aid recoveries on day entry to our Zoos, which amounted to £[redacted] (2013: £[redacted]) while on all sources of income Gift Aid amounted to £[redacted] (2013: £[redacted]).</p>
<p>Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?</p> <p><b>Note that this is not required from Government Agencies</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

**8b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.** These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Community-based conservation for livelihood development in Lake Ossa Wildlife Reserve
Contract Value/ Project budget	£[redacted] (Darwin Initiative)
Duration	3 years (2014-2017)
Role of organisation in project	Lead organization: responsible for all aspects of successful project implementation
Brief summary of the	Partners include:MINFOF conservation service, local NGOs

<p>aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>(CWCS, Cameroun Ecologie), 11 communities around reserve</p> <p>Outcome: Local communities and MINFOF Conservation Service are implementing a clear co-management plan for Lake Ossa Manatee Reserve to enhance livelihoods and reverse declines in food fisheries, endangered species, and habitats</p> <p>objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish community management committees around Lac Ossa</li> <li>2. Integrate VSLAs into community management committees</li> <li>3. Business models developed and tested for diversified sustainable livelihoods</li> <li>4. Develop and implement multi-stakeholder endorsed reserve management plan with MINFOF conservation service</li> <li>5. Lake clean-ups of abandoned fishing gear linked to 'Networks' revenue generating recycling project</li> </ol>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Lauren Redmore, [REDACTED]</p>

<p>Contract/ Project 2 Title</p>	<p>Wildlife Wood Project</p>
<p>Contract Value/ Project budget</p>	<p>£ [REDACTED] (Darwin Initiative, USFWS, Arcus Foundation, COMIFAC/PPECF, Rufford Foundation)</p>
<p>Duration</p>	<p>6 years+ (2008-ongoing)</p>
<p>Role of organisation in project</p>	<p>Lead organisation - responsible for all aspects of successful project implementation</p>
<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>Partners - MINFOF conservation service and regional delegations, timber companies (SFID rougier, Pallisco), Forest communities East Dja</p> <p>Aim - Ensuring the timber sector in Cameroon contributes to</p>

	<p>wildlife conservation</p> <p>objectives:</p> <p>Wildlife monitoring and protection teams established and active within partner timber companies</p> <p>5 yr adaptive Wildlife protection plans, linked to SMART developed and implementation initiated for companies managing 6,000km<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Innovative methodologies developed to identify and manage areas of High Conservation Value (HCV) for threatened species including elephants and great apes</p> <p>Participatory assessment of community led approaches for wildlife management and protection</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive generic toolkit for wildlife management and protection within congo basin production forests.</p> <p>Assessment of African elephant distribution outside of protected areas across 60,000km<sup>2</sup> south east Cameroon</p> <p>outcomes:</p> <p>Strengthened capacity for wildlife protection within over 6,000km<sup>2</sup> of timber production forest in south east Cameroon.</p> <p>Community surveillance network model piloted in forest communities in south east Cameroon</p> <p>Improved knowledge of population status, distribution and threats to elephants in production forests in Cameroon.</p> <p>Models for effective wildlife management and protection in Congo Basin production forests developed and tested with support resources and materials toolkit available</p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>Christian Asanga, [REDACTED]</p>

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Protecting the Dja conservation complex; a world heritage site in danger and a conservation priority landscape for the African elephant
Contract Value/ Project budget	£ [REDACTED] (IUCN-SOS fund, EU-CAWHFI, USFWS (Af.Ele)
Duration	1 year+ (2013-Ongoing)
Role of organisation in project	Lead organisation - responsible for overall project implementation
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>Partners - MINFOF Conservation service for the Dja Biosphere Reserve, WWF CARPO, World Heritage Centre</p> <p>Aim: The Dja conservation complex is effectively protected, in partnership with local stakeholders, and illegal poaching of African elephants and other species is controlled</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Eco-guards are equipped, trained and actively using the SMART system to protect the DBR</p> <p>Effective information gathering systems on illegal poaching in place for the Dja Biosphere Reserve base stations</p> <p>A community surveillance network that involves at least 5 communities is piloted in the Dja Biosphere Reserve periphery through an inclusive, participatory process.</p> <p>Wildlife protection systems linked to the SMART system are established within at least 7 forestry concessions in the Dja Biosphere Reserve periphery zone</p> <p>outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved capacity within the conservation service for protecting the DBR through implementing SMART.</li> <li>- Conservation service enforcement capacity for targeting ivory poaching gangs is enhanced</li> <li>- Improved capacity amongst stakeholders in the Dja periphery for wildlife protection</li> </ul>
Client/Project Manager	Vince Smith, [REDACTED]

contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	
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## 9. Project partners

**Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) 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, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<b>Lead Organisation name:</b>	Zoological Society of London
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/dja-conservation-complex">http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/dja-conservation-complex</a>



<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p>ZSL delivers a diverse portfolio of collaborative international conservation projects in over 50 countries worldwide. ZSL began working in Cameroon in 2007 and have an established Cameroon country programme office with technical and support staff that will manage and support this project. ZSL supports the management of the Dja and timber concessions in Cameroon, using the SMART approach and at a national level has been supporting the government to develop and implement its National Ivory Action Plan.</p> <p>ZSL has signed MoUs with the Government of Cameroon (Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, MINFOF), the conservation service of the DBR and two timber companies operating in the project area, ensuring support for project activities from the outset. ZSL liaises with key stakeholders currently engaging in law enforcement and combatting the illegal wildlife trade in Cameroon (WWF, TRAFFIC, LAGA, local communities, media).</p> <p>ZSL Cameroon staff brings extensive experience both locally and regionally, with relevant skills such as implementing the SMART approach, community surveillance networks, VSLAs and supporting judicial processes. ZSL will be responsible for overall project management, coordination, M&amp;E, and reporting, and will provide technical support and training to project partners.</p>
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<b>Partner Name:</b>	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF)
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.minfof.cm/">http://www.minfof.cm/</a>

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p>The MINFOF is the government ministry charged with overseeing management of forests and wildlife. Protected areas are each managed by a Conservation Service which is directly charged with the protection and management of the habitats and wildlife. The MINFOF delegation is charged with protecting and managing forests and wildlife external to protected areas. MINFOF agents are law enforcement officers with mandated to protect all wildlife for Cameroon, and as such are key stakeholders in combatting IWT.</p> <p>In south east Cameroon, ZSL supports the DBR Conservation Service as the agency responsible for managing the Dja Reserve primarily on site based protection and capacity building for law enforcement. In addition, ZSL will collaborate closely with the MINFOF delegation to support nati-trafficking along the Djoum axis</p> <p>.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p><b>Partner Name:</b></p>	<p>University College London</p>
<p><b>Website address:</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.ucl.ac.uk/excites">https://www.ucl.ac.uk/excites</a></p>

<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p>	<p>The University College London's Extreme Citizen Science (ExCiteS) group (UCL-Excites) will provide training in the adaptation and use of its Sapelli data collection and mapping software for non-literate people. This will include training in how to integrate Sapelli with other open source GIS tools for data download and analysis. UCL-Excites will advise on appropriate structures and icons for Sapelli projects that are tailored to the specific contexts within which ZSL will be working, and will assist with the participatory adaptation of these projects in collaboration with the intended end-users. UCL-Excites will advise on appropriate methodologies for building a community protocol in which all parties agree on how Sapelli and other tools will be deployed, and how the data collected using those tools will be managed.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b></p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X (to follow)</p>

## 10. Project staff

Please identify the core staff 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. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Paul De Ornellas	Project Leader	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Julian Easton	Project management	50%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Oliver Fankem	SMART technical advice and patrol based monitoring	50%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Humphrey Ekane	Training in application of the law, legal advice on wildlife crime criminal prosecutions and associated media communications	80%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Salomon Zintsem	Community engagement	100%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Gillian conquest	ExCiteS expert, advising on system set-up	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Community technical advisor	Oversee all aspects of community work	100%	No (to be recruited)

## 11. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.2)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

1.African Elephant	2.Pangolin spp.
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<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
<b>Other species</b>	

## 12. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty

(Max 300 words)

Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Central Africa undermines the rule of law, nurtures corruption and hinders development. It also threatens the region's wildlife: elephant populations have declined by 62% since 2005 [1] and increasing numbers of pangolins are trafficked to Asian markets (e.g. 2,340kg pangolin scales originating from Cameroon were seized in Hong Kong in June 2014).

The southern Dja landscape in Cameroon, centred on the town of Djoum, is an IWT hub, as a source of illegally poached wildlife and transit route for trafficked wildlife from Central African Republic (CAR), Congo and Gabon [2, 3].

Trafficking is often led by local elites and outside agents who exploit poorer community members, co-opted into poaching for their tracking/hunting abilities and for transporting illegal wildlife products. Local people accrue little of the benefits, see their natural resources depleted, livelihoods jeopardised and face compromised security and feel disempowered to affect change.

Land managers, both state and the private sector; lack the resources and tools to protect areas that are home to high value species.

Law enforcement agents lack capacity to gather information, collect evidence and build robust cases. Low pay and morale means they are vulnerable to corruption and intimidation. Prosecutors and judges demonstrate limited awareness or ability to apply relevant laws and potentially target those lower down the chain, ignoring those overseeing the illicit trade.

Cameroon is a signatory to CITES and the London and Kasane Declarations, as well as being a member of COMIFAC, a sub-regional group which has committed to address IWT and reduce poaching. However, support is urgently needed to help Cameroon meet these commitments and avoid IWT driving wildlife to extinction, maintaining a culture of criminal impunity and corruption, and leaving local people in a cycle of poverty and natural resource depletion.

### References

1. Maisels F, Strindberg S, Blake S, Wittemyer G, Hart J, et al. (2013) Devastating

Decline of Forest Elephants in Central Africa. PLoS ONE 8(3): e59469.

2. CITES CoP16 Doc. 53.2.2

3. Underwood FM, Burn RW, Milliken T (2013) Dissecting the Illegal Ivory Trade: An Analysis of Ivory Seizures Data. PLoS ONE 8(10): e76539. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0076539

4. IUCN SULI, IIED, CEED, Austrian Ministry of Environment and TRAFFIC (2015) Symposium Report, 'Beyond enforcement: communities, governance, incentives and sustainable use in combating wildlife crime', 26-28 February 2015, Glenburn Lodge, Muldersdrift, South Africa

### 13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Sections 3.1 and 3.2, before answering this question.

Project activities will focus on the town of Djoum on the main Djoum-Sangmelima road to Gabon and Congo and the wider forest landscape including the Dja Biosphere Reserve world heritage site, timber concessions and community lands covering c.5,000 km<sup>2</sup> and home to globally recognised priority populations of elephants.

The project has 3 components:

1. Empower local communities around the Dja:

In collaboration with UCL, participating forest communities will be identified through a Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process and at least 10 village groups in the southern Dja periphery engaged using methods developed through ZSL Cameroon's community surveillance networks (CSNs) and UCL's Extreme Citizen Science (ExCiteS) work with forest people in north Congo.

As part of this process the ZSL/UCL team will carry out household socioeconomic and perception surveys to characterise current livelihood metrics, develop relevant metrics of 'well-being' and attitudes towards IWT issues and law enforcement. This will form an initial baseline and be tracked over the course of the project.

ExCiteS uses the mobile data collection platform, "Sapelli" to build a data collection system. The UCL/ZSL team will work with communities to design information gathering

protocols that meet their needs, spatially represented using maps designed during a participatory process and using a robust hand held PDA interface that can be used by those with low literacy levels. Each community will have 2-3 handheld devices allocated to them, users identified during the FPIC process and based on individual interest/aptitude.

Information collected and georeferenced will include: Non-timber forest products (NTFPs), small scale agriculture, wildlife, hunting and illegal activities such as commercial poaching, illegal mining, illegal logging, and enforcement activities. This information will be managed by ZSL in partnership with the local communities, producing reports for the communities and shared with other stakeholders as required. Communities will also be provided with a confidential phone number to enable them to report on suspect illegal activity. ZSL has piloted this approach in East Cameroon, ensuring anonymity, with protocols for grading, recording and responding to information, overseen by the ZSL law enforcement advisor. For both the ExCiteS monitoring and CSNs, bonuses are given to community members for robust data collection and provision of information progressing efforts to combat IWT.

The project addresses the need to reinforce local livelihoods, provide an incentive to participate in the project and a forum for communicating with local communities by establishing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA).. VSLAs are small savings groups which help individuals save, access small amounts of capital as loans for initiatives agreed by the communities themselves in line with the project aim to support sustainable livelihoods. Following initial training and establishment the associations are self-managed, with all funds come from individual members contributions. Weekly management meetings provide an opportunity for communication between members and project partners. ZSL field staff will oversee VSLA development based on previous experience gained in the Littoral region.

Community members, especially women, harvest, process and trade NTFPs such as Ndjansang (*Ricinodendron heudeloti*), Bush mango (*Irvingia gabonensis*) and Ebaye (*Pentaclethra macrophylla*). The project will focus on enhancing value at the production end of the chain, providing training and support to improve collection, preparation and storage of products and maximising revenue potential. The VSLAs will provide a platform for this value chain enhancement work and provide seed capital for members to reinforce their livelihoods through NFTP valorisation. In addition the ExCiteS tool will provide a tool for the communities to map and monitor NTFPs over time

These combined approaches will strengthen livelihood resilience, reduce community vulnerability to exploitation by traffickers and improve security in the village.

Community representatives will also join a multi-stakeholder platform including MINFOF and private sector representatives with a mandate to discuss and report on issues of natural resource management, IWT and enforcement. This will lead to a strengthened collaboration between forest communities, wildlife managers and other enforcement agencies and help ensure a transparent and more equitable approach to addressing

IWT.

## 2. Strengthened site based protection

ZSL will support the expansion of the SMART approach for law enforcement monitoring and wildlife protection by the conservation service in the southern sector of the DBR - a key source of trafficked wildlife and within 3 SFID-Rougier timber concessions in the Dja periphery who have recently requested ZSL to provide technical support on site base protection within their concessions.

The 'SMART Approach', utilises the SMART software as a decision support tool for adaptive management of protected areas allied to day-to-day technical support for implementation and improves the effectiveness of management and protection efforts. The approach enables protected area managers to assess poaching risks, monitor wildlife and efficiently direct rangers to respond accordingly. It also provides a transparent tool for assessing the effectiveness of protection efforts, team performance and tracking progress.

Directly supporting patrols and providing ongoing technical assistance for operationalization of SMART will reinforce protection in an additional 3000km<sup>2</sup> of forest that represents a conservation priority and is currently threatened by IWT.

## 3. Improved application of the law

The project will also develop capacity of enforcement agents, prosecutors and courthouse staff in the southern Dja to effectively apply wildlife laws relating to trafficked species. Training will address current gaps and focus on raising awareness, understanding and ability to effectively carry out enforcement activities including; gathering information, establishing cases, making arrests, scene of crime and evidence management and taking statements (enforcement agents), proper application of wildlife crime related laws in Cameroon and associated criminal and legal processes (prosecutors, courthouse staff). ZSL's law enforcement advisor will monitor case progress, providing technical support, ensuring follow up according to Cameroonian laws and media communications designed to focus public interest on IWT cases.

## 14. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways? How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty? Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households, and how do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.



This project will reduce the rampant illegal trade in wildlife species that is decimating populations in Cameroon, the wider region and contributing to the global IWT crisis. In its direct area of intervention the project will focus on the southern section of the Dja - local communities, law enforcement officers, timber companies, judiciary and legal practitioners in Cameroon. On achieving its impact this project will provide broad benefits across a range stakeholders and scales:

Local communities will be major direct beneficiaries of the project. Rural community members affected by IWT, will be empowered to address a need they themselves identified, to combat poaching by outsiders and improving security for community members in the forest and in village. The project will provide at least 10 communities with the tools to monitor and report on illegal activities, critical natural resources such as NTFPs, enforcement actions and a mechanism to actively participate in decision making processes regarding local natural resource management. This will provide them with a voice, increase transparency and help ensure enforcement efforts are equitable.

These communities will also benefit from access to diversified sustainable livelihood options. The project will support participating communities to identify and develop activities to enhance their revenue from sustainable marketing of NTFPs. The establishment of VSLAs will enable communities to come together, generate savings and use these to provide small amounts of capital to participants to support NTFP enhancement activities and other sustainable livelihood initiatives agreed by members. This will provide a clear pathway to reinforce local livelihoods as a result of the project that will, after initial development be self-sustaining and directed by the communities themselves. The platform VSLAs provide for members to work collaboratively, to meet regularly and discuss topics such as IWT and be linked to other stakeholder processes will empower communities, promote community cohesion and resilience in the face of the impacts of IWT.

At the local scale the project will take most account of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, using a participatory approach that notes gender and ethnic groups, whilst also ensuring that marginalized groups are not the focus of heavy handed law enforcement efforts. These benefits will be tracked by household surveys, carried out by the ZSL/UCL team monitoring socioeconomic income indicators, attitudes/perceptions to IWT issues and enforcement and a metric of 'well-being', developed through a participative process. Baselines will be established and tracked over the course of the intervention.

The project will have a lasting impact in improved capacity to combat IWT, reduce corruption and apply rule of law. Members of the law enforcement community will benefit as better training, technical support and resourcing leads to an increased capacity to effectively do their jobs. Staff moral will be boosted and arrests will be appropriately dealt with dis-incentivising IWT activities in the southern Dja. Agents on the ground will face reduced risk to themselves from working in dangerous environments with heavily armed and equipped criminal gangs. Similarly, judiciary and legal practitioners operating in the Djoum courthouse will benefit from increased

capacity to do their job.

Currently, Cameroonians have little faith in the effectiveness of the judicial system because of issues related to capacity and corruption. By championing positive cases in the media, the judicial system will gain an improved public reputation with the capacity to effectively deliver justice. They will benefit from improved relations with other government systems/counterparts and in the long term benefit from working in a safer, less corrupt environment.

SFID-Rougier are one of the biggest timber companies in the region and therefore key land managers in the south east are legally responsible for the management of their concessions. They will benefit from improved capacity to protect their forests, reducing illegal activities within their sphere of influence, and improved relations with other stakeholders. At present there is limited co-ordination and collaboration between the timber sector, the responsible state agency MINFOF and local communities, hindering effective operations for both. Many of these benefits can be tracked via the same methods, the delivery of training, application of new skills and the overall project impacts in terms of arrests, seizures, cases prosecuted, traffickers sentenced and associated communication of these.

IWT is a global problem with well-documented trafficking pathways linking the poaching of elephants and wildlife in Central Africa, via Cameroon, to consumers in Asia. By reducing trafficking at source this project will contribute to tackling the international criminal networks that are overseeing this trade. Changes in trafficking can be tracked via the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) and national reports to CITES.

Regional: In addressing trafficking operations within SE Cameroon, a nexus for wildlife crime in the region, the project impacts will reach across borders and benefit neighbouring countries' efforts to reduce IWT. Disrupting these cross border trafficking gangs will lead to reduced criminality, increased security and help secure the region's wildlife populations. Trafficking will be tracked via the ETIS system and Cameroon national reports to CITES. Court cases, seizures and prosecutions will be monitored and publicised through the media.

## 15. Gender

Under the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, all applicants must consider whether their project is likely to contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

All project activities and monitoring and evaluation will take into account gender and disaggregate data on this basis. We will ensure diversity representation in all project activities with women and men being included in the community consultations and planning. The socioeconomic and perception surveys will ensure that appropriate metrics are identified for women and men and that the resulting ExCiteS data model is

developed to take these into account whilst ensuring that there is an even representation of men and women collecting the data in each community. We will endeavour to achieve 50% representation of both men and women within VSLA groups, something we have been able to achieve when establishing VSLA's in the Littoral region of Cameroon. The harvesting and sale of NTFPs is an important economic activity for women so the development of these activities will play an important role to empowering women in these communities.

## 16. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 11 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

This project is primarily focused on addressing the trafficking that is devastating Central African wildlife populations but will have major benefits for trafficked species such as elephants and pangolins.

Elephants in the Congo Basin have suffered an estimated 62% decrease in the 10 years to 2012 due to poaching, and the forests of northern Congo, Gabon and south east Cameroon represent a last redoubt for the forest sub-species. Cameroon, with its network of roads and busy international ports is an exit point for trafficked products from across this area. If action isn't taken urgently to address this, elephants will be extirpated across the region in the near future.

Increasing numbers of pangolins are trafficked to Asian markets (e.g. 2,340kg pangolin scales [~3,900-6,500 individuals] originating from Cameroon were seized in Hong Kong in June 2014). This project will complement existing site based protection, proactively informing anti-poaching efforts on the ground around a key stronghold for the species and directly targeting local traffickers. By developing the Cameroonian national capacity to identify, arrest and prosecute wildlife traffickers this project will help secure the future of African pangolin species, as well as one of the last remaining significant populations of forest elephants.

## 17. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

To achieve long-term sustained impacts on the ground, ZSL employs capacity-building approaches focused on key actors (government, communities, timber companies). Through this approach we ensure the long-term ability of these actors to continue

implementing the techniques and systems that are put in place, irrespective of funding.

Empowering local communities, ensuring their ownership of tools such as ExCiteS, the CSNs and stakeholder platform increases their level of commitment to the project aims and sustain involvement, use and impact. Livelihood initiatives such as VSLAs are used because, not only are they proven to be self-sustaining after one year, but they also create a platform for community collaboration and empowerment as well a forum for communication on subjects, such as IWT issues. The NTFP valorisation programme is designed to ensure improved local ability to generate income which should be sustained beyond project term.

ZSL has a long term commitment to Cameroon and the Dja and has established a permanent presence as part of ZSL's international hub country strategy. We will therefore be in a position to continue to provide ongoing technical support to stakeholders post this project if needed. We will continue to secure additional financial support where necessary to ensure the enduring legacy of the project and its benefits.

## 18. Funding

18a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

This is new initiative within a long term programme supporting conservation and sustainable development in south east Cameroon dating back to 2007. Over this period a major focus has been site based protection; training and equipping eco-guards and timber company staff, applying new approaches to improve management such as the spatial monitoring and reporting tool SMART (<http://www.smartconservationsoftware.org/>) adaptive wildlife protection plans, and conservation of species such as the African forest elephant and western gorilla. ZSL's work with rural communities has also highlighted the impact of IWT on their lives and their desire to be empowered to take action against criminals they see as a threat to their security and livelihoods. As a direct result over the last 18 months ZSL has trialled community surveillance networks amongst communities to the east of the Dja. Partnering with the UCL ExCiteS programme adds a new element in participative engagement with forest communities not previously used in Cameroon that has been piloted successfully with forest peoples in Northern Congo.

18b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes  No

ZSL has long standing experience working in this landscape and co-ordinates with other actors addressing trafficking in Cameroon; playing a leading role in the Dja stakeholder co-ordination and active in the Cercle de Concertation des Parteneaires du MINFOF/MINEPDED (CCPM) donor/government platform as well as regional co-operations such as the Congo Basin Forest Partnership. These help provide a forum to discuss work, collaborations and ensure that stakeholders are aware of other initiatives.

In south east Cameroon, few organisations are carrying our work similar to that proposed for this project. The primary actors in this field include the Last Great Ape Organisation (LAGA), who have developed a model to support investigations, operations, legal assistance and media coverage to combat IWT and corruption. This model has been further refined by WWF-CARPO through their law enforcement programme. TRAFFIC also work in Cameroon primarily on capacity building at the national level. ZSL collaborates closely with these organisations, for example supporting implementation of the Cameroonian National Ivory Action Plan. We have consulted closely with them in the development for the proposed project and will continue to work to ensure complementarity.

Also in the Dja landscape ZSL collaborates with Bristol Zoological Society, Living Earth and Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante (FCTV) engaging with communities in and around the Dja to support sustainable resource management. Both ZSL and Bristol Zoological society have discussed their project ideas in the development phase and we feel that they strongly complement each other.

18c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

X **Yes**  **No**

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

A project proposal will be submitted to the stage 2 of the UK government Darwin Initiative grant.

We are also in discussion with the UNDP regarding a large multi-year grant to the GEF supporting law enforcement and protected area management within the Cameroonian side of the Tri-national Dja–Odzala–Minkébé landscape. This would complement this initiative rather than representing essential unconfirmed match.

## Funding and budget

**Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet (also available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/illegal-wildlife-trade-iwt-challenge->**

**fund ) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Please refer to the Finance Information document for more information.**

**NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP.** Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

## 19. Co-financing

### 19a) 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, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See Guidance note 4.4)

<p><b>Confirmed:</b></p> <p>IUCN-SOS fund: £ [REDACTED]</p> <p>Arcus Foundation: £ [REDACTED]</p> <p>ZSL: £ [REDACTED]</p> <p>Rufford foundation: £ [REDACTED]</p>
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### 19b) Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
1/9/2015	Rufford	£ [REDACTED]	This will be continuation funding

### 19c) Justification

If you are not proposing co-financing, please explain why.

(max 150 words)

## **20. Capital items**

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT 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.

(max 150 words)

The 4x4 vehicle purchased for this project will be kept by the Conservation Service at the end of the project.

## 21. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

ZSL and in-country partners have established infrastructure and logistical support, meaning operating costs are kept to a minimum and the majority of the funds are channelled to activities on the ground. The project is working in an area in which ZSL and other partners have significant existing experience and engaged in complementary activities on site based protection which means that targeted investment will have a significant impact. Support from the IWT challenge fund will act as a catalyst for further action leveraging additional funds for broader-scale and longer-term efforts to address IWT in the region. The focus of the project activities is the south east region of Cameroon but in disrupting trans-boundary trafficking networks, linked to a global trade the impact will be felt far beyond the region of direct intervention.

The ongoing informal support from collaborators that has been in evidence in designing the project will help ensure success over the project life and beyond. This project will deliver conservation and livelihood goals in an area currently under funded and resourced by the Cameroon government, bridging a gap until these circumstances change. By investing in proven self-help financial services and sustainable enterprise models, we ensure that communities can continue to benefit from the project long afterwards: >90% of VSLAs continue 5 years after establishment, and are replicated organically through a Village Agent model

## 22. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(See Guidance Note 5.4)

The project is building on ZSL's experiences in the area and has therefore been designed with full input of key stakeholders who will be involved throughout the project. For work with communities, FPIC processes are followed and will continue to be followed throughout the duration of the project. ZSL staff with significant experience working in the region will use participatory processes, with a specific focus around Cameroonian wildlife law to ensure best practices. Security for informants and communities will remain a priority for ZSL's field staff and regular trainings and meetings will permit communication and enable ZSL to analyse and minimize the risks.

ZSL has a full set of Health and Safety procedures, including requirements for risk assessments prior to initiating any activities, which will be followed by all project personnel, national and international. Appropriate Health and Safety training is



provided to all staff as standard practice of ZSL's international projects.

All local staff are covered by nationally appropriate health insurance policies, whilst international staff are covered by ZSL's central Emergency Travel cover. All project activities will be subject to review by ZSL's Ethics Committee, an external body of experts, to ensure that they meet the ZSL's ethical standards which cover the key principles required by the IWT Challenge Fund.

## 23. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

All project outputs will be made available on ZSL and partner's websites and disseminated via social media (facebook, twitter, blogs) when appropriate. Any publications resulting from the project will be published through open access peer reviewed journals such as PLOS ONE. Reports and data will be provided to CITES, TRAFFIC and ETIS, relevant IUCN SSC specialist groups (elephants, pangolins), and other relevant groups.

It is important that we share the project's outputs with those without access to digital media so we will provide hard copies of reports to communities and other stakeholders and results will also be communicated verbally to community members to ensure that everyone regardless of their literacy level has access to this information.

All outputs will be translated into both French and English, the two national languages of Cameroon.

## 24. Project monitoring and evaluation

### Logical framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes. 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.

This section uses a logical framework (logframe) approach. This approach is a useful way to take a logical approach to tackling complex and ever-changing challenges, such as tackling the illegal wildlife trade. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Annex B in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

### Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and supporting poverty alleviation in developing countries.

(Max 30 words)

A significant reduction in illegal wildlife trade and its impact on elephants and other

trafficked species, and poverty reduced in Cameroon.

## Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The outcome statement is the overarching objective of the project you have outlined. That is, what do you expect to achieve as a result of this project? The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit.

There should be a clear link between the outcome and the impact.

This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to Questions 12, 13 and 14. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in Question 5 here).

### (Max 50 words)

Reduced poaching of elephants and other trafficked species in the southern Dja landscape of Cameroon by empowering local communities, reinforcing livelihoods, improved wildlife protection and application of laws relating to wildlife crime in a hotspot for illegal wildlife trade in central Africa – leads to poverty reduction, improved governance and security.

## Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. For each indicator, you should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

<b>Indicator 1</b>	Communities report improved sense of empowerment in local decision making regarding wildlife crime and a reduction in the negative impacts of IWT affecting them from baseline levels (established by month 6) by end year 2.
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Increase in arrests for wildlife trafficking offences and seizures of illegal wildlife products by at least 40 % (<5 arrests in 2015 to date) by end year 2.
<b>Indicator 3</b>	At least 40% increase in successful prosecutions of IWT cases with appropriate sentencing in accordance with Cameroonian law by end year 2.
Indicator 4	At least 40% decrease in incidents of poaching of elephants and other trafficked species in and around the southern Dja landscape by end year 2.

## Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the IWT Challenge Fund (and you) will use to verify the indicators provided, and the progress made towards achieving them. These are

generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc. You should submit evidence of these with your annual reports.

<b>Indicator 1</b>	Workshop reports, Internal ZSL reports, Market information data, Household survey data on income and well being
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Community perception and well-being metrics (baselines established by month 6)
<b>Indicator 3</b>	MINFOF and NGO reports, police statements on trafficking cases, MINFOF database on ivory stock and other seized products
Indicator 4	ETIS reports and Cameroon government reports to CITES
Indicator 5	Number of prosecutions, sentences, fines from court proceedings,
Indicator 6	Media reports on cases of wildlife crime in SE Cameroon
Indicator 7	DBR conservation service and logging company SMART reports

### Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Government continues to support international efforts to address IWT
Assumption 2	Empowerment of local communities contributes to reduced incidence of wildlife crime in SE Cameroon
Assumption 3	Strengthening law enforcement processes leads to a reduction in incidence of wildlife crime

### Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear.

If you have more than 3 outputs, insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	Communities empowered and actively engaged in monitoring and management of natural resources, incentivised through reinforced local livelihoods.
Output 2	Land managers (Conservation Service and timber company staff) have

	increased capacity to effectively protect wildlife.
Output 3	Enforcement agents, prosecutors and court house staff trained and supported in the implementation of laws relating to wildlife crime.

### Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	<p>At least 10 communities utilising mechanisms (CSNs, ExCiteS) to enable them to monitor and report concerns regarding impacts of IWT, natural resource management and enforcement activity by end yr 2.</p> <p>1.1. # incidents IWT related incidents reported by local communities by end yr 2 (from baseline determined at start of project).</p> <p>1.2. # arrests and prosecutions resulting from reports from local communities by end yr 2 (from baseline determined at start of project).</p> <p>1.3. Livelihood, 'well-being' and attitude metrics increase in participating communities by end yr 1 and 2 from baselines determined at the start of the project.</p>
<b>Indicator 2</b>	<p>VSLAs established in at least 10 communities with participation of at least 15 people per VSLA of which at least 50% are women. VSLAs are self-sustaining, accruing savings for participants of at least 20,000cfa per annum (based on VSLA average elsewhere in Cameroon) and perceived as providing an incentive to participate in efforts to address IWT.</p> <p>2.1. # VSLAs established by end yr 1 and 2.</p> <p>2.2. # of community members participating in VSLAs by end year 1 and 2.</p> <p>2.3. Value of savings accrued by participants per annum.</p> <p>2.4. Perception survey metrics (defined in initial phase of project) demonstrate an increase in 'well-being' and attitudes towards IWT issues and law enforcement amongst VSLA members.</p>

<b>Indicator 3</b>	<p>Improved value chains for NTFPs developed for producer groups in at least 10 communities leading to increased income by end yr 2 (from baseline determined at start of project) and perceived as providing an incentive to participate in efforts to address IWT.</p> <p>3.1. # NTFP producers trained in improved production techniques.</p> <p>3.2. Income from NTFPs by end yr 1 and 2 compared to baseline at start of project.</p> <p>3.3. Perception survey metrics (defined in initial phase of project) demonstrate an increase in 'well-being' and attitudes towards IWT issues and law enforcement amongst community members involved in NTFP value chain.</p>
<b>Indicator 4</b>	<p>Communities actively participating in stakeholder platform</p> <p>4.1 # of platform meetings held</p> <p>4.2 Stakeholder groups represented on platform</p> <p>4.3 Minutes of stakeholder meetings</p>

<b>Output 2</b>	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	<p>The DBR conservation service is supported and resourced to implement an effective adaptive management approach to site based protection (SMART approach) in the DBR.</p> <p>1.1. # days training provided to conservation service staff each year.</p> <p>1.2. # days of patrolling per month (target of 20 days/month).</p> <p>1.3. # incidents of poaching of trafficked species by end yr 2 (baseline determined at start of project).</p> <p>1.4. # of arrests for IWT related incidents (poaching, possession/transportation of products etc; baseline determined at start of project).</p>
<b>Indicator 2</b>	<p>Timber company wildlife protection teams trained and supported to implement an effective adaptive management approach to site based wildlife protection (SMART approach) in timber concessions.</p> <p>2.1. # days training provided to timber company staff each year (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.2. # days of patrolling per month (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.3. # incidents of poaching of trafficked species by end yr 2 (baseline determined at start of project).</p> <p>2.4. # of arrests for IWT related incidents (poaching,</p>

	possession/transportation of products etc; baseline determined at start of project).
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Output 3	
<b>Indicator 1</b>	<p>At least 16 MINFOF agents, 15 law enforcement officers (gendarmes/police) and 6 judicial agents, receive training in the proper application of wildlife laws tailored to their specific role.</p> <p>1.1. # of days training provided to enforcement agents each year (baseline = 0).</p> <p>1.2. # cases of IWT crimes that result in arrests by end yr 2 (baseline determined at start of project).</p> <p>1.3. # cases of IWT crimes that result in prosecutions by end yr 2 (baseline determined at start of project).</p>

### Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the IWT fund (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Socioeconomic and attitude survey reports; ExCiteS database and reports; ZSL database on IWT crime reports; police case reports; court records.
Indicator 2	VSLA meeting reports; VSLA savings record books; attitudinal survey reports.
Indicator 3	Reports on production end of NTFP value chain; socioeconomic survey reports; attitudinal survey reports.
Indicator 4	Training schedules and attendance lists; monthly DBR SMART reports on patrol effort, team and individual performance targets, incidence of illegal activities and wildlife sign; police case reports.
Indicator 5	Training schedules and attendance lists; monthly SMART reports from wildlife teams on patrol effort, team and individual performance targets, incidence of illegal activities and wildlife sign; police case reports.
Indicator 6	Training schedules and attendance lists; police case reports; prosecutors statements; court records of proceedings and judgements; media reports.



## Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions, please insert a row(s).

<b>Assumption 1</b>	Incentives offered through ExCites, VSLAs and improved NTFP value chains are sufficient to ensure long term community participation in efforts to fight IWT.
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## Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the project to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Participatory consultation with potential villages to identify suitable and willing candidates for involvement in project.
Activity 1.2	Socioeconomic and perception surveys to characterise livelihood metrics, develop relevant metrics of 'well-being' and attitudes towards IWT issues and law enforcement.
Activity 1.3	Development, in consultation with communities, of ExCiteS data model, PDA icon interface and associated protocols, socialisation of project through community workshops/events, participatory mapping, and mechanism for ongoing communication and reporting between communities and project team established
Activity 1.4	Implementation and ongoing support for ExCiteS implementation.
Activity 1.5	ExCiteS information integrated into secure database with regular data collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting.
Activity 1.6	Training sessions on VSLAs in participating communities.
Activity 1.7	Establishment of VSLAs and regular (at least monthly) follow up visits to ensure functioning.
Activity 1.8	Analysis of NTFP production in communities and identification of ways to enhance values (e.g. production, processing, storage techniques

	etc).
Activity 1.9	Training of NTFP producer groups on improved production and equitable market access mechanisms and implementation of NTFP value chain enhancement activities.
Activity 1.10	Ongoing support to communities for VSLA uptake and function, NTFP production enhancements and encourage communication for anonymously-reported IWT information via secure phone number.
Activity 1.11	Establish ToR for multi-stakeholder platform and hold regular (at least 6 monthly) meetings with all stakeholders.

Output 2	
<b>Activity 2.1</b>	Needs assessment for improved site based protection of southern sector of the DBR and SFID-Djoug timber concessions and SMART operationalization including; identification of equipment and other resource requirements, training needs, refinement of existing SMART data model and data collection sequence. Establishing implementation plans.
<b>Activity 2.2</b>	Equipment sourced, SMART training delivered to DBR senior management and eco-guardians and SMART roll-out commenced.
<b>Activity 2.3</b>	Training on SMART implementation to timber company wildlife teams and roll-out commenced.
Activity 2.4	Ongoing support by ZSL SMART technical advisor to DBR and timber companies, including monthly site visit, evaluation and review workshops every 6 months.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Training materials developed in consultation with relevant agencies. Materials tailored to knowledge and roles of each agency and participants.
Activity 3.2	Training courses delivered to enforcement agents, prosecutors and court house staff (3 per year).
Activity 3.3	Training assessments conducted before and after training to assess participant knowledge and understanding and obtain feedback. Information to be used to adapt future sessions and determine further training requirements.
Activity 3.4	Follow up training courses delivered based on evaluation and feedback.

Activity 3.5	ZSL Law enforcement advisor provides ongoing support for case follow up and communicating progress of court cases and incidents of wildlife crime.
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**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.**

Activity	No of Months	FY 1				FY 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1									
1.1	3	X	X						
1.2	3	X	X						
1.3	4		X						
1.4	5			X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5	3			X	X	X	X	X	X
1.6	1			X	X				
1.7	4			X	X	X	X	X	X
1.8	3	X	X						
1.9	2		X	X					
1.10	6			X	X	X	X	X	X
1.11	1		X		X		X		X
Output 2									
2.1	0.5	X							
2.2	1	X	X						
2.3	1	X	X						
2.4	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 3									
3.1	1	X							
3.2	2		X	X		X	X		
3.3	0.5		X	X		X	X		
3.4	1			X	X		X	X	
3.5	6		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

## 26. Monitoring and evaluation plan (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 projects M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need 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.

Prior to commencement of the project a comprehensive M&E plan will be developed with project staff and partners. This will articulate the rationale for each step in the expected results chain, the indicators to be monitored, their baselines, targets, what will be measured, the methodology (if any) to be used, data sources, frequency of assessment, and individuals responsible for each aspect. Ultimate responsibility for M&E will sit with the Project Leader but the M&E plan will identify individuals responsible for monitoring each indicator. Results will be reported back to the Project Leader and other project staff through monthly reports and meetings so an adaptive management approach can be taken and the project workplans and logframe adapted in response to ensure delivery of the project. This will ensure that M&E is integrated into workplans and is a component of the project, not an add-on.

Indicators will be verified using a variety of data and information sources, some generated directly by the project and some from external sources. The logframe and M&E plan identifies each source of information and the frequency they will need to be monitored. Information used will include that generated by the project (e.g. monthly and annual reports, annual attitudinal survey, household surveys, reports of training courses, minutes of focus groups, VSLA savings books on quarterly basis) and external sources (e.g. national reports to CITES and ETIS available on an annual basis, monitoring reports from NGOs, MINFOF, MIKE based on the frequency of their dissemination, media reports, reports from police cases, court proceedings etc. to be collated and assessed on bi-annual basis).

## 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 IWT Fund 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 Notes) 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 of Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of £372,428 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.

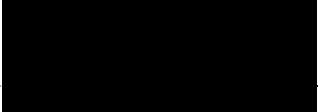
I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

*(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 project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Name (block capitals)	Paul De Ornellas
Position in the organisation	Assistant programme manager Africa

Signed



Date:

12/10/2015

**If this section is incomplete 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.**

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you <b>read the Guidance Notes</b> (guidance for applicants, financial information, schedule of terms and conditions)?	X
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	X
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
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?	x
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual?</b> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	x
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the Project Staff</b> identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader?	x
Have you included a <b>letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	x
Have you included a signed <b>copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	x
Have you <b>checked the IWT website on GOV.UK</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	x

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 12th October 2015 to [IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk](mailto:IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk) using 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:** Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be shared between the Department and LTS for administration, evaluation and monitoring purposes. Some information, but not personal data, may be used by the Department when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites. Personal data may be used by the Department and/or LTS to maintain and update the IWT Challenge Fund mailing list and to provide information to British Embassies and High Commissions so they are aware of UK Government-funded projects being undertaken in the countries where they are located.

**ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2004 and the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000:** Information (including personal data) relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.