Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund
Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance:
(http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

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Project title	Tackling Central Africa's illegal urban wild meat demand
Countries	Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of Congo
Contract holder Institution	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Partner institution(s)	Michigan State University (MSU), Juristrale, MEDD & MEF
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Report author(s) and date	Robert Mwinyihali - 30 April 2019

1.   Project rationale

Wildlife trafficking to cities to meet non-essential demand for wild meat poses a major threat to many Central African species. Due to limited enforcement and awareness of situational predictors of wildlife crime, protected species (i.e. species whose consumption and trade is regulated by law) such as pangolins and crocodiles are sold openly in urban markets and restaurants where male and female consumers pay a premium for wild over domestic meats. As many as 2.7 million pangolins are hunted annually in Central Africa, making all three species of pangolin vulnerable to extinction (Ingram et al, 2017). Similarly, tens of thousands of dwarf crocodiles are reaching cities every year, but little is known about the sustainability of current offtake. The hunting of pangolins and crocodiles in large numbers to meet urban demand is likely having a range of ecological and social consequences in source areas due to defaunation and the resultant destabilisation of the ecosystems on which rural communities depend.

The situation is different for gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos. Studies elsewhere in Central Africa have indicated that apes represent less than 0.1% of the total number of carcasses found in markets. Yet apes are highly vulnerable to hunting pressure due to their low reproductive rates and already diminished populations. With public awareness about the protected status of apes tending to be higher, much of the ape meat trade has gone underground. It is therefore hard to measure and understand the scale and dynamics of the ape meat trade using conventional research methods. Our preliminary investigations prior to the start of this project confirmed that ape meat was being sold in urban centres in the Republic of Congo (ROC) and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The continued poaching of apes for luxury consumption in cities can only be addressed if conservationists first understand the motives and values of

those who eat apes, and the characteristics of the trafficking supply chain (i.e. who is involved, what is the structure, where are the points for intervention).

Due to the relatively hidden nature of the trade, sale and consumption of ape meat in Central African cities, various assumptions are made about whether it is mainly opportunistic or order driven, what motives underlie demand, and the profiles of consumers and traffickers. This lack of understanding has meant that conservation groups have not been able to target interventions as strategically as they would be able to if the situation was better understood. For instance, rather than focusing awareness raising activities at a very general audience, there is increasing evidence that targeted behaviour change approaches are much more effective, as can intervening at strategic points along the trafficking chain.

In contrast to great apes, the threat faced by pangolins and crocodiles has received relatively little publicity within Central African cities. Both pangolins and dwarf crocodiles are overtly traded in large quantities, often transported via various modes and alive to maintain freshness, and the sustainability of these trades are unknown. Due to their lower reproductive rates, the trafficking and consumption of pangolins is assumed to be unsustainable, but so little is known about the life history and current offtake of dwarf crocodiles that further research is needed to begin to understand the impacts of the urban wild meat trade on this species.

Our project aims to understand the trafficking and drivers of demand for these three very different groups of CITES Appendix 1 species. The findings will feed into the design and implementation of law enforcement, crime prevention and behaviour change strategies aimed at curbing further declines in these threatened species groups within two capital cities in Central Africa - Brazzaville in ROC and Kinshasa in DRC. Combined, the metropolitan landscape covered by these two neighbouring cities, separated only by the Congo River (Figure 1), has an estimated population of 15 million people and is a significant centre of demand for pangolin, ape and crocodile (PAC) species. As both the size and wealth of these urban populations grow, demand for wild meat is expected to increase if conservation actions are not taken urgently.
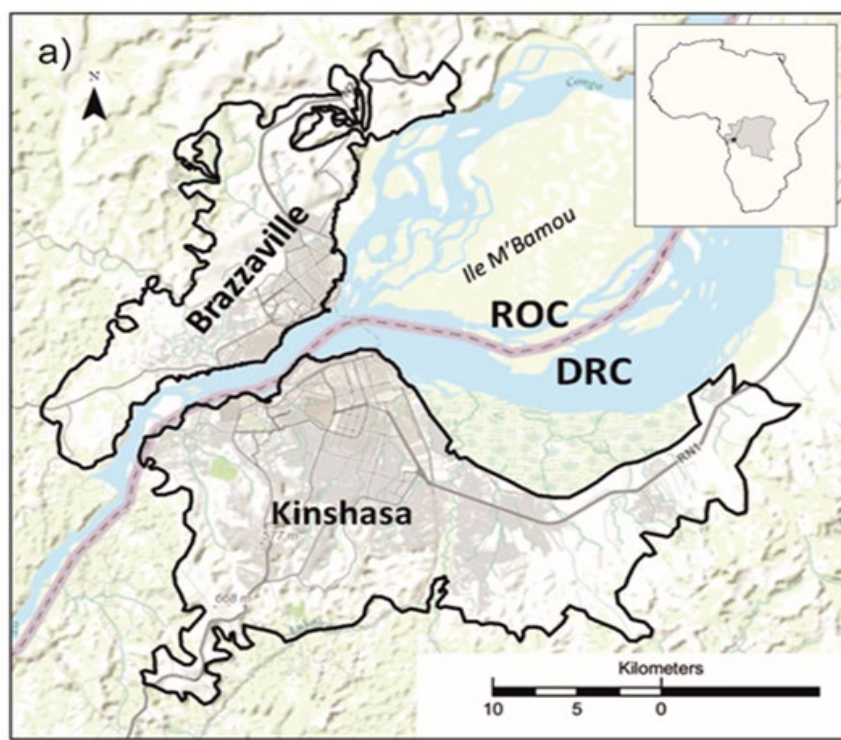

Figure 1: Location of the neighbouring capital cities of Brazzaville, Republic of Congo (ROC), and Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

2.   Project partnerships

WCS, through its Urban Bushmeat Project, also known as the KiBra (Kinshasa-Brazzaville) Project - which this IWT project is a part, works in close partnership with the governments of both DRC and ROC. In DRC, the main government partner is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD in French). In collaboration with the Ministry, through its General Secretariat, a meeting was held with representatives from all the Directions within the Ministry to discuss the project and explore ways of facilitating its implementation. Support for the KiBra Project from key Directorates was secured. Among the areas selected for collaboration was strengthening of the capacities of control brigades at ports and airports, collaboration in the revision of relevant laws with regard to hunting and the illegal supply chain of bushmeat as well as the development of a framework for permanent consultation and exchange.

WCS and ICCN, the protected area agency within MEDD, have maintained a collaborative relationship since 1985 throughout the DRC's protected area network and as such, WCS assists ICCN and the Congolese Government in the enforcement of the law in these protected areas. WCS also works with the CITES branch of ICCN. Prior to the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (11-12 October 2018), WCS participated in a workshop jointly organised by CITES and the British Embassy (27 September 2018) which had as an objective, among others, to assess DRC's current initiatives and plans to tackle illegal wildlife trade, and formulate recommendations to enhance efforts to tackle IWT.

This workshop brought together key conservation stakeholders, including parliamentarians, government, civil society, national and international NGOs, embassies and donors. During this workshop, participants provided advice to guide the government's position on the illegal trade in wildlife as a serious and organized crime; and on effective strategies to reduce the demand for wildlife in the DRC. The participants also drew up an inventory of the wildlife trade and recommended strategies to combat the illegal timber trade in the DRC. The workshop was able to discuss current international issues, illicit trafficking and conservation issues with a view to redefining, if necessary, the State's priorities in this regard. The workshop also addressed, among other issues, demand reduction, which is the driving force behind illegal wildlife trade, especially by galvanizing global, as well as local, actions to change consumer behaviour; concrete actions to reduce elephant poaching, illegal trafficking of live animals (pets) and trade in timber in the DRC. All these recommendations were formulated to support the Congolese Government's efforts to participate in those of the international community in the fight against illegal trafficking in wild fauna and flora in preparation for the London Conference.

Further informal contacts are underway between WCS and the DRC CITES Secretariat to support the implementation of a framework between the various national law enforcement institutions - a Task Force initiated by CITES with a view to combating illegal trade in wildlife across land, sea and airport borders. These institutions include, for example, the customs authorities, the police, immigration and intelligence bodies, ports and airports authorities, civil aviation authority, and universities. Currently an MOU has been signed between these institutions, with a view to ensuring that they are able to carry out their work within their institutions. WCS is exploring ways and means to support this government initiative by joining forces with other local organizations to establish a legal framework within which all operations in the city of Kinshasa and surrounding areas will take place. One of these support mechanisms includes the creation of an intelligence database on illegal wildlife trade.

Meanwhile, WCS is in discussions with all DRC conservation NGOs to set up a working group to coordinate and channel all support to the government institutions in charge of law enforcement.

In DRC, alongside the ICCN and the Ministry of Environment and Nature Conservation, WCS has identified a local organisation 'Juristrale' to assist our work on this project. Juristrale is a Congolese organisation which assists the public authorities in the implementation of environmental legislation at the national and local level, as well as conducting training and research, and helping to improve and supplement existing environmental laws. Juristrale also engages in other projects focused on the conservation of endangered species (including bonobos).

WCS is working with Juristrale to collect information on PAC trafficking in Kinshasa and enhance our understanding of trafficking networks. Following the signing of a contract, two information collectors funded by this project will be embedded within the IWT project, and supervised by WCS's Lead Investigator.

The Juristrale and WCS teams work alongside Michigan State University (MSU) on the criminology research aspect of the project, and development of a situational crime prevention strategy. The Interdisciplinary Research Group in Conservation Criminology at Michigan State University is led by Dr. Meredith Gore. Her group applies theories and approaches from conservation biology, risk and decision science and criminology to conservation issues. This group has provided knowledge from conservation criminology to help guide our intelligence gathering strategy, research on trafficking networks and crime prevention options.

In the ROC, WCS work closely with ACFAP (Congolese Wildlife and Protected Area Agency) in all aspects of project implementation and collaborates with this institution through WCS's Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) intelligence-led park operations. WCS also continues to work closely with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in its support of the court and judicial processes particularly in the courts of Ouesso and Impfondo in northern Congo.

WCS in partnership with the Ministry of Forest Economy and Ministry of Justice, has conducted a national judicial scoping study — which compiled data on all judicial outcomes for wildlife offences, including cases that were brought to justice with the support of UK/DEFRA and which contains a series of critical recommendations for improving and strengthening legal, judicial and implementation aspects of the national criminal justice system.

In ROC, WCS is developing an MoU with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) national office in Brazzaville to support intelligence-based combating wildlife trafficking (CWT) activities. We will build on lessons learned from our Wildlife Crime Unit established in the north of the country under the management of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park (and supported under IWT 038) in management of intelligence on wildlife crimes and illegal trafficking of bushmeat, and the work undertaken in Brazzaville, Kinshasa and Pointe Noire led by our Lead Investigator for this project, to develop a relationship with LATF to inform effective action against relevant trafficking offenders.

Still in ROC, WCS worked with Dr Matthew H. Shirley to address issues of crocodile trafficking, specifically preliminarily to evaluate the current status, extent, ecological, and socio-economic dynamics of the trade, Dr Shirley is the West and Central Africa Regional Chairman for the IUCN/SSC Crocodile Specialist Group, and has worked on crocodile evolution, ecology, and management since 2003. Dr Shirley incorporates interdisciplinary research methods to better understand the ecological and socio-economic underpinning and ramifications of trade in crocodile species to evaluate sustainability. His efforts were largely focused on source populations in northern Congo, specifically the Lac Tele Community Reserve (LTCR), and trade routes for the movement of live crocodiles to major urban centres, including Kinshasa and Brazzaville.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

All activities planned for the first year of the project have been started and completed as planned, with the exception of the gender analysis, which will be discussed in Section 8.

Output 1. *The consumption and trafficking of PAC in- and en-route to Brazzaville and Kinshasa is sufficiently understood to develop crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change partnerships and strategies*

Activity 1.1 Recruit and train investigation team
- Lead Investigator, fluent in both English and French, with over 20 years of experience in intelligence gathering and policing (Scotland Yard, INTERPOL) recruited under this project for a full year since November 15th, 2018 (see Annex 4.1 for TOR).
- Identification and recruitment of four research assistants who are now deployed in the field.
- Training provided for 10 research assistants - four for this project and the remainder from the WCU - in Level 1 Information Gathering, with Level 2 training due to commence in May 2019 (see Level 1 Information Gathering Training Report - Annex 4.3).

- Training of eco-guards at Lac Télé Community Reserve (LTCR) in Level 1 Policing Techniques, with training for eco-guards at Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (NNNP) expected in May 2019.

Activity 1.2 Adherence to best practice on investigating the trafficking of PAC
- Creation and implementation of intelligence gathering, storage and evaluation standards, and relevant protocols. This includes risk assessment, and training protocols, as well as ensuring transparency and ethical justification through understanding and implementation of UK Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) handling, Regulation of Investigatory Powers (RIPA) Act and Human Rights Act standards. All activities are recorded on a severely restricted access bespoke database.
- Harmonization and standardization of intelligence gathering activities, including management of sources, in line with strict guidelines, and in the spirit of transparent UK legislation and practices (see **Redacted** Version of ''Human Sources: Best Practice Guidance'' - Annex 4.4).

Activity 1.3 Monitor trafficking routes and identity of traffickers and consumers

- Research assistants have, between January and March 2019, conducted 72 deployments into the field, and submitted 58 information reports to acquire intelligence and information to enhance our understanding of trafficking (see Law Enforcement Mid-Year report - Annex 4.2).
- Identification, recruitment and management of several sources, from whom substantive information has been provided about a wide variety of criminal activity, including urban bushmeat trafficking, and other illegal wildlife trade intelligence.

Activity 1.4 Set-up and maintain intelligence database
- Creation and implementation of an extensive intelligence database for this project. The database was developed based on the Lead Investigators professional and personal experiences as well as informed by the best available evidence from theory informed by MSU .It has been created and comprises over a dozen individual strands, covering essential intelligence entities (Location, Commodity, Financial, Person, Vehicle, Route, etc) and has been organised in such a way as to expedite data export to a variety of analysis software (including mapping software) and conservation/enforcement organisations. The partners from MSU have secure access to this data unfettered. The data is restricted access, is securely stored, and is accessed according to Human Subject Protection Protocols approved by the Michigan State University Human Subjects Protection Program (see Law Enforcement Mid-Year report - Annex 4.2).

Activity 1.5 Map trafficking routes, analyse actor profiles and networks
- Two participatory risk mapping workshops and two focus groups were organized in Kinshasa and Brazzaville to understand the illegal trafficking of bushmeat and protected species, map the illicit supply chain characteristics involved in the illicit trade, crate and rank typologies of stakeholders involved in trafficking and selling bushmeat. The participatory risk mapping activities and stakeholder typology focus groups were aimed at building new information about the illicit supply chain to complement activities by the Lead Investigator. Insight from these activities helped inform a new and holistic picture of the scope, scale, and nature of illegal trade of bushmeat in each city. The drafting of an action plan engaging all partners in the law enforcement in DRC and ROC is not yet done but a series of recommendations have been developed to address these issues.
- A Conservation Criminology Analysis of Illegal Urban Bushmeat Trafficking in Kinshasa and in Brazzaville have been produced for each city and are available with this report as Annex 4.5 and Annex 4.6; each analysis recognizes activities in the other city but focuses on the aspects of PAC trafficking that are unique to each city. The analysis and reports draw heavily on the participatory risk mapping workshops and stakeholder typology focus groups. One strength of these analyses is they incorporate perspectives from different actors from different law enforcement agencies to develop a better understanding of illegal trafficking routes, sites, etc. where crimes are committed and mapped; characterize these actors and propose city-wide crime prevention strategies and tactics that could be used to increase the risk of engaging in bushmeat trafficking. Pangolins alive or scales, dwarf crocodiles and great ape sources and itinerary up to the markets in Kinshasa and Brazzaville were mapped.
- Focus groups with seven individuals with extensive experience and expertise in trafficking of PAC species in Brazzaville led to ten typologies of different traffickers and sellers involved in the trade.

The five typologies of wildlife traffickers included: (1) trading charities, (2) mutual societies, (3) business sideliners, (4) criminal diversifier, and (5) opportunistic irregulars. The five demand typologies included: (1) casual, (2) transient, (3) opportunistic, (4) hidden and (5) professional (Annex 4.7).

Activity 1.7 Monitor dwarf crocodile supply from source to city

- Work on crocodiles began in November 2018 and ran through the end of March 2019. In that timeframe we were able to implement 4 months of biomass monitoring at all three primary exit points of LTCR, 6-10 weeks of focal hunter follows and village level off-take in two different LTCR villages, focal groups with 10 crocodile hunting group leaders in each of 12 LTCR villages, and characterization of major trafficking routes and economic upscaling for crocodiles leaving the LTCR for urban centres throughout Congo. While this effort only covered a single season, focal group discussions confirmed that this period is one of three principle hunting periods for crocodiles.

Activity 1.8 Research the motives and context for consuming PAC

- A quantitative city-wide bushmeat consumption survey of 1363 randomly selected individuals was conducted in Brazzaville, Kinshasa and Pointe Noire as part of the KiBra Project (Annex 4.8). Data on the 79 individuals who said they either preferred or last consumed a PAC species was extracted from this dataset and is to be combined with the intelligence data being collected by the Lead Investigator to build disaggregated profiles for those who consume pangolins, apes and crocodiles. In-depth qualitative research on bushmeat consumers is planned for Q1 and Q2 of Y2, and all insights into PAC consumers gleaned from these studies will continue to be added to a PAC-specific consumption database.

Output 2. Government, law enforcement partners and transport sector stakeholders are engaged to implement crime prevention and law enforcement strategies to reduce the trafficking of PAC to Brazzaville and Kinshasa

Activity 2.1 Engage government and law enforcement partners

- In ROC, several meetings were held with the Director of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force to discuss strategies for further collaboration. A draft agreement was drafted and shared with LATF and is currently under review by the Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF) legal advisor. In the meantime, informal communication have taken place between the WCU and the LATF directors since June 2018, and information has been shared on both parrots and pangolins trafficking. This has led to the successful arrest of a pangolins scale trafficker in Brazzaville in December 2018. Also in December 2018, a wildlife management multi-actors platform including representatives of the local government authority (Prefet), the court, the army and police, the district direction of forestry economy, representatives of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park and of the LTCR and civil society was created in Impfondo, the capital of the Likouala district. This platform will act as a coordination and communication tool to ensure efficient implementation of wildlife related laws, including control of wildlife and PAC transportation routes. A similar platform will be created in the Sangha department in the coming months.
- As discussed in Section 2, in DRC we are collaborating with the Task Force created by the CITES branch of ICCN and are building their capacity to generate, share and act on intelligence data.

Activity 2.2 Prepare situational crime prevention (SCP) strategy

- Eight SCP strategies have been proposed by MSU - four for Kinshasa (Annex 4.5) and four for Brazzaville (Annex 4.6). The next step is to translate these strategies into policy recommendations and to work alongside government, law enforcement institutions and the transportation sector to put these policies into practice.

Activity 2.7 Prepare monitoring reports on crime prevention and law enforcement

- The Lead Investigator produces intelligence reports on a quarterly basis, while at this stage they are focused on information gathered, details of crime prevention and law enforcement activities will be included in these reports as the project move towards its next phase.

Output 3. An evidence-based demand-reduction strategy targeted at consumers of PAC in Brazzaville and Kinshasa is designed and implemented in collaboration with a coalition of partners

Activity 3.1 Build demand-reduction coalitions in Brazzaville and Kinshasa

- A list of local and national NGOs working in nature conservation, advocacy, environment, education or environmental communication has been established and selection criteria for inclusion in the list of partner NGOs to form the coalition in Brazzaville and Kinshasa have been developed. Activity will be completed in Y2 Q1 and Q2

Activity 3.5 Engage M&E consultant in design of impact evaluation

- An external expert in impact evaluation of behaviour change campaigns in conservation has been recruited as a consultant to design and oversee the implementation of an evaluation of the demand-reduction component of this project. A co-design process is currently underway to determine the best method for determining impact in such a large urban area in Central Africa. The Impact Evaluation Consultant and WCS's Research Coordinator participated in a workshop at the University of Oxford on 'Implementing large-scale behaviour change interventions for conservation' in March 2019, at which best practice in impact evaluation design was discussed. This workshop was attended by behaviour change experts from the fields of international development and public policy, including from The Behavioural Insights Team of the UK Government.

3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. **The consumption and trafficking of PAC in- and en-route to Brazzaville and Kinshasa is sufficiently understood to develop crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change partnerships and strategies**

Baseline

In both DRC and ROC, information on the trafficking of pangolins, great apes and crocodiles was not sufficiently documented. The available data were collected by different organizations, had not been collated and were not available to law enforcement officials within government.

In ROC, the WCU was already in place when the project started, with an operations manager and three information collectors. But their activities were mostly covering the northern part of the country where Nouabale Ndoki National Park is located, with less interventions in Brazzaville, the capital city.

In DRC, there was no structure similar to the WCU operating in ROC and thus the project engaged a non-governmental organization, Juristrale, to start collecting data on wildlife crimes and the illegal bushmeat trade. While Juristrale had a large number of investigators collecting information in the city of Kinshasa and in the hinterland, they did not yet have the required training for the type of work expected by this project.

Progress to date

With the Lead Investigator recruited, a team of four permanent intelligence data collectors and two collaborators working with WCU in ROC were recruited and trained to collect intelligence data. A framework for intelligence data collection, analysis and storage has been established in Kinshasa and Brazzaville. This framework is based upon standards used in UK law enforcement, and runs in parallel with similarities to the procedures in place within the WCU operating in northern ROC (and supported under a parallel IWT Challenge Fund Grant (038)). Intelligence data collected are managed by the Lead Investigator according to well-established guidelines to ensure their transparency, security and confidentiality. A mapping of different roads and destination sites, transit and distribution of illegal bushmeat products and particularly PAC species has been developed, with a typology of traffickers and sellers involved in the illegal wildlife trade having been defined for each city (Annexes 4.5 and 4.6).

A series of randomised surveys have been conducted in Kinshasa and Brazzaville to mapping and quantify bushmeat selling points and determine the prevalence of bushmeat consumption, as well as develop an understanding of the motives and situational context for consumption. Three quantitative surveys have been conducted to date, focused on consumers, restaurants and markets located within a network of 63 randomly selected one-km square quadrats. In each of these quadrats, other points of interest (POIs) have

also been mapped which will help in determining intervention locations for forthcoming demand-reduction and situational crime prevention activities. The POIs mapped include public gathering locations and transport hubs. The population density, wealth, land use and accessibility of each of the quadrats has also been assessed. Socio-demographic, behavioural and psychographic information about bushmeat consumers has already been collected from a survey of 1363 people across Kinshasa, Brazzaville and also Pointe Noire in ROC (Annex 4.8). During Y2 Q1 and Q2, an in-depth consumer study will be conducted in Brazzaville and Kinshasa, with particular attention given to the consumption of PAC species. This will complement data from the quantitative surveys and intelligence gathered to provide greater insight into the types of people who consume PAC and their motives.

Output 2: Government, law enforcement partners and transport sector stakeholders are engaged to implement crime prevention and law enforcement strategies to reduce the trafficking of PAC to Brazzaville and Kinshasa

Baseline

In DRC, a Task Force has been set up by ICCN with all the institutions responsible for the implementation of the law, including transportation services. These include civil aeronautics authority, the authority of the ports and airports of the country and institutions working at the ports and airports such as Customs, Borders' Police, Intelligence, Immigrations and the Police.

In ROC, The Lusaka Agreement Task Force is responsible for the implementation of the law with regards to international and transboundary trafficking matters and work in relation with INTERPOL. The Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire district directions of forestry economy are in charge of implementing wildlife laws in both cities. However, both these institutions lack technical and financial capacities to effectively implement wildlife laws.

Progress to date.

A draft decree authorizing the functioning of the Task Force will be signed shortly by the Minister of the Environment in order to legitimize its operations in the city of Kinshasa on the one hand and in the DRC in general on the other hand.

In ROC, WCS is developing an MoU with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) national office in Brazzaville to support intelligence-based CWT activities. A draft agreement protocol has been drafted and shared with the government and is currently under review by the minister legal advisor. We will build on lessons learned from our WCU established in the north of the country under the management of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park (and supported under IWT 038) in management of intelligence on wildlife crimes and illegal trafficking of bushmeat, and the work undertaken in Brazzaville, Kinshasa and Pointe Noire by our Lead Investigator, to support in depth understanding of trafficking networks ramifications and effective action against relevant trafficking offenders. During the reporting period, the WCU was able to share credible intelligence with LATF regarding organised criminal networks involved in trafficking pangolins and parrots. As a result of this, WCU provided support to a joint LATF/INTERPOL mission, ultimately resulting in a successful arrest of an individual trafficking pangolin scales in December 2018 in Brazzaville. This operation has also yielded further intelligence revealing Kinshasa-based elements of a criminal network which is being investigated by the NCB INTERPOL in Kinshasa.

In addition to high level engagement with central authorities, we have initiated the creation of a wildlife crime stakeholders network starting in the Likouala district. In December 2018, a meeting was organised in Impfondo, the capital of the Likouala district, to ensure good coordination and information sharing between law enforcement partners. The meeting included representatives of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, the LTCR, the court, the police, the army, local authorities and the civil society. During the meeting partners agreed to meet several times a years to coordinate efforts, to share information and to perform joint missions and control of traffickers transportation routes has been a focus of the discussion. Another meeting is planned for the following semester. In the upcoming semester, we also plan to replicate this platform structure for the Sangha district, hence covering a large part of the Northern Congo forests.

Output 3. An evidence-based demand-reduction strategy targeted at consumers of PAC in Brazzaville and Kinshasa is designed and implemented in collaboration with a coalition of partners

Baseline

Many studies focused on bushmeat have been carried out in DRC and ROC but these usually assess the scale of the problem from an ecological perspective. Few studies have specifically focused on demand for bushmeat in urban areas, despite this demand being one of the main drivers of defaunation. Furthermore, in conservation in general, the use of behavioural science, used extensively in public health, international development and by governments, is in its infancy. Profiling consumers, targeting messaging and changing the situational context in which target behaviours occur have all proved to lead to more effective behaviour change in other fields. Learning from the latest behavioural science, and co-designing a demand-reduction strategy with a coalition of NGOs, has not been done before to address the consumption of bushmeat or PAC.

Progress to date

Data on urban bushmeat consumption were collected in both Kinshasa and Brazzaville. These include surveys on (1) the bushmeat consumers (characterisation of frequent bushmeat consumers, motives for and against consuming bushmeat, situational and social context of bushmeat consumption and consumers' species preferences); (2) on bushmeat suppliers (the characterisation of restaurants overtly selling bushmeat, the location and clustering of bushmeat-selling restaurants and markets, motives for and against trading and selling bushmeat). All these data are available and will be complemented by in-depth studies on consumers, their motives and their lifestyles in Y2.

To ensure our behaviour change strategy builds on the latest behavioural science, the WCS team have participated in two new initiatives bringing together academics and practitioners at the forefront of applying behaviour change approaches in conservation. WCS participated in and organised a symposium on bushmeat consumption at the first International Congress on Conservation Marketing and Engagement (aka ConsMark) in Arlington, VA, in October 2018. The team used the opportunity to participate in a range of training to further develop the teams existing skills in social marketing and human-centred design. In March 2019, WCS's Research Coordinator participated in a workshop organised by the University of Oxford on 'Implementing large-scale behaviour change interventions for conservation' which was a precursor to developing a Centre of Excellence for Behaviour Change in Conservation, for which this IWT project could become a case study.

In Kinshasa and Brazzaville, the first steps have been taken to develop a coalition of national and international conservation and environmental NGOs. The NGOs present in each city have started to be identified and their activities and institutional perspectives noted. Selection criteria for inclusion in the demand-reduction coalition have been drafted with a view to further engagement in Y2. This group of NGOs will later co-design and implement the behaviour change campaign aimed at reducing the consumption of PAC in Brazzaville and Kinshasa.

3.3   Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Urban demand and trafficking of PAC for meat in ROC and DRC is reduced through crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change interventions, curbing population declines in key source areas

We are confident the project is on track to achieve the Project's outcome at the end of its life, and that the indicators are adequate to measure the outcome set for this project. However, Indicator 0.5, i.e. intention to consume PAC among groups reached by the behaviour change campaign, may be reviewed at the end of Y2 after collection of baseline data and before the start of the campaign. To achieve Indicator 0.3, we will need to engage the government institutions by working closely with them in permanent consultations during Y2 of the project.

IWT Annual Report Template with notes 2018

Baseline

In DRC, Juristrale have the capacity to collect intelligence data for NGOs (WWF, AWF, WRI) with which it has signed a collaboration contract. Juristrale has a database on wildlife crimes generally consisting of criminal elements committed in and around protected areas and to some extent fully protected species such as elephants and parrots that are collected in major cities such as Kinshasa, Mbandaka or Goma and feed the database of these organisations. However, data on PACs may not be available or not collected to the standards required by the IWT Project. However, a database on wildlife trafficking is under construction at ICCN within the CITES office. It mainly includes data on ivory, parrots, rare trophies, certain species prohibited by CITES regulations. This database is not accessible to conservation NGOs, nor do they necessarily share the data or information collected by them with the CITES database. In ROC, in addition to the WCU operating in the northern part of the country around Likouala, the PALF project were already working with the government to identify and stop wildlife trafficking rings, particularly those dealing in ivory and pangolin scales. However, PALF do not focus on illegal meat trafficking, nor on the trade in live apes in ROC, and the WCU did not have the resources prior to the start of this project to expand activities to the capital city of Brazzaville.

In addition, a large number of NGOs and NGO platforms already existed in Kinshasa and Brazzaville, from which partners can be drawn to form a coalition to implement the crime prevention and behaviour change strategies planned under this project. In summary, some intelligence and law enforcement capacity already existed in both countries, but there has been limited, if any, prior use of situational crime prevention and behaviour change approaches.

Progress

In DRC and ROC, WCS is building capacity of a team led by a Lead Investigator, four permanent investigators working for the Project and two from WCU as collaborators. This unit has collected and analysed intelligence data on wildlife crimes, including PAC species and parrots. So far, between January and mid-April 2019, the investigators have conducted in excess of 90 deployments in Brazzaville and Kinshasa. Over 180 intelligence reports concerning IWT trafficking, bushmeat trafficking and sales have been entered into the project database by field investigators and the Lead investigator, with information being gleaned from a variety of sources. When coupled with the data on bushmeat consumption and combined with the criminology data, this information will provide sufficient basal information with which to encourage law enforcement, through our cooperation with Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF), to take appropriate action against any pertinent offenders who are identified, and ensure that sufficient evidence is collated to ensure successful prosecution.

During Y2 and Y3, the information of traffickers' actors and networks will enable the dismantling of criminals networks and bring them to justice for exemplary sanctions. With the Government of two countries, the eight crime prevention strategies developed by MSU will be translated into policies and with effective implementation these measures will have an impact on the illegal bushmeat supply chains.

3.4   Monitoring of assumptions

At this stage, all assumptions listed in the proposal logframe still hold true. Discussions with government partners in both ROC and DRC have been positive and the relevant ministries are open and receptive to our proposals. Challenges have been incurred in relation to gathering detailed intelligence on PAC consumers - Assumption 1.5 *Sufficient trust is developed to gain in-depth information from PAC consumers, patterns emerge based on similarities between individual consumers*. Gaining access to information from closed networks can take time and depends to a certain extent on luck and chance encounters. Therefore at this stage insufficient information has been gathered to be able to create disaggregated profiles for pangolin, ape and crocodile consumers, however, as planned, intelligence gathering and qualitative research will continue into Y2 and information gleaned from different research approaches will be pooled to develop the consumer typologies.

4.   Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

Impact: Reduced urban demand and trafficking of pangolins, apes and crocodiles for meat in ROC and DRC, maintaining wild populations and intact forest ecosystems vital to rural livelihoods and food security

During this reporting period, focus groups and workshops with various experts from public institutions made it possible to draw up different maps on the perceived routes of bushmeat trafficking to and from the cities, including apparent, alleged or known transit, sale, distribution and exchange hubs, in accordance with criminological theory. This information will be continually corroborated by the street-level covert investigations managed and supervised by the Lead Investigator. Presently, this activity has led to the development of several pertinent crime prevention strategies that would allow governments to address wildlife crime, but also to ensure the protection of wildlife and ecosystem balances essential for the health of rural communities and their food security. This, however, is a continual and organic process.

Concurrently with this IWT project, information on bushmeat consumption in the two major cities was collected. On the basis of information on law enforcement and wildlife criminology, intelligence data, coupled with studies on the motivation of consumers or traffickers for PACs, this project aims to conduct a multimedia campaign to change the behaviour of consumers and traffickers. By reducing urban demand, this work will ultimately have knock-on effects along the supply-demand chain, which we anticipate will lead to a reduction in the offtake of PAC species. We anticipate that through the formalization of an MoU with Lusaka Agreement Task Force in Brazzaville, we will be able to begin operationalizing the information collected under Y1 of this grant in appropriate enforcement action.

5.   Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement

The law enforcement element of the project is dedicated to strengthening the abilities and competencies of the entire law enforcement spectrum, as illustrated by the involvement of experienced personnel providing training to ecoguards (to assist not only in the specific issue of crocodile trafficking, but to provide guidance and skills in basic policing methods and concepts, to ultimately ensure greater focus on tackling crime and working with communities in a cogent, intelligence-led manner). Additionally the investigative and intelligence gathering methodology deployed to acquire realistic and credible information on bushmeat trafficking will stand partner organisations (such as LATF and PALF) in good stead to enable law enforcement authorities to undertake specific, actionable enforcement against suspected criminality, using verifiable and appropriately evaluated and managed intelligence.

6.   Impact on species in focus

With the personnel recruited and trained by the Lead Investigator to collect and analyse intelligence data and the criminology approach developed by MSU during this term, the project has already demonstrated its ability to identify the networks, actors and different niches through which wildlife and mainly PACs are trafficked in Kinshasa and Brazzaville (Section 3.3). The combination of criminological approaches and covert investigations has thus made it possible to propose crime prevention strategies which, applied by law enforcement institutions, will increase their potential to prevent, deter, and effectively respond to PAC trafficking and other wildlife species in the cities of Kinshasa and Brazzaville. During Y2 and Y3, we anticipate to increase the impact.

Crocodiles Biomass monitoring at the three principle exit points of the LTCR detected 3,662 crocodiles over nearly 4 months, generally this would equate to > 10,000 dwarf crocodiles leaving the LTCR annually suggesting a much larger countrywide traffic for this species. Data is still being analysed, and in conjunction with other data collected in Kinshasa, Brazzaville and other urban centres, will allow us to assess total annual offtake and sustainability in Y2.

7.   Project support to poverty alleviation

This project has made it possible to identify the role that the dwarf crocodile plays in the life of LTCR communities and how its management can address the issue of poverty in this region. We preliminarily evaluated the supply, demand, and economic chain for dwarf crocodiles coming from both the LTCR and, more generally, other parts of the country into both Kinshasa and Brazzaville, as well as other important urban areas (e.g., Oyo). For example, village level surveys of catch per unit effort and sale prices in two LTCR villages found that, on average, crocodiles are sold for 7,000 FCFA/individual. Biomass monitoring at the three principle exit points of the LTCR detected over 3,500 crocodiles in nearly 4 months, generally this would equate to > 10,000 dwarf crocodiles leaving the LTCR annually – roughly equating to $USD annual income derived from crocodile hunting at the source. Focal group interviews conclude that the monitored season is only of secondary or tertiary importance compared to other periods of the year, suggesting potentially far more crocodiles leaving the LTCR and far more income generated. These figures do not include local sales. We followed nearly 600 crocodiles from source to point of consumption, or with knowledge of final point of consumption, and crocodiles are primarily sold for consumption in Moussaka, Oyo, or Kinshasa/Brazzaville. Crocodiles are generally sold by transporters to market vendors at a mark-up of $250 – 300%, generating a minimum annual income of for the relatively few middlemen in the crocodile supply chain. Preliminary work with hunting groups in the LTCR supports their willingness to participate in a structured sustainable use program around dwarf crocodiles in exchange for certain benefits, notably the legalization of their activities and direct access to market vendors/final consumers, cutting out the middlemen and increasing profit margins. Such a program is likely feasible in select areas, such as the LTCR, and merits further exploration as a means to both contributing to livelihood development in this community reserve and sustainable management of a critical wildmeat protein source.

8.   Consideration of gender equality issues

Women are key stakeholders in the bushmeat trade. They are restaurateurs, sellers, and sometimes traffickers. Data from previous WCS studies highlighted that vendors in Kinshasa often 'rent' the bushmeat that they sell from bushmeat wholesalers. Through this project WCS and MSU will dig deeper into this to better understand the extra potential vulnerabilities that women vendors may have through these arrangements. Women could be particularly vulnerable to bushmeat confiscations, as they would then be indebted to wholesalers. We have anecdotal information that sex is used for repaying debt but this needs to be confirmed with a rigorous, documented approach.

Gender-related activities in the work plan for Y1 (Activity 1.6 and Activity 2.2) were pushed back to Y2 as there was a budget miscalculation leaving no funds to hire a consultant to conduct these activities. However, two female investigators were recruited, trained and collect intelligence data for this project

9.   Monitoring and evaluation

An impact evaluation design process is currently underway. The focus of the impact evaluation will be the effectiveness of the demand-reduction campaign aimed at reducing consumption of PAC and other species consumed as bushmeat in Brazzaville and Kinshasa. Assessing whether and how impact has been achieved will require measuring the effect of the intervention but also understanding the causal pathways through which impact is potentially delivered. This will require use of both quantitative and qualitative evaluation techniques. In terms of measuring the effect of the intervention, the current focus has been on reviewing past work to ensure we are building on the already existing knowledge base while striving to improve methodologically where possible. One area of potential focus is the use of stratified sampling to help ease some of the strong assumptions that past research had to work under. This is a delicate exercise as we will have to weigh the increase in accuracy against the usefulness of having past comparable data, something that could be key for understanding for example what were the bushmeat consumption trends before the start of the intervention (see Annex 4.9).

10.   Lessons learnt

The recruitment of the Lead Investigator and the contribution of a new set of skills to this project (criminologist expert) was an important catalyst in its implementation. The motivation behind this recruitment was to bring a new approach to intelligence data collection and to train a team of Congolese dedicated and committed to fighting the illegal trafficking of bushmeat and PAC species. In the short term, the presence of the Lead Investigator coupled with the meticulous work of MSU criminology has enabled us to achieve the results obtained at the end of Y1.

Having the Lead Investigator available to collaborate with a conservation criminologist enabled the project team to use current, evidence-based best practices for quantifying and qualifying the scope, scale, and nature of wildlife trafficking in both cities. It worked well to have both team members in the WCS offices collaborating face to face with each other and with other local staff. The bespoke intelligence database is one example of an outcome and product from this collaboration. We would recommend having this cross-fertilisation of ideas between individuals with investigative experience and conservation criminologists because the insights, results, and wildlife trafficking interventions proposed represent advancements in this area and this is all due to the conversations, data sharing and intelligence fusion enabled through this collaboration.

One lesson we have learnt about the context in Kinshasa and Brazzaville is that there are religious and military actors involved in wildlife trafficking. Engaging these stakeholders in workshops and focus groups in the future could produce new and actionable intelligence.

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

The Urban Bushmeat Project submitted an interim report last November that did not receive any comments from IWT. This is the first annual report submitted to DEFRA. Remarks and comments on the content of this report will be addressed in the next report in November 2019.

However, during the stage 2 application process, WCS was asked to review the logframe and provide additional information on and clarifications on the links to international illegal wildlife trade; gender and social equality indicators for capturing socio-economic benefits which were included at both the Outcome and Output levels of the logframe, project staffing and an engagement to develop a solid and scientifically-robust monitoring and evaluation plan. Clarifications were given on why the project was focused on consumers rather than actual consumption of bushmeat and how combating the illegal wildlife and bushmeat trades would impact livelihoods.

12.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

General elections were held in the DRC in December 2018 and resulted in a change of presidents at the head of the country. Even if there is a certain political appeasement, the country expects changes of almost all political and administrative authorities. Those that are in place could hand over to the new authorities. This could delay the finalization of some activities initiated during this year such as discussions and implementation of the SCP the review of hunting laws or the implementation of MOUs for the TASK FORCE.

For the dwarf crocodile study, the team faced delays due to the late arrival of the rainy season and low river levels which delayed the start of data collection because the hunters themselves were late in beginning their hunting season. This was then followed by a fuel crisis which lasted for about 6 weeks in the Likouala region at the beginning of data collection which again slowed activities.

13.   Sustainability and legacy

The exit strategy for this project remains unchanged. During Y1 we have drawn on the experience of two experts in their respective fields - intelligence and criminology - and during workshops attended by law enforcement actors in both DRC and ROC, these experts have introduced new approaches to law enforcement and crime prevention, which have been received with interest by our government

counterparts. With the continued support this project will provide up to 2021, these new ways of approaching crime prevention and law enforcement should have lasting impacts if adopted by our law enforcement partners as planned.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

During the preparations for the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade in October 2018, WCS made a PowerPoint presentation to national and international experts gathered at a workshop organised by the British Embassy in Kinshasa to discuss wildlife crime, during which this project was mentioned to the audience, with the grant received from the UK government acknowledged and the UK aid logo displayed. The UK aid logo has been added to all relevant presentations and reports in accordance with the branding guidance since the inception of the project, this has resulted in use of the IWT Challenge Fund Identity during presentations at the 2018 International Conservation Marketing and Engagement Congress in Arlington, VA (25-27 October 2018), as well as during presentations to donors, partners, advisors and stakeholders at the USFWS Headquarters in Washington, DC. Since January 2019, the Urban Bushmeat Project has started to produce a bi-monthly newsletter to regularly report on our progress to partners, donors and other interested parties. The first copy of our newsletter, with the UK aid logo, is attached as Annex 4.10.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2018-March 2019)

Project spend (indicative since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

*1 In Y1 we have contracted an M&E consultant to design an impact evaluation. The remaining budget for M&E activities was used to cover the salary of our Program Coordinator in ROC who provided additional M&E support during Y1.

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

N/A at this stage

Annex 1:   Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements July 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact: Reduced urban demand and trafficking of pangolins, apes and crocodiles for meat in ROC and DRC, maintaining wild populations and intact forest ecosystems vital to rural livelihoods and food security		Direct interventions that have the potential to create impact will begin fully in Y2.	
Outcome: Urban demand and trafficking of PAC for meat in ROC and DRC is reduced through crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change interventions, curbing population declines in key source areas	0.1 By 2021, in-country capacity exists to analyse intelligence and criminology data on the trafficking and urban consumption of PAC for meat 0.2 By 2021, government and law enforcement partners routinely consider gender, vulnerability and relations between actors prior to identifying strategic targets for law enforcement 0.3. By 2021, at least one case of a high-level criminal network trafficking PAC meat is prosecuted as a result of robust intelligence 0.4 By 2021, at least eight situational crime prevention strategies are implemented by government or the transport sector 0.5 By 2021, coalition partners have the capacity to design and implement behaviour change strategies 0.6 By 2022, intention to consume PAC among groups reached by behaviour change strategy is reduced by 30% from the baseline (TBD)	0.1 This is an indicator anticipated by 2021. Through our Lead Investigator and team, we have already commenced the creation and population of a database comprising intelligence and other data relating to urban bushmeat trafficking. This will form the basis of enabling the in-country analysis of data to inform relevant action. 0.2 Intelligence data is being collected on the gender and any vulnerable characteristics or circumstances of bushmeat actors; training on human rights and non-discriminatory practices has been provided to all investigators and will continue to be a topic of discussion with law enforcement partners 0.3 This is an indicator anticipated by 2021. Based upon the street-level work conducted thus far, intelligence already exists to promulgate effective enforcement action, and this intelligence will be developed to facilitate the identification of significant trafficking networks, if they exist. Forging keener links with relevant law enforcement agencies will subsequently ensure achievement of this indicator. 0.4 Intelligence has been collected, data has been analysed and eight situational crime prevention strategies have been proposed. 0.5 Stakeholders, particularly NGOs, that could become coalition partners have begun to be listed and assessed. 0.6 A pilot bushmeat demand-reduction campaign has been launched in Pointe Noire with funding from USFWS and Arcus Foundation. Lessons learnt will feed into the development of this behaviour change strategy. Insights from behavioural science have been gleaned through interactions with other experts at international conferences and workshops.	0.1 Database will continue to be populated and grow. Strong links will be forged with in-country analysis capability and ultimately access to data afforded to nominated personnel to achieve this indicator. 0.2 A gender and vulnerability assessment will be conducted in Y2 with guidelines developed and appropriate non-discriminatory policies recommended 0.3 Intelligence continues to be developed and acquired to support future prosecutorial actions. 0.4 Through collaboration with partners, it is anticipated that the recommendations of MSU will be adopted by the government with further guidance and support. 0.5 The coalition partners will be created in 2020 and trained to implement the behavior change strategies for the

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements July 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
			campaign that will last until 2022. 0.6. Data from consumer profiling will be used when designing the behaviour change strategy in Y2
tput 1.	1.1 By 2019, the main source areas and trafficking routes for PAC destined for Kinshasa and Brazzaville are identified 1.2 By 2019, the sustainability of dwarf crocodile hunting to meet urban demand is assessed 1.3 By 2019, the main actors involved in the supply-demand chain are individually identified and profiled 1.4 By 2019, an in-depth gender and vulnerability analysis is conducted on the actors in the supply-demand chain 1.5 By 2019, urban consumers are profiled, with their motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC understood	1.1 Destination, transit locations and selling points of PAC mapped (8 maps) for both Kinshasa and Brazzaville and typology of traffickers defined in 5 categories with 5 SCP drafted (Annexes 4.5 & 4.6) 1.2 Data collected on dwarf crocodiles to date permits an assessment in the dynamics of the trade of this species over the past 25 years and better establishes a baseline of crocodile availability from one of the major sources for this species in ROC. Trade routes, points of source, and points of sale of crocodiles from northern ROC to the Kinshasa-Brazzaville region have been preliminarily mapped, and some actors involved in this activity have been identified. 1.3 Identification of actors is an ongoing activity. We have successfully identified two individuals concerned in the bushmeat trade in Brazzaville, and one concerned in the bushmeat trade in Kinshasa who are of interest due to the scale and/or nature of their activities. Further investigations are necessary and ongoing in order to provide a cogent profile package for these individuals. In addition, other actors are in the process of being investigated and identified. 1.4 Gender and vulnerability analysis report rescheduled for Y2 1.5 Identification of PAC consumers is ongoing by both the Lead Investigator and the Research Coordinator. Further in-depth consumer studies will be carried out in Y2 after which a typology of PAC consumers will be created.	
Activity 1.1. Recruit lead investigator; recruit and train a team of four information collectors.		On track. A lead Investigator was recruited In November 2018 and deployed in the field. Thereafter a recruitment campaign for field-based investigators was launched in collaboration with the WCU, and 4 investigators were successfully employed after a rigorous selection process. These investigators have been deployed in the field since January 2019, following specialist training	
Activity 1.2. Organise a workshop with regional specialists to develop best practice guidelines for investigating the supply-demand chains in PAC.		As part of our ongoing investigative work, the development and instigation of appropriate guidelines and protocols for conducting evidentially viable investigations into the trade is a dynamic, organic process. We learn considerable amounts for implementing protocols in the field, which are then refined before being ratified and shared with regional specialists and/or partners.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements July 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.3. Monitor river, road, rail, and air transportation networks for evidence of trafficking of PAC; identify urban actors involved in supply and demand.		As part of the investigative strategy, relevant ports and transport hubs are constantly covertly monitored for intelligence and evidence around PAC trafficking. Investigators report back findings regularly. This is an ongoing activity. All results and/or observations (including negative observations) are recorded in the intelligence database.	
Activity 1.4. Create and maintain an intelligence database; conduct regular criminal network analyses using specialist software.		On track: A secure intelligence database has been created, specifically for this project. Access is granted solely on a need to know basis, but includes MSU collaborators, and some WCU staff. Criminal network analysis and specialty software require several things, namely good intelligence (which we are acquiring) tasked source activity to enhance such intelligence (which we are on track to begin to undertake) and then the software and a trained analyst (which we are not currently in possession of). In addition it is important to remember that 'criminal network analysis' is not a magic function which makes everything understandable and achievable, and the objectives of the project are eminently achievable without the use of specialized software, or an accredited criminal intelligence analyst. This function will arrive at some stage, but it should be a very long term goal.	
Activity 1.5. Map source areas and trafficking routes for PAC; create a typology of actor groups involved in the trafficking of PAC; understand links between actors. .		On track: 8 maps of different routes for PAC were created with 4 in Brazzaville, 4 in Kinshasa. The typology of different groups of people involved in wildlife trafficking was developed (a report as a MOV is submitted with this report)	
Activity 1.6. Monitor and quantify the levels of supply of dwarf crocodiles from key source areas to cities to assess sustainability.		On track: 1.5 – 4 months of monitoring total biomass export, catch per unit effort, mapping of crocodile hunting territories, and mapping of crocodile hunter behaviours, have been conducted to assess quantities and economic valuation of the dwarf crocodile supply chain from the LTCR. This data is currently being analysed.	
Activity 1.7. Conduct in-depth interviews with consumers to discuss motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC.		Ongoing collection of intelligence and research data on PAC consumers. Quantitative research has been completed and in-depth qualitative studies are planned for Q1 and Q2 of Y2.	
Activity 1.8. Prepare qualitative report with a typology of PAC consumers based on psychological, social and demographic characteristics		Scheduled for Y2 after data collection and analysis is complete; report will provide the evidence to inform the development of a behaviour change campaign in Kinshasa and Brazzaville.	
Output 2. Government, law enforcement partners and transport sector stakeholders are engaged to implement crime prevention and law enforcement strategies to reduce the trafficking of PAC to Brazzaville and Kinshasa	2.1 By 2020, information sharing from this project results in a minimum of three ongoing investigations by government or law enforcement partners on the trafficking of PAC species 2.2 By 2020, a situational crime prevention strategy is prepared and presented to government and transport sector stakeholders 2.3. By 2020, at least two new private sector collaborations are	2.1. This output will require cogent intelligence first, which we are in the process of obtaining. Based upon the quality and quantity of intelligence we are collecting around PAC trafficking, we are on track to achieve this by 2020. We have several ongoing enquiries into three identified suspected PAC traffickers (excluding the 2 individuals referred to in section 1.3 above) in Brazzaville/Pointe Noire, and a further 2 in Kinshasa. We are collaborating with local NGO partners and international law enforcement partners. These investigations are at a sensitive stage and therefore cannot be divulged. 2.2 The SCP strategy has been prepared and is in the report. It needs now to be presented to the government and transport sector stakeholders. 2.3. We are on track to achieve this, thanks to investigations which are ongoing using Lead Investigator contacts with NGOs and transport industry representatives. ..	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements July 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	established within the transport sector and guidance is provided on appropriate policies to reduce trafficking of PAC		
Activity 2.1 Organise meetings with government and law enforcement partners (Juristrale / PALF) to prepare engagement agreements and data sharing protocol.		Scheduled for Y2 during Q1 and Q2. However draft agreement with LATF already drafted and in review and TOR of the meeting are drafted. Meetings with government partners organised in Northern Congo (Ouesso and Impfondo) to ensure coordinated wildlife law enforcement.(under complementary funding) Juristrale are now contracted to provide investigative services for our bushmeat market projects, and this includes their mandatory attendance at relevant specialist training. We share information with PALF on an ad hoc basis where necessary, and where we believe it could influence some action. We also ensure that, with PALF, we are in a position to exchange information regarding potential suspects/targets of interest, to mitigate against duplicity and compromise.	
Activity 2.2. Prepare a situational crime prevention (SCP) strategy with recommended actions for government, law enforcement, and transport sector stakeholders.		On track: drafts of SCP strategy with recommendations for government, law enforcement institutions and transportation sectors developed for Kinshasa (Annex 4.5) and for Brazzaville (Annex 4.6).	
Activity 2.3. Organise meetings with government to validate the SCP strategy and develop an implementation plan.		Scheduled for Y2 from Q2 through Q4	
Activity 2.4, Follow due diligence procedures before proceeding to engage companies in the transport sector; prepare engagement agreements.		Scheduled for Y3	
Activity 2.5. Support transport companies, such as national/international airlines, in the preparation of internal IWT policies to mitigate facilitation of PAC trafficking.		Scheduled for Y3	
Activity 2.6. Prepare quarterly reports to monitor and document progress towards crime prevention and law enforcement outcomes		On track: A redacted report regarding LE activities is attached at Annex 4.2	
Output 3. An evidence-based demand-reduction strategy targeted at consumers of PAC in Brazzaville and Kinshasa is designed and implemented in collaboration with a coalition of partners	3.1 By 2019, a coalition of partner organisations is established in Brazzaville and Kinshasa 3.2 By early 2020, a behaviour change strategy is prepared and validated by the coalition 3.3 By 2020, four targeted messaging strategies, or other behaviour change approaches, are developed and	3.1 Coalition partners creation was rescheduled to Y2. However, local NGOs in Kinshasa and Brazzaville are identified and criteria of selection were defined. The final selection of coalition members to be held in Y2 Q1. Scheduled for Y2 Scheduled for Y2	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements July 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	distributed through appropriate media/channels		
	3.4 By 2021, the messages reach 30% of the intended target audience	Scheduled for Y3	
	3.5 By 2021, the behaviour change strategy development and implementation process is documented and shared publicly	Scheduled for Y3	
Activity 3.1 Establish a coalition of partners, both within and outside the conservation sector, to help design and implement a behaviour change strategy.		In progress. Selection criteria and national/local NGOs identified across the two cities with the coalition of the partners to be formed in Y2 Q1 and Q2.	
Activity 3.2. Prepare a behaviour change strategy with coalition partners and expert guidance, focusing specifically on the types of consumers who eat PAC.		Scheduled for Y2	
Activity 3.3 Conduct focus groups with the identified PAC consumer groups to understand their lifestyles and media consumption.		Scheduled for Y2	
Activity 3.4 Develop appropriate PAC-focused messages or other social marketing approaches, such as nudges which change the way that choices are presented.		Scheduled for Y2	
Activity 3.5 Engage an M&E consultant to design an impact evaluation of our demand-reduction approach; conduct the baseline survey.		On track: The consultant was recruited and contract signed. A first deliverable will be submitted with the current report (Annex 4.9). The performance evaluation consultants will be recruited in Q1 of Y2	
Activity 3.6 Pre-test the messages and/or other behaviour change strategies developed.		Scheduled for Year 2	
Activity 3.7 Commission production and distribution of up to four messages/approaches through appropriate media/other channels.		Scheduled for Year 2	
Activity 3.8 Prepare quarterly reports to monitor and document reach and reaction of intended and unintended audiences to the behaviour change approaches.		Scheduled for Q4 of Y2 and Y3	
Activity 3.9. Conduct the impact evaluation midline survey		Scheduled end of Q4 of Y3	

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduced urban demand and trafficking of pangolins, apes and crocodiles for meat in ROC and DRC, maintaining wild populations and intact forest ecosystems vital to rural livelihoods and food security (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Urban demand and trafficking of PAC for meat in ROC and DRC is reduced through crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change interventions, curbing population declines in key source areas	0.1 By 2021, in-country capacity exists to analyse intelligence and criminology data on the trafficking and urban consumption of PAC for meat 0.2 By 2021, government and law enforcement partners routinely consider gender, vulnerability and relations between actors prior to identifying strategic targets for law enforcement 0.3 By 2021, at least one case of a high-level criminal network trafficking PAC meat is prosecuted as a result of robust intelligence 0.4 By 2021, at least eight situational crime prevention strategies are implemented by government or the transport sector 0.5 By 2021, coalition partners have the capacity to design and implement behaviour change strategies 0.6 By 2022, intention to consume PAC among groups reached by behaviour change strategy is	0.1 Training records (disaggregated by gender), quarterly reports, performance evaluation report 0.2 Quarterly gender and vulnerability analyses, case-by-case risk assessments 0.3 Intelligence database, judicial reports, quarterly reports, performance evaluation report 0.4 Quarterly reports, performance evaluation report 0.5 Coalition workshop reports, quarterly reports 0.6 Self-reports of intention to consume from baseline, midline and endline surveys, impact evaluation report	0.1. Candidates suitable for information collector roles can be identified; government agents are motivated to participate in learning 0.2. Government and law enforcement partners are willing to abide by and internalise non-discriminatory policies 0.3. Government and law enforcement partners act on intelligence provided 0.4. Coalition partners are motivated to engage in the design and implementation of behaviour change strategies 0.5. Government and transport companies have the motivation and resources to act on crime prevention recommendations 0.6. Targeted urban consumers are receptive to messaging and willing to change

	reduced by 30% from the baseline (TBD)		
Outputs: 1. The consumption and trafficking of PAC in- and en-route to Brazzaville and Kinshasa is sufficiently understood to develop crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change partnerships and strategies	1.1 By 2019, the main source areas and trafficking routes for PAC destined for Kinshasa and Brazzaville are identified 1.2 By 2019, the sustainability of dwarf crocodile hunting to meet urban demand is assessed 1.3 By 2019, the main actors involved in the supply-demand chain are individually identified and profiled 1.4 By 2019, an in-depth gender and vulnerability analysis is conducted on the actors in the supply-demand chain 1.5 By 2019, urban consumers are profiled, with their motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC understood	1.1 Maps and reports detailing PAC trafficking routes and source areas, situational crime analysis 1.2 Research report on offtake and trafficking of dwarf crocodiles 1.3 Intelligence database, criminal network analysis reports, trafficker profiling report with typologies (categorisation of types of people) 1.4 Gender and vulnerability analysis report 1.5 Qualitative consumer profiling report with typologies based on psychological, social and/or demographic factors determining why people eat PAC	1.1 Men and women involved in the trafficking or purchasing of PAC are prepared to participate in criminology research 1.2 Mark-release-recapture methods can be adapted to estimate the number of dwarf crocodiles trafficked 1.3 Information collectors gain and retain access to covert trafficking networks through informants 1.4 Enough details are obtained from sources to understand individual circumstances and power relations between actors 1.5 Sufficient trust is developed to gain in-depth information from PAC consumers, patterns emerge based on similarities between individual consumers
2. Government, law enforcement partners and transport sector stakeholders are engaged to implement crime prevention and law enforcement strategies to reduce the trafficking of PAC to Brazzaville and Kinshasa	2.1 By 2019, government and law enforcement partners adopt non-discriminatory law enforcement guidelines into their strategy/policies 2.2 By 2020, information sharing from this project results in a minimum of three ongoing investigations by government or law enforcement partners on the trafficking of PAC species	2.1 Non-discriminatory law enforcement policy, gender and vulnerability analysis protocol, risk assessment protocol 2.2 Engagement agreements, data sharing protocol, case files 2.3 Situational crime prevention strategy, meeting reports 2.4 Due diligence reports, engagement agreements,	2.1 Government and law enforcement partners are willing to commit to a non-discriminatory law enforcement policy 2.2 Intelligence evidence is robust enough for government investigations, governments act on intelligence 2.3 Situational crime prevention analysis identifies appropriate intervention points

IWT Annual Report Template with notes 2018

	2.2 By 2020, a situational crime prevention strategy is prepared and presented to government and transport sector stakeholders 2.3 By 2020, at least two new private sector collaborations are established within the transport sector and guidance is provided on appropriate policies to reduce trafficking of PAC	private sector briefings, best practice documents	2.4 Transport sector stakeholders are willing to engage and develop internal policies
3. An evidence-based demand-reduction strategy targeted at consumers of PAC in Brazzaville and Kinshasa is designed and implemented in collaboration with a coalition of partners	3.1 By 2019, a coalition of partner organisations is established in Brazzaville and Kinshasa 3.2 By early 2020, a behaviour change strategy is prepared and validated by the coalition 3.3 By 2020, four targeted messaging strategies, or other behaviour change approaches, are developed and distributed through appropriate media/channels 3.4 By 2021, the messages reach 30% of the intended target audience 3.5 By 2021, the behaviour change strategy development and implementation process is documented and shared publicly	3.1 Minutes from coalition meetings 3.2 Behaviour change strategy, meeting and workshop minutes 3.3 Behaviour change products 3.4 Media and messaging reach survey 3.5 Online guide to behaviour change approach with lessons learnt (in English and French)	3.1 Common ground can be found between partner organisations, both within conservation and in other sectors 3.2 Obvious target audiences (men and women) emerge and a strategy can be designed which aligns with the priorities of all members of the coalition 3.3 Capacity can be found in-country to develop the messaging strategies into media products; USFWS co-financing supports the behaviour change team 3.4 It is possible to reach a sufficient proportion of the target group through the channels identified 3.5 A replicable behaviour change approach has been developed

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1. Consumption and trafficking of PAC is sufficiently understood to develop partnerships and strategies

1.1 Recruit lead investigator; recruit and train a team of four information collectors.

1.2 Organise a workshop with regional specialists to develop best practice guidelines for investigating the supply-demand chains in PAC.

1.3 Monitor river, road, rail, and air transportation networks for evidence of trafficking of PAC; identify urban actors involved in supply and demand.
1.4 Create and maintain an intelligence database; conduct regular criminal network analyses using specialist software.
1.5 Map source areas and trafficking routes for PAC; create a typology of actor groups involved in the trafficking of PAC; understand links between actors.
1.6 Conduct an in-depth gender and vulnerability analysis using the data collected on actors involved in the supply-demand chain.
1.7 Monitor and quantify the levels of supply of dwarf crocodiles from key source areas to cities to assess sustainability.
1.8 Conduct in-depth interviews with consumers to discuss motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC.
1.9 Prepare qualitative report with a typology of PAC consumers based on psychological, social and demographic characteristics.

2. Government, law enforcement partners and transport sector are engaged to implement crime prevention and law enforcement strategies
2.1 Organise meetings with government and law enforcement partners (Juristrale / PALF) to prepare engagement agreements and data sharing protocol.
2.2 Prepare guidelines for government on incorporating a non-discriminatory enforcement approach with respect to gender and vulnerable persons
2.3 Prepare a situational crime prevention (SCP) strategy with recommended actions for government, law enforcement, and transport sector stakeholders.
2.4 Organise meetings with government to validate the SCP strategy and develop an implementation plan.
2.5 Follow due diligence procedures before proceeding to engage companies in the transport sector; prepare engagement agreements.
2.6 Support transport companies, such as national/international airlines, in the preparation of internal IWT policies to mitigate facilitation of PAC trafficking.
2.7 Prepare quarterly reports to monitor and document progress towards crime prevention and law enforcement outcomes.

3. Demand reduction strategy targeted at urban consumers of PAC is designed and implemented with a coalition of partners
3.1 Establish a coalition of partners, both within and outside the conservation sector, to help design and implement a behaviour change strategy.
3.2 Prepare a behaviour change strategy with coalition partners and expert guidance, focusing specifically on the types of consumers who eat PAC.
3.3 Conduct focus groups with the identified PAC consumer groups to understand their lifestyles and media consumption.
3.4 Develop appropriate PAC-focused messages or other social marketing approaches, such as nudges which change the way that choices are presented.
3.5 Engage an M&E consultant to design an impact evaluation of our demand-reduction approach; conduct the baseline survey.
3.6 Pre-test the messages and/or other behaviour change strategies developed.
3.7 Commission production and distribution of up to four messages/approaches through appropriate media/other channels.
3.8 Prepare quarterly reports to monitor and document reach and reaction of intended and unintended audiences to the behaviour change approaches.
3.9 Conduct the impact evaluation midline survey (the endline survey will be conducted after the life of this project).

Annex 3 Standard Measures

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	