Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund
Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance:
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will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

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Partner institution(s)	Michigan State University (MSU), Juristrale, MEDD & MEF
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1.   Project summary

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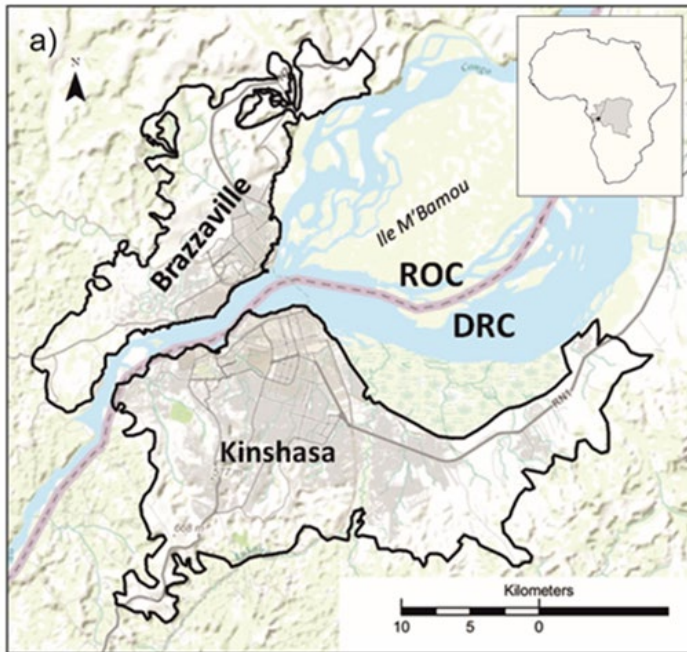
Figure 1: Location of the neighbouring capital cities of Brazzaville, Republic of Congo (Congo), and Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

2.   Project partnerships

In DRC, WCS is working in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), with whom a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in relation to this project in 2017. Through this Ministry, WCS is working closely with the Wildlife and Nature Conservation Directorate to evaluate hunting laws and the possibility of revising these laws and regulations to adapt them for wildlife management in the urban context.

WCS is also working with ICCN within the framework of CITES where collaboration has been established to make the TASK Force operational to combat illegal wildlife trafficking. This platform includes national institutions such as customs, police, border control services, port and airport authorities, immigration and intelligence services. Other services such as shipowners, airlines, road and rail transport companies will join the TASK Force later. The formalization of the protocol agreement with the TASK Force has been delayed due to the suspension of match funding from USFWS, as detailed in Half Year Report 2.

WCS has maintained collaboration with Juristrale, a Congolese organisation based in Kinshasa which assists the public authorities and institutions 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). Over the past two years, the Lead Investigator has strengthened the capacity of this institution to collect, analyze and manage intelligence data related to wildlife crime and to develop a framework for prosecuting criminals.

In Congo, WCS is working in partnership with the Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF). This ministry is in charge of protected area management and the application of wildlife legislation, as well as development of the forestry sector. Embedded within MEF is the Congolese Wildlife and Protected Areas Agency (ACFAP) which WCS works closely with on the development of national conservation strategies, the revision of wildlife laws, and on species specific action plans. For this project, WCS will engage with MEF to develop and guide the implementation of situational crime prevention strategies focused on PAC when additional match funding is secured to replace USFWS funds. In Lac Télé Community Reserve (LTCR), ministry officials at the local level facilitated our investigation during Y1 into the sustainability of dwarf crocodile offtake for urban demand.

IWT Annual Report Template 2020

In both DRC and Congo, WCS has engaged a number of local conservation-focused NGOs and civil society organisations in discussions about the establishment of two campaign coalitions in Kinshasa and Brazzaville respectively to co-design the demand-reduction activities planned under this grant. The establishment of the coalition in Brazzaville has been put on hold due to the loss of USFWS funding, but in Kinshasa this remained on-track until the current COVID-19 situation and will resume once conditions allow. Similarly, in DRC, a number of conservation NGOs have been involved in discussions to set up a law enforcement working group to coordinate and channel support to the government institutions in charge of enforcing the wildlife laws. Two workshops of the proposed law enforcement working group were held during Y2 and the proposal to have a Memorandum of Understanding between partners was accepted. This will be signed once the COVID-19 situation is over.

The Interdisciplinary Research Group in Conservation Criminology at Michigan State University led by Dr. Meredith Gore conducted research in both countries and provided extensive support and guidance during Y1 of this grant. Unfortunately, additional activities assigned to them to support the implementation of the situational crime prevention strategies were stopped after the match funds from USFWS were withheld in October 2019. However, this research group's knowledge of conservation criminology has helped to guide our intelligence gathering strategy, research on trafficking networks and crime prevention options. They continue to collaborate on publications associated with the research conducted during Y1 and are providing guidance on research design for the gender and vulnerability analysis, which will now be finalised in Y3 because data collection unfortunately coincided with the onset of COVID-19.

During Y2, WCS started a new partnership with the University of Oxford, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and a regional postgraduate institute based in Kinshasa called the Ecole Régionale postuniversitaire d'Aménagement et de Gestion intégrés des Forêts et Territoires tropicaux (ERAIFT) to conduct research as part of a UKRI GCRF-funded TRADE Hub focused on understanding the biodiversity impacts of trade. In DRC and Congo, this research will focus on deepening our understanding of wildmeat actors and their behavioural responses to interventions implemented by WCS and partners. This partnership has the scope to both predict likely behavioural responses prior to implementation and evaluate the impacts of the interventions themselves. This builds on WCS's collaboration with a consultant at the University of Oxford for the impact evaluation of the demand-reduction campaign planned as part of this grant.

Finally, WCS continues to work closely with YoYo Communications for technical advice relating to behaviour change, as well as a range of other advisors with backgrounds in behavioural economics, anthropology and ecology who have provided valuable insights during Y2 as WCS continues to develop a demand-reduction campaign to be implemented in Kinshasa as soon as the situation allows.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Twenty activities were scheduled during Y2. Progress was made towards fourteen of these activities, however it was not possible to start on the remaining six due to funding limitations incurred with the suspension of match funds from USFWS in October 2019 (which impacted Activities 2.4-2.6) and then the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020 (which impacted Activities 3.6-3.8). Progress towards the fourteen activities implemented during Y2 plus two activities (1.7-1.8) which continued beyond Y1 are reported here.

Output 1. Consumption and trafficking of PAC (pangolins, apes and crocodiles) is sufficiently understood to develop partnerships and strategies

Activity 1.3 Monitor trafficking routes and identify traffickers and consumers
Investigators in Brazzaville, Kinshasa, Ouesso, Impfondo, Mossaka and Pointe Noire have now conducted around 260 deployments into wildmeat markets or along trafficking routes, submitting more than 400 information reports since the project's inception. These deployments have

identified several geographical points of interest relating to PAC trafficking, and continue to uncover pricing, packaging and transport methodologies. Analysis and understanding of routes, identities and methodologies continues. In particular, there has been progress in identifying two prominent traffickers of pangolin and crocodiles. Additionally, until a formal agreement with state law enforcement representatives (in Congo, the Lusaka Agreement Task Force) has been ratified, intelligence gathered cannot formally or officially feed directly into enforcement action, which will likely cause delays in relation to Outcome 0.3. It is worth noting that previous enforcement action in Y1 in respect to a pangolin trafficker was a multi-agency effort involving PALF, which already collaborates and shares information with the Congo authorities.

Activity 1.4 Set-up and maintain intelligence database
The database currently contains the findings from over 160 of the nearly 260 deployments to wildmeat markets in Congo and DRC thus far. Data entry is ongoing, especially since the introduction of a new format for reporting and storing data which was introduced at the beginning of 2020. The database remains secured through user access restrictions and is now divided into subsets so that data relating to non-wildmeat activities (i.e. unintended uncovering of ivory trafficking) is stored separately. Additionally, reporting on this database is now restricted to users with a unique PIN code, which limits poor quality and/or unnecessary reporting. During Q3-4 of Y2, investigators in Congo were absent for 30 days leave, and the lead investigator halted visits to wildmeat markets in February to mitigate COVID-19 risks. Prior to COVID-19 disruptions, 35 visits were made to markets in Pointe Noire and Brazzaville since HYR2 (Half Year Report 2) was submitted. These visits have been recorded in the new and improved intelligence database, which has a dedicated platform for reporting market visits, in order to remove conflation of information which may be more sensitive or inapplicable. This new format allows in-field reporting through mobile devices, and provides for a much more effective and accurate way of acquiring data contemporaneously. The information gathered from the beginning of this project through to October 2019 has not yet been transferred to the new database but this is ultimately necessary to ensure an accurate understanding of the wildmeat trade.

Activity 1.5 Map trafficking routes, analyse actor profiles and networks
This activity was completed ahead of schedule in Y1. Two participatory risk mapping workshops and two focus groups were organized in Kinshasa and Brazzaville respectively to understand the illegal trafficking of PAC species, map the supply chain characteristics of illicit trade, then create and rank typologies of stakeholders involved in trafficking and selling PAC species. This led to the drafting of an action plan to engage law enforcement partners and a series of recommendations for the development of situational crime prevention strategies. The sources and trafficking routes for pangolins (alive or scales), dwarf crocodiles and great apes that reach the markets of Kinshasa and Brazzaville were specifically mapped. In Brazzaville, a focus group was conducted with seven individuals from law enforcement institutions with extensive knowledge of PAC trafficking. This led to the development of a typology of ten types of traffickers and sellers involved in the trade. MSU documented their conservation criminology analysis of illegal bushmeat trafficking in Kinshasa and Brazzaville in reports submitted in Y1 and two manuscripts relating to this work have since been submitted to peer-reviewed journals for publication.

Activity 1.6 Conduct gender and vulnerability analysis of actors in supply-demand chain
Progress was made with designing the research protocol for the gender and vulnerability analysis of actors in the bushmeat trade, and the trade of PAC species in particular. Building on research conducted by MSU about the role of women in illegal wildlife trade in general, a protocol was developed based on a series of experiences-in-the-workplace type questions. The aim being to learn in a sensitive way about women's experiences of being involved in the wildmeat supply chain - the risks and barriers they have encountered as well as details of how one succeeds in this profession. This information would then be compared with similar details about the experiences of men to see how they differ, and analysis would also be conducted based on other socio-economic and wellbeing characteristics. It was envisaged that this activity would take a mixed methods approach and involve a short quantitative survey of men and women at their job sites, i.e. riverports, bushmeat markets, restaurants etc, in-depth interviews with key informants such as airport officials and in-depth focus group discussions with market sellers, rural-urban traffickers and other key actors. A gender-balanced field team of two men and two women were

recruited to begin this work in Kinshasa but this was in Q4 of Y2. Following consultation with WCS's Institutional Review Board (IRB) about the ethics of conducting face-to-face interviews during the early onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided that this activity should not proceed as planned. Instead it will be resumed at the earliest opportunity following further consultation with the IRB. This activity was initially rescheduled from Y1 to Y2 due to budgetary constraints and was further delayed due to issues associated with identifying an appropriate consultant. Instead, WCS's in-house lead researcher will now oversee this activity in close collaboration with partners at MSU. The findings will feed into Activity 2.2 when available, and due to the novelty of this research there is already interest in publishing the study in a book called 'Out of the Shade: Women and Wildlife Trafficking'.

Activity 1.7 Monitor dwarf crocodile supply from source to city
During Y1, data were collected in Lac Tele Community Reserve, Congo, on hunter effort and catch, perceptions of change in abundance and the organisation of crocodile hunting. Transport routes to major cities were monitored and the number of crocodiles counted - 3,600 individuals were observed over a 4 month period. The full report from this study was completed in Y2 and submitted in October 2019 with HYR2.

Activity 1.8 Research the motives and context for consuming PAC
A qualitative protocol was developed to deepen our understanding of the motives for wildmeat consumption, with a particular focus on apes. Interview guides were produced for focus group discussions and in-depth interviews, and approval was obtained from the WCS Institutional Review Board for research ethics. Focus group discussions with men and women of different ages and education levels were conducted by a gender-balanced team of two women and two men in both Kinshasa and Brazzaville in Q2 and Q3 of Y2. This was followed up with in-depth interviews in Kinshasa with individuals from various groups of interest, including VIPs, rural-urban migrants from an area where a lot of the bushmeat comes from, and nutritionists and healthcare professionals. Along with these formal research approaches, investigators deployed to Pointe Noire and Brazzaville during Y2 as part of Activity 1.3 were specifically tasked with enquiring about people's motives for eating bushmeat and PAC species in particular. These investigators also reported on the discourse in bushmeat markets around the bushmeat demand-reduction campaign launched in Pointe Noire by WCS in February 2019. The insights from these different activities on the motives for consuming PAC species specifically are still being gathered together and analysed, as is a systematic review of the literature to assess documented evidence, whether anecdotal or based on empirical studies, of the motives for PAC consumption and the profiles of the main consumer groups. The data from the focus group discussions has initially been used to segment the population of Kinshasa into three groups based on those with the highest levels of bushmeat consumption in general. It is currently believed that the segment of wealthy men aged over 35 with a higher level of education will be the main consumer group for PAC species as well as for bushmeat in general, but this still needs further research and refinement. As explained in Annual Report 1, due to the illicit nature of ape consumption in particular, it takes time and a degree of luck to get the kind of information needed. Qualitative approaches have proved most fruitful in revealing insights so far since it is generally not possible to ask these kinds of questions directly. Although indirect questioning techniques, such as the unmatched count technique, have been considered, using trained researchers and investigators who can skillfully direct conversations to find out the information needed is proving to be a richer source of information. PAC consumption questions will continue to be incorporated into research activities conducted during Y3, including in the gender study planned for Activity 1.6 and the ethnographic research with bushmeat stakeholders planned with the UKRI GCRF Trade Hub partners.

Activity 1.9 Prepare a typology of PAC consumers
The data from 79 individuals who said they either preferred or last consumed a PAC species during a quantitative survey conducted in Y1 is being combined with the qualitative findings from the focus groups and interviews mentioned under Activity 1.8, as well as anonymised intelligence data from Activity 1.3 and existing evidence published in the literature, in a MAXQDA qualitative data analysis database that will help us to build profiles for pangolin, ape and crocodile consumers. This will enable the preparation of the PAC consumer typologies originally envisaged during this period but which will now be completed in Y3.

6

Output 2. Government, law enforcement partners and transport sector are engaged to implement crime prevention and law enforcement strategies

Activity 2.1 Engage government and law enforcement partners
The project has successfully engaged and shared pertinent information with partners such as PALF, Juristrale, USFWS, INTERPOL, the United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce and the Lusaka Agreement Task Force. Relationships with state bodies are still being nurtured. The proposed Wildlife Crime Taskforce in Kinshasa is in the early stages of development and a working agreement with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force in Brazzaville is pending. Building these alliances is critical to ensuring the effective implementation of enforcement and crime prevention strategies. The Lead Investigator has been instrumental in providing sanitised information from this project around trafficking methodologies (where applicable) to the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force. Guidance and support to two local law enforcement NGOs in DRC, Juristrale and ConservCongo, has also been provided on an ad hoc basis, and this has included investigations into ape meat consumption.

Activity 2.2 Prepare guidelines for government on non-discriminatory enforcement
The preparation of guidelines for government on using a non-discriminatory enforcement approach was an activity tasked to the gender consultant, which initially it was a struggle to identify and then MSU agreed to assist with this task, however it follows on from the work associated with Activity 1.6 which has not yet been completed. These guidelines will now be prepared in Y3. However, the WCS investigators have been trained in recognition and appreciation of gender equality as part of the human rights elements of their capacity building. This includes understanding that female human sources can make substantially more effective contributions to the acquisition of intelligence than is perceived in some societies. Efforts are ongoing to recruit human sources who are reflective of this philosophy. This training on gender will also form an integral part of the support and training given to state law enforcement authorities in the future. Our market visits have shown a fairly even split between male and female vendors and it is important to communicate this to government and law enforcement partners to avoid the potential targeting or victimisation of vulnerable individuals of one gender over another.

Activity 2.3 Prepare situational crime prevention (SCP) strategy
MSU has recommended appropriate situational crime prevention strategies to mitigate PAC trafficking in both Kinshasa and Brazzaville. These recommendations were included in the reports submitted with Annual Report 1, as mentioned under Activity 1.5. The next step was to get local feedback on the feasibility of implementing the strategies suggested and to select the most appropriate options for the development of implementation plans with government partners. MSU was due to lead this process and the terms of reference had been drafted but this was immediately before we were notified of the suspension of match funds from USFWS. Moving forward with implementation of the situational crime prevention strategies has therefore been hampered by the lack of funds and their implementation during this grant will depend on the acquisition of additional funding.

Activity 2.7 Prepare monitoring reports on crime prevention and law enforcement
Quarterly intelligence reports are produced by the Lead Investigator which include details of information gathered as well as crime prevention and law enforcement activities (Annex 4.1). A quarterly report from this reporting period is attached, and reflects the impact on activities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Activities conducted during Q3-4 of Y2 did not reveal any active law enforcement enquiries into the wildmeat trade from the authorities in DRC and Congo. Observations from investigators did not reveal any renewed activity in relation to PAC trade, but targeted activity in November 2019 specifically looking at the dwarf crocodile trade in Brazzaville was useful in obtaining current market prices to assess the potential profitability and rationale of vendors involved in the trade. In relation to great apes, investigative assistance and guidance was rendered to ConservCongo (not a formal partner) during an enquiry into a DRC hotel selling wild meat openly (which received some press coverage) and into the rescue of live apes being sold for the pet trade. ConservCongo retains excellent links with law enforcement entities in DRC.

WCS staff in northern Congo, at Ouesso, were also involved in the arrest of individuals attempting to sell a live pangolin for meat/scales, which was subsequently rescued.

Output 3. Demand-reduction strategy targeted at urban consumers of PAC is designed and implemented in collaboration with a coalition of partners

Activity 3.1 Build demand-reduction coalitions in Brazzaville and Kinshasa

Stakeholder mapping and analysis was conducted in Kinshasa and Brazzaville to identify actors with an interest in wildmeat and an interest in either the implementation of a demand reduction campaign or wildlife law enforcement. In total 398 entities based in Kinshasa and 198 in Brazzaville were listed. National and international conservation or environmental NGOs that share our objectives were identified. A SWOT analysis was conducted on those that met our criteria for inclusion in the campaign coalition or a law enforcement working group. An agreement was prepared with the coalition partners in Kinshasa that underwent legal review and was about to be signed when activities needed to be put on hold due to COVID-19.

Activity 3.2 Prepare behaviour change strategy

Following the participation of the Research Coordinator in a workshop at the University of Oxford on implementing behaviour change interventions in conservation, it had been provisionally agreed with Oxford that a similar workshop would be organised in DRC during Q2 of Y3 to develop the targeted behaviour change strategies focused on PAC species once we have more data on PAC consumer profiles and have developed the typologies. However, this activity will now likely be delayed due to COVID-19 and may be completed in Q3-4 of Y3. During Y2, the focus was on developing a broader campaign focused on bushmeat consumers in general since reducing the prevalence of bushmeat consumption is likely to have a direct impact on the consumption of pangolins, apes and crocodiles. This campaign will use a mass media approach targeting three segments of the population. WCS has worked closely with YoYo Communications for the conception of this campaign, which will be designed and implemented by a professional marketing agency with match funding from Arcus Foundation.

Activity 3.3 Conduct lifestyle and media surveys of target audiences

Questions to understand the lifestyles and media consumption of different profiles of bushmeat consumers, based on sex, age, education and frequency of bushmeat consumption, were incorporated into the focus group discussions that were conducted during Q2-3 of Y2 for Activity 1.8. The lifestyle aspects of this research specifically sought to understand how different consumer segments perceive their Congolese identity and nature conservation, and the questions delved into people's personal values, food choices and media choices, as well as their motives and habits in relation to eating bushmeat. Ethics approval was obtained from WCS's IRB before this study commenced. All moderators and note-takers were trained in focus group discussion techniques and best practice in research ethics, including obtaining informed consent and ensuring data confidentiality. In total, 13 focus discussion groups were conducted - six in Brazzaville and seven in Kinshasa, and these were coordinated by the eight local research assistants (four women and four men). The participants were chosen according to four variables: bushmeat consumption frequency, gender, age and education level. The results enabled detailed profiles to be developed of three segments of the Kinshasa population which are relatively frequent consumers of bushmeat - 1) men aged >35 with a high level of education, 2) men aged 18-34 with a high level of education, and 3) women aged 18-34 with a high level of education. A detailed overview of the results from the focus groups and the quantitative consumer survey conducted in Y1 are included for each segment in Annex 4.2.

Activity 3.4 Develop PAC-focused demand-reduction messages

The first phase of WCS's demand-reduction activities in Brazzaville and Kinshasa will be a multi-media campaign in Kinshasa focused on the reduction of bushmeat consumption in general. To create messages for this campaign, it was necessary to understand the perspective of Kinshasa citizens in relation to bushmeat and how this differs from that of conservationists. According to our studies, our target audiences associate nature conservation with pollution, deforestation, habitat destruction and climate change more so than wildlife, and typically do not make the connection between eating bushmeat and impacts on biodiversity. They perceive global

conservation problems as too big and too complex to deal with but do not make the connection with their own behaviours and what they could do to change the situation. The conservation of wildlife is perceived as a rural issue that is very far away from the city. Conservation appeals about forests (inc. wildlife and bushmeat) do not currently seem relevant to urban life because they do not reflect urban identities or the concerns and interests that urbanites have. So although they realise that other problems exist, for our target audiences bushmeat consumption is not a problem. Due to these perceptions, the position of the campaign and its messages had to be adapted to this context. The first decision made was to avoid use of the typical format used in previous conservation campaigns, which are perceived as foreign, poorly adapted to local realities and pessimistic. After strategic analysis, the decision was made to talk about bushmeat consumption as a dietary habit that is unnecessary in the urban context, rather than specifically push the wildlife conservation message. Instead, after informing citizens about the different impacts that urban bushmeat consumption has, they will be invited to form part of the solution and congratulated for changing their behavior. Emphasising that reducing bushmeat consumption is an important way of contributing to the preservation of national natural resources while being based in the city. Therefore the campaign will be an optimistic one that aims to create a positive movement for change.

Activity 3.5 Engage M&E consultant in the design of impact evaluation
The external expert recruited to design an impact evaluation for the behaviour change campaign visited Brazzaville in July 2019 to develop a detailed theory of change for the Urban Bushmeat Project as a whole to better understand how different components of the project may have interacting effects on the behaviour of consumers. It is important to understand these interactions in order to disaggregate the effects of the demand-reduction component specifically. It has been provisionally decided to use a matching algorithm to construct a credible counterfactual using data collected through a city-wide consumer survey before and after the campaign. Since the campaign will now be phased, with Phase 1 consisting of a general bushmeat reduction campaign in Kinshasa, and more targeted PAC-specific behaviour change approaches to follow in Phase 2, the impact evaluation design process is ongoing and dependent on the elaboration of the general and PAC-specific behaviour change strategies. An interim report detailing the provisional impact evaluation design is attached as Annex 4.3. The design was due to be finalised imminently once the exact distribution channels for the campaign were confirmed. However, on-the-ground data collection for the baseline is now on hold due to the outbreak of COVID-19.

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*
A Lead Investigator was recruited and a team intelligence collectors were recruited and trained in Brazzaville and in Kinshasa to collect and gather information in Kinshasa, Brazzaville and the surrounding areas. In Congo, this has involved collaboration with WCS's Wildlife Conservation Unit (WCU), which was set up to support the Lake Tele Community Reserve and the Nouabale Ndoki National Park in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trafficking. Creation and implementation of data collection, storage and evaluation standards, and relevant protocols. This includes risk assessment best practice, human rights implications, and training protocols. All activities of the researchers are recorded on a severely restricted access bespoke database. Creation and input to an extensive information database designed for this project. The database was developed based on the Lead Investigator's professional experience as well as criminology theory. It comprises over a dozen individual strands, covering essential entities (for example, location, commodity, pricing, transport type, route, etc) and has been organised in such a way as to expedite data export to a variety of analysis software where required (including mapping software) and to conservation/enforcement organizations. 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. A report was submitted in Y1 as a MOV. 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 and focused on consumers, restaurants and markets located within a network of 63 randomly selected one-km square quadrats. Socio-demographic, behavioural and psychographic information about bushmeat consumers were collected from a survey of 1363 people across Kinshasa, Brazzaville and also Pointe Noire in Congo, data analysis were done and a report was submitted as a MOV last year.

- *Progress to date*

More than 400 information reports and over 260 deployments and/or targetted activities associated with wildmeat markets and trafficking routes have been collected. The findings of around 160 deployments have been transferred into a new and improved intelligence database created with a dedicated platform for recording market visits, and which now allows in-field reporting through mobile devices. This provides for a much more effective and accurate way of acquiring data contemporaneously. The information relating to activities from the beginning of this project through to approximately April 2019 has not been transferred to the new database, at this stage, and this is still required to be completed to manufacture an accurate understanding of the wildmeat trade. Investigations into the wildmeat trade were limited in the period October 2019 - March 2020 due to extensive leave commitments and the COVID-19 crisis, which culminated in almost 3 months of inability to acquire information. Therefore it is likely that any results from this activity may be subject to delay in assessment and analysis.

Notwithstanding this, intelligence reports and enquiries confirm that the wildmeat trade to be substantially less organised than, for example, ivory or live pet trafficking. In addition, market surveys conducted in Brazzaville, Kinshasa and Pointe Noire did not note any substantive trade in PAC (except for dwarf crocodiles) and enquiries in Pointe Noire noted an awareness of attitude change and knowledge amongst vendors of PAC illegality. Work conducted in Kinshasa which accrued information tends to suggest that ape meat is potentially a by-product of the live ape trade, and is certainly not overtly, or semi-ly available in the numbers anticipated. Extensive work is being conducted into pangolin scale vendors in Brazzaville to ascertain any commonality with the pangolin meat trade or any other associated wildmeat trade. Additional work has been undertaken with ConservCongo in Kinshasa, supporting information gathering and investigative guidance into the live ape trade in Kinshasa and DRC. These enquiries are all ongoing and provision of specific information would potentially compromise ongoing enquiries.

An in-depth consumer study was conducted in Brazzaville and Kinshasa, with particular attention given to the consumption of PAC species. The research was aimed at identifying and characterizing different audience segments by: 1) examining in detail the different bushmeat consumer groups identified during the city-wide consumer survey; 2) exploring their motives for and against consuming bushmeat; 3) understanding more about the situational and social context of bushmeat consumption; and 4) determining how best to reach these audiences based on their beliefs, values, lifestyles and media consumption. A qualitative protocol was developed with interview guides produced for both focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. Further analysis was conducted on the data from the city-wide consumer survey to identify which people are more likely to eat bushmeat on an often or occasional basis (i.e. at least once every three months) based on their socio-demographic characteristics. A clear pattern emerged from the reanalysis of the data in Kinshasa which suggests that highly educated people are more likely to eat bushmeat across all age groups. This is likely to do with the association between education level and wealth. However, in Brazzaville, where a much higher proportion of the population are likely to eat bushmeat at least once every three months, the same pattern was not apparent. This is likely a reflection of the greater levels of inequality in a city the size of Kinshasa. Six focus groups were initially conducted in each city. Unfortunately, while this research was underway, WCS learned that the funding expected for FY20 was entirely unexpectedly suspended with no notice. As USFWS was the primary funding partner in this pioneering project, dramatic shifts in strategy were required within an extremely tight timeframe. The decision was made to complete the six focus group discussions in Brazzaville during October 2019 and to then suspend all further activities. However, in Kinshasa, we conducted one additional focus group and a series of in-

depth interviews to follow-up on interesting leads and seek further clarification about certain issues. In-depth interviews were conducted with 'VIPs', rural-urban migrants from the former Équateur Province and health professionals, particularly nutritionists and doctors. The analysis of the data from the focus groups and the carrying out of these interviews were done and the findings from these studies are actually used for the creation of the campaign brief for Kinshasa after selecting three socio-demographic profiles that are targeted for this demand reduction campaign.

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*

During the Y1, a planned draft decree authorizing the functioning of the Task Force in Kinshasa was not signed as planned due to the suspension of the USFWS funding. In Congo, WCS is still awaiting the ratification of an MoU with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) national office in Brazzaville to support intelligence-based CWT activities, including engaging with state actors in law enforcement to assist in PAC trafficking issues between Congo and DRC where they are identified. A draft agreement protocol has been drafted and shared with the Congo government, both parties have now validated the document and the document should be signed once the COVID restrictions have been lifted. We will continue to 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 period October 2019 - March 2020 we have shared information on trafficking and wildmeat and live pet trade intelligence (where appropriate) with USFWS and INTERPOL. Intercation and information sharing between Brazzaville based staff and WCU staff in northern Congo are well established, and information is regularly shared leading to the instigation of proactive intelligence gathering operations by government partners in the north of Congo.

In DRC, we have worked extensively with Juristrale who have been instrumental in assisting the fulfilment of our information database relating to wildmeat trafficking. We have informally assisted ConservCongo in investigative guidance for live ape trade enquiries which they have conducted.

Collaboration with government and civil society institutions (PALF, Juristrale, USFWS, INTERPOL, the United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce and the Lusaka Agreement Task Force) are gradually being built and await formalization in the coming months. Extensive involvement with the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force has led to greater awareness of the implications of trafficking throughout Congo and DRC, with WCS a regular contributor to intelligence bulletins published by United for Wildlife.

The implementation of the crime prevention strategy has been postponed pending further funding. Quarterly reports on intelligence data are produced and saved in the information database. These will eventually include data on law enforcement actions, wildlife crimes, offender arrests and court judgments where this information is available, and will complement the existing intelligence gleaned by on-the-ground activities by investigators. Twice during Y2, two meetings bringing together conservation NGOs (national and international) that support the DRC government in the fight against illegal wildlife trafficking (December 2019 and March 2020 - Annexes 4.5 & 4.6) were organized in Kinshasa at the initiative of WCS and ABC Lola Ya Bonobo, a bonobo sanctuary. The aim of these meetings was to create a space where the actors involved in wildlife trafficking will collaborate, harmonize and improve the effectiveness of the DRC government to combat illegal wildlife trafficking and bushmeat trade.

During these meetings, in-depth discussions were initiated with a view to creating and materializing a coalition to combat illegal wildlife trafficking. A draft protocol of collaboration that will bind the different organizations that adhere to this coalition was discussed and adopted.

However, some provisions in the text of the protocol which required amendments to be reviewed by five legal experts selected from among the participants. Meanwhile, a series of recommendations aiming at improving the governance of the bushmeat sector and illegal wildlife trafficking were made to the government authorities and they include working with the Task Force. Unfortunately, in mid-March 2020, the state of emergency declared by the DRC government prevented the official signing of the protocol. It will be signed after the end of lockdown when activities effectively resume.

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*

Data on urban bushmeat consumption were collected in both Kinshasa and Brazzaville. These include surveys on (1) the bushmeat consumption (characterisation of frequent bushmeat consumers, motives for and against consuming bushmeat, situational and social context of bushmeat consumption and consumers' species preferences) as well as the bushmeat consumers lifestyle study; (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 were conducted and findings are leading the creation of a campaign strategy and a demand reduction campaign is rescheduled for Y3 due to COVID 19 pandemic.

- *Progress to date*

Stakeholder mapping and analysis was conducted in Kinshasa and Brazzaville to identify actors with an interest in wildmeat and an interest in either the implementation of a demand reduction campaign or wildlife law enforcement. In total 398 entities based in Kinshasa and 198 in Brazzaville were listed. National and international conservation or environmental NGOs that share our objectives were identified. A SWOT analysis was conducted on those that met our criteria for inclusion in the campaign coalition or a law enforcement working group. In Kinshasa, six organizations were selected to be members of the campaign coalition. They include organisations from Congolese Civil Society i.e. Environmental & Outreach, Development, Civil rights and Advocacy, Secular religious and in gouvernance organisations. A MOU was drafted and agreed upon by all the partners, however the signing of the MOU was delayed due to the interruption of activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In Brazzaville, six structures were selected after going through the same process as in Kinshasa. These included NGOs focused on education, public awareness on conservation and environmental issues, citizen solidarity and capacity building in agricultural development and governance. The signature of a protocol was suspended due to the drying up of USFWS funds. It will be signed in the future if further funding is secured.

Subsequently, another coalition i.e law enforcement coalition was formed, bringing together international and national organizations. working with the DRC Government to combat wildlife trafficking. A coalition protocol is already drafted and agreed by all partners and will be signed when activities resume after the COVID19 pandemic.

The in-depth consumer studies have enabled the team to profile the consumers, their media and food preferences and the motivations behind consuming bushmeat. Along with YoYo, the conception of the campaign was completed i.e the positioning, the branding, the marketing mix, and the creative briefs that led to the conception of the campaign messages. These messages will be directed towards three audiences through their media channels preferences identified in Kinshasa. A communications agency for the design, production and dissemination of the messages was selected. The signature of the contract between WCS and this agency has been postponed until the end of the pandemic as well as the launch of the campaign.

The research stage provided the necessary information to segment the three target audiences for the demand reduction campaign. With the profile of the audiences, the campaign conception was designed. The conception included the marketing mix for each target audience, a tool to generate

practical strategies to persuade audiences to adopt a behavior; the creative briefs per segment with all the necessary information to produce the campaign materials and the branding of the campaign, that includes: the position, the image, the analysis of the competitive environment, and the direct benefits that the campaign could provide for the target audiences.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Urban demand and trafficking of PAC for meat in Congo 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,many unforeseen factors have affected the life of this project since mid-Year 2. First, the witholding to date of funds from the US Government that supported the bulk of the project's activities; and second, the abrupt cessation of activities due to the COVID 19 pandemic make it unlikely that all of the indicators established at the end of the project's life will be realized. Two of the five indicators do not seem to be achievable. These are indicators 03 and 0.5. The achievement of indicator 0.3 i.e the implementation by the government of eight situational crime prevention strategies with the transport sector is unlikely due to the lack of funds evoked earlier that prevented any sound engagement or consultations with the government institutions during the Y2. Meanwhile the indicator 0.5, i.e. intention to consume PAC among groups reached by the behaviour change campaign will be reviewed in the middle of Y3 when further data collection on PAC consumers is collected after the state of emergency dictated by the COVID 19 pandemic is closed.

- *Baseline*

A team of permanent investigators working for the project continue to receive specialised training and to deploy into wildmeat markets and ancillary locations to collect intelligence. Investigators have collected (since project commencement) over 300 separate pieces of criminal intelligence. This information is being analysed and assessed on a constant basis. Deployments to markets have resulted in 47 intelligence reports during the current reporting period of suspicious PAC related inland waterway and land traffic, bushmeat trafficking methodology and wildmeat sales. Information on trafficking networks - specifically 2 identified in Brazzaville and DRC - is available and continues to be developed, with live information gathering. Ultimately this information will help to dismantle criminal networks and bring them to justice for exemplary sanctions. This judicial disposal is incumbent upon a formalisation of MoUs with state actors, especially with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force in Congo. Eight crime prevention strategies developed by MSU will be translated into policies within the 2 countries and, with effective implementation, they will have an impact on illegal bushmeat supply chains.

- *Progress to date*

During the reporting period, over 260 deployments direct to wildmeat markets were made in Brazzaville, Pointe Noire and Kinshasa. This has resulted (in the current reporting period) of 420 intelligence reports on suspicious PAC related inland waterway and land traffic, bushmeat trafficking methodology and wildmeat sales. The deployment identified geographical points of interest relating to PAC trafficking, and continue to uncover pricing, packaging and transport methodologies. Analysis and understanding of routes, identities and methodologies has identified two prominent traffickers of pangolin and crocodiles. A database in a new format for reporting and storing data was introduced at the beginning of 2020. It currently contains the findings from over 160 of the nearly 260 deployments to wildmeat markets in Congo and DRC. A subset to date relating to non-wildmeat activities (i.e. unintended uncovering of ivory trafficking) is stored separately. The mapping of route traffickers, typology of trafficker and the networks was completed in Kinshasa and Brazzaville. The sources and trafficking routes for pangolins (alive or scales), dwarf crocodiles and great apes that reach the markets of Kinshasa and Brazzaville were specifically mapped, a typology of ten types of traffickers and sellers involved in the trade was made. This led to the drafting of an action plan to engage law enforcement partners and a series of recommendations for the development of situational crime prevention strategies. A research

protocol for the gender and vulnerability analysis of actors in the bushmeat trade and the trade of PAC species in particular has been developed and will be administered when activities resume after the COVID pandemic is over. Two coalitions with partners were formed in Kinshasa with one for the demand reduction campaign on bushmeat and the second for law enforcement. A multimedia campaign is planned to be launched In Kinshasa as phase I when the COVID-19 pandemic is over.

3.4   Monitoring of assumptions

At this stage and over the course of this year, we remain confident that the majority of the assumptions listed in the logical framework of the proposal are still valid with the exception of two. The project continues to enjoy positive support from the governments of both countries for the conduct of its activities, and it is certain that the objectives will be achieved at the end of the project's life. As stated, over the Y1, Assumption 1.4 " *Sufficient trust is developed to gain in-depth information from PAC consumers, patterns emerge based on similarities between individual consumers*." has continued to experience difficulties related to the collection of detailed information on PAC's consumers -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. The assumption 2.3 *Transport sector stakeholders are willing to engage and develop internal policies* will depend on the formalisation of the Task Force in Kinshasa and the development of the crime prevention strategy in both sides of the Congo River which were halted due to the unavailability of funds. In Congo, we await formal ratification of an agreement with Congo government partners of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force in order to effectively influence and implement crime prevention strategies with the involvement of law enforcement agencies.

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

Impact: Reduced urban trafficking of pangolins, apes and crocodiles for meat in Congo and DRC through positive law enforcement action, ensuring a contribution towards a balanced ecosystem, essential for the livelihoods, health and security of rural communities.

During this reporting period, workshops with various stakeholders including international and national NGOs, government representatives, local media, cultural representatives, local artists, religious leaders, bushmeat sellers and private sector actors, among others were organised in both Kinshasa and Brazzaville to identify among them the organisations that will form the campaign coalitions in each city. This exercise led to the creation of two demand reduction campaign coalitions in Kinshasa and Brazzaville. The Coalition of Kinshasa was formally installed pending the signature of the MOU while that of Brazzaville will be during the next phase of campaign. A law enforcement coalition platform was created in Kinshasa with the signature of the MOU pending the resumption of activities after the COVID-19 pandemic is over (Annexe 4.4). While the campaign coalition partners will be involved in disseminating the campaign messages on demand reduction for bushmeat and related behavioural change in the mentioned cities, the law enforcement platform is dedicated to strengthening the capacity of law enforcement government institutions to effectively crack down on wildlife crime including illegal trafficking of PAC and 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 of the wildmeat 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 are still awaiting the formalization of an MoU with Lusaka Agreement Task Force in Brazzaville. Once this is in place, we will be able to begin operationalizing the information

collected under Y1 of this grant in appropriate enforcement action. Sufficient information to begin some enforcement action is available, and any activity hinges upon this partnership with state actors.

4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement

The law enforcement element of the project continues to be 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 during a previous reporting period (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, and the specialised training and guidance provided to WCS staff and partner organisations, including Juristrale, will enable the continued acquisition of realistic, contemporary and credible information on bushmeat trafficking and associated criminality. This will stand partner organisations (such as LATF and PALF) in good stead to enable state law enforcement authorities to undertake specific, actionable enforcement against suspected criminality, using verifiable and appropriately evaluated and managed intelligence.

5. Impact on species in focus

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

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 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 Y3, we anticipate to increase this impact. The knowledge of crocodile hunting practices in Congo, how people use them, their economic importance, the size and dynamic of this trade, relative to the abundance of dwarf crocodiles in the wild has created an evidence-base for developing policies to enhance the sustainable management of this species, which would have both ecological benefits as well as social benefits for local communities. Finally, the planned demand reduction efforts in Kinshasa and Brazzaville, which aim to reduce the vast quantities of bushmeat trafficked to and sold in these cities by reducing consumer demand, have the potential to have the most significant long-term impact for PAC species and multiple other species trafficked as bushmeat. It is acknowledged that behaviour change takes time and therefore law enforcement and demand reduction approaches must go in tandem, but as demand eventually does reduce, traders will be incentivised to diversify into other products, such as alternative locally-produced proteins. The COVID-19 pandemic presents many challenges but may indeed shift consumer perceptions about bushmeat from their existing pre-contemplation phase (not recognising it as a problem) to contemplating the issues associated with eating bushmeat. This could be a primer for the more positive and optimistic messages we intend to disseminate in Kinshasa once the pandemic has ended.

6. 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 Mossaka, Oyo, or Kinshasa/Brazzaville. Crocodiles are generally sold by transporters to market vendors at a mark-up of 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 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. A success story describing the economic importance of the dwarf crocodile has been published in the IWT Newsletter issue of March 2020.

7.   Consideration of gender equality issues

Women are key stakeholders in the bushmeat trade. They are restaurateurs, sellers, and sometimes traffickers. As outlined under Activity 1.6, WCS and MSU have made progress in designing a research protocol to explore the gender dimensions of the bushmeat trade further. WCS is also aiming for gender-balance as much as possible with the field teams by recruiting 50:50 for the focus group research, in-depth interviews and for the gender study itself. In the investigative team, there are two female investigators training in collecting intelligence data and there is also a push to recruit female human sources and acknowledge the important role that women can play in these key roles. An integral part of the market visits and analysis has been to understand gender implications in bushmeat sale and trafficking. The gender research will continue as soon as conditions allow and this will feed into the non-discriminatory policies planned for Activity 2.2, which will also now be completed in Y3.

8.   Monitoring and evaluation

An external expert from the University of Oxford was recruited in April 2019 to design the impact evaluation for the behavior change campaign. He visited Brazzaville in July 2019 to review in detail the theory of change for the Urban Bushmeat Project as a whole to better understand how different components of the project may have interacting effects on the behavior of consumers. It is important to understand these interactions in order to disaggregate the effects of the demand-reduction component specifically. It has been provisionally decided to use a matching algorithm to construct a credible counterfactual using data collected through a city-wide consumer survey before and after the campaign. The campaign will now be phased, with Phase 1 consisting of a general bushmeat reduction campaign in Kinshasa, followed by Phase 2 in Brazzaville if sufficient replacement funding can be secured. The second phase will include more targeted PAC-specific behavior change approaches. Therefore, the impact evaluation design process is ongoing and dependent on the elaboration of the general bushmeat and PAC-specific behavior change strategies.

9.   Lessons learnt

The objectives around information gathering, database creation and management are eminently manageable, and ensuring that credible intelligence is acquired in a transparent, ethical and professional manner is assured. However, this information is ultimately of little use without an effective law enforcement and state mandated partnership in-country. The time frame during which it was expected to have acquired and formalised such partnerships has been extended by virtue of in-country negotiations and bureaucratic processes, and therefore expectations around the timeliness of implementing effective enforcement, crime prevention and training strategies has been somewhat hampered. Choices and plans as to partners in-country should be well developed and either at the point of formalisation, or confirmed to have been formalised before attempting to adhere to any particular timelines.

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

The last urban bushmeat project annual report submitted in April 2019 received a lot of good accolades from the evaluators. The project received a Score 2 for the way in which the outcomes and outputs were completed. In the assessment made, WCS was required to confirm if " *the delay of support for gender focused activities from Y1 to Y2 will have any impacts on outputs"*. A formal answer was provided to this request on October 31, 2019, a few days after the annual report review was received by the IWT evaluators.

WCS was requested "*to clarify where the funding is coming from to pay for the gender analysis"* with this annual report. Although the activity was planned for Y1, the budget allocated for its implementation was planned for Y2 instead.

The remark concerning the use of the donor's logos has been taken into account. At the last two workshops held in Kinshasa, the powerpoint presentations used the UK Aid logo. These powerpoint presentations will be submitted as MOVs with this report

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The entirely unexpected and last minute withholding of the anticipated funding obligation under the USFWS cooperative agreement for Y2 has had a major impact on the ongoing and planned activities for KiBra; this had knock-on effects as well for activities planned under supplementary grants from the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) and the IWT Challenge Fund, for which USFWS funds provided a crucial match. Activities planned have been impacted across all the project's outputs . These activities included 1) formalizing the Law Enforcement Working Group in Brazzaville; 2) supporting the Law Enforcement Working Groups (mainly in Kinshasa but also to a lesser extent in Brazzaville) to develop strategies for addressing wildlife crimes and implementing situational crime prevention approaches, as recommended by the criminologists at MSU and WCS's Lead Investigator, who had planned to also collaborate further with the Wildlife Crime Unit in Congo and Juristrale in Kinshasa; 3) working alongside government, law enforcement institutions and the transportation sector to pilot test the eight SCP strategies (four in Kinshasa and four in Brazzaville) recommended by MSU and all suspended. In addition, (1) the creation of a stakeholders ' coalition for the campaign; (4) the in depth data collection of consumer studies; (5) the process of designing a demand reduction campaign for Brazzaville were all halted in Brazzaville.

Since the beginning of March 2020, the two Congos, like most countries in the world, are confronted with the COVID 19 pandemic. Sensing the threat posed by this disease to the health of its staff, WCS has taken preventive measures to suspend activities in the field. Indeed, visits to wildmeat markets by investigators were informally suspended in February 2020 to mitigate against potential risks of airborne disease.These measures will be further reinforced by the states of emergency decreed by the Governments of both countries with the closure of the borders, suspension of all movement of people within the countries and the lockdown of all major cities i.e Kinshasa and Brazzaville. On 20th April 2020, The state of emergency and all related restrictions have been renewed in the DRC and will end up in May 2020. It can be renewed again if the pandemic is not checked and thus further delay for the resumption of the project activities renewed in the DRC and will end up in May 2020.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The exit strategy for this project remains unchanged. During Y2, despite of the problems encountered in the accomplishment of the planned tasks, the Project benefited from the contribution and experience of the Lead Investigator in the collection of data on wildlife crime but especially in the setting-up of a Congolese team of trained persons who will further professionally collect data on intelligence in Central Africa. Crime prevention strategies remain valid frameworks to be tested by the Government in order to combat illegal wildlife trafficking.The creation and implementation of the intelligence database remains an important assets in the hands to be used by the Government officials working in the law enforcement to prevent and combat illegal wildlife trafficking The creation of the DRC Task Force also remains a fundamental achievement in the fight against illegal wildlife trafficking. It is the first time in the history of this country that institutions in charge of law enforcement are federating their efforts and agreeing to collaborate and exchange information related to wildlife crime.

IWT Annual Report Template 2020

Around WCS, a law enforcement coalition of national and international conservation organizations has been formed with statutes to ensure cohesion and harmony between these actors, perpetuate this platform and improve the effectiveness of the support provided to the government in the fight against wildlife crime and illegal bushmeat trade. A coalition for the bushmeat demand reduction campaign has been created in Kinshasa (a coalition will be created in Brazzaville during phase II of the campaign) and will benefit from various training on how to conduct a behaviour change campaign based on social marketing concepts. The coalitions created whose members are trained in new approaches i.e to intelligence data collection and analysis, or social marketing have the potential to maintain the gains made beyond the life of this project.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

In August 2019, the Urban Bushmeat team participated in the Regional Workshop on Combating Commercial Bushmeat Trade in Central Africa in Yaoundé, Cameroon, organized by the Central Africa Bushmeat Action Group (CABAG). The aim of this workshop was to understand and reflect on what approaches work and what needs to be improved on to address the bushmeat issue in Central Africa. The participants from various bushmeat-focused projects in the region outlined key findings from recent bushmeat research of relevance to policy makers, discussed new approaches and ways of improving performance, provided guidance to CABAG and the Zoological Society of London on how best to implement the upcoming MENTOR–Bushmeat program, and assessed how best to contribute data to the WILDMEAT database under development by CIFOR, the University of Stirling and WCS.

In December 2019 and March 2020, two workshops were held in Kinshasa with national and international NGO supporting the Congolese government in conservation and law enforcement. At one of these workshops, the UK Embassy representatives were invited to participate and contribute to the debates leading to the creation of a law enforcement coalition platform to combat wildlife trafficking in DRC. WCS made two PowerPoint presentations (Annexes 4.5, 4.6, 4.7) to participants gathered at these workshops during which this project was mentioned to the audiences, 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 to the project donors and partners and interested parties in accordance with the branding guidance throughout the life of this project.

14, Safeguarding

WCS's policies and procedures are framed by the organization's Code of Conduct, a revised and updated version of which was formally adopted in February 2019. This provides explicit guidance as to how WCS personnel must comport themselves during their work, and applies to all staff at WCS as well as those who act on behalf of WCS. The Code of Conduct covers diverse issues such as conflicts of interest, safeguarding human rights, combatting human trafficking, sexual harassment, protection of whistleblowers and many others. Under the Code of Conduct WCS personnel are accountable for their actions and the actions of others under their management authority, and for ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct prohibits bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse, and child abuse as well as documents WCS's organizational commitment to comply with human rights standards and human subjects' protections as it undertakes its conservation work. WCS follows established national and global standards for safeguarding human rights including the World Bank Social Framework, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Belmont Report that outlines the ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects of research.

WCS has also established a Global <u>Grievance Redress Mechanism</u> to ensure that we respond in a consistent and timely way across the organization to investigate, document and take appropriate action to address complaints of alleged human rights abuses by WCS staff, partners, consultants or anyone working on our behalf.

It is worth mentioning that "WCS's Institutional Review Board (IRB) serves as resource to help programme's ensure that research involving human subjects carried out by WCS staff and consultants complies with US Federal Regulations, also known as the Common Rule, and follows

best practices that adhere to the Ethical Principles and Guidelines for Research Involving Human Subjects, as described in the Belmont Report, and international humanitarian law.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (April 2019-March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 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				

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

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

Two success stories from activities carried out from this project were published in the IWT newsletters with the first in the September 2019 describing efforts made by the IWT Lead Investigator in tackling bushmeat trafficking by improving law enforcement investigations and policy skilling in protected areas in DRC and Congo and the second in the March 2020 issue relating to Investigating the scale and economic importance of Congo's dwarf crocodile trade.

Annex 1: **Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020**

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact: Reduced urban demand and trafficking of pangolins, apes and crocodiles for meat in Congo and DRC, maintaining wild populations and intact forest ecosystems vital to rural livelihoods and food security		(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on illegal wildlife trade or positive changes in the conditions of human communities impacted by illegal trade e.g. steps towards alternative and sustainable livelihoods)	

Outcome : Urban demand and trafficking of PAC for meat in Congo 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	0.1 This is an indicator anticipated by 2021. Through our Lead Investigator and team, we have already commenced the population and improvement of a database comprising intelligence and other data relating to urban bushmeat trafficking. This will continue form the basis of enabling the in-country analysis of data to inform relevant action.	The 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.
	0.3 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	0.2 Intelligence data continues to be 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	0.2 A gender and vulnerability assessment will be conducted in Y3 with guidelines developed and appropriate non-discriminatory policies recommended in Y2 0.3 Intelligence continues to be developed and acquired to support future prosecutorial actions.
	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)	0.3 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 and formal links with relevant law enforcement agencies will subsequently ensure achievement of this indicator and this is dependent upon formalization of agreements with state entities in both countries.	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 campaign that will last until 2022.

		0.4 Intelligence has been collected, data has been analysed and eight situational crime prevention strategies have been proposed.	.6. Data from consumer profiling will be used when designing the behaviour change strategy in Y20.6. Data from consumer profiling will be used when designing the behaviour change strategy in Y3
		0.5 Two campaign coalitions have been created in Kinshasa and Brazzaville with one in Kinshasa on the verge of signing the MOU with WCS. One law enforcement coalition was formed in Kinshasa and the delay in MOU signature was due to COVID19 pandemic.	
		0.6 A bushmeat demand-reduction campaign launched with funds from Arcus Foundation was planned to be launched in April 2020.The launch has been delayed due to the suspension of activities due to the CoVID 19 pandemic 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.	

Outputs:		
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	1.1 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 was done in F1
	1.2 By 2019, the sustainability of dwarf crocodile hunting to meet urban demand is assessed	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 Congo. Trade routes, points of source, and points of sale of crocodiles from northern Congo to the Kinshasa-Brazzaville region have been preliminarily mapped, and some actors involved in this activity have been identified. A report has been submitted in October 2019
	1.3 By 2019, the main actors involved in the supply-demand chain are individually identified and profiled	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 continue.
		1.4 Gender and vulnerability analysis report rescheduled for Y3 following the postponement of data collection in Y2
	1.5 By 2019, urban consumers are profiled, with their motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC understood	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.

23

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 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. This activity is likely to be delayed due to the to CoVid-19 emergency, however.	

| 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, and is being transferred to a new, easier to negotiate, system. 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. This goal is achievable by 2021, but currently is likely to be delayed by the CoVid-19 emergency. | Maintain the database with intelligence information from criminal investigation, prosecutions, etc.. |

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 and a report submitted in Y1 as a MOV. Two manuscripts submitted for publication.	Meeting with government officials to plan for the future implementation of the SCP id funds are secured
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.	Data will be collected, analyzed and used for the phase II demand reduction campaign
Activity 1.8. Prepare qualitative report with a typology of PAC consumers based on psychological, social and demographic characteristics	The research has identified and understood key different consumer segments to be targeted by the planned bushmeat demand reduction campaign in Kinshasa as Phase 1. Brazzaville will follow in Y3 if funds are secured. Further surveys to understand the PAC consumers are scheduled in Y3.	Brazzaville campaign will follow in Y3 if funds are secured. Further surveys to understand the PAC consumers is scheduled in Y3

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 established within the transport sector and guidance is provided on appropriate policies to reduce trafficking of PAC	2.1 On track with one *investigation* in Brazzaville and two in Kinshasa through Juristrale and ConservCongo efforts 2.2 The SCP strategy has been prepared and reported in Y1. It needs now to be presented to the government and transport sector stakeholders if new sources of funding are secured in Y3 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. ..

| 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 a draft agreement with LATF already drafted and in review and TOR of the meeting are drafted.

This activity is likely to be delayed due to the to CoVid-19 emergency, however.

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 continue to 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. | |

	We have informal agreements in place with USFWS and United for Wildlife Transport Task Force for information sharing. This activity is likely to be delayed due to the to CoVid-19 emergency, however.	

Activity 2.2 Prepare guidelines for government on non-discriminatory enforcement	WCS investigators recruited and trained with guidelines on gender equality as part of the human rights elements of their capacity building.	Training state law enforcement authorities on gender vulnerability Data collection on gender vulnerability, analysis and report
2.3 Prepare a situational crime prevention (SCP) strategy with recommended actions for government, law enforcement, and transport sector stakeholders.	On track. This activity was completed in Y1 drafts of SCP strategy with recommendations for government, law enforcement institutions and transportation sectors developed for Kinshasa were submitted as MOVs	The SCP with recommendation actions done in Y1 pending the implementation of these strategies as pilot test when other sources of funding will be secured.
Activity 2.4. Organise meetings with government to validate the SCP strategy and develop an implementation plan.	Activities suspended due to suspension of funding by USFWS	To be held if other sources of funding are secured
Activity 2.5, Follow due diligence procedures before proceeding to engage companies in the transport sector; prepare engagement agreements.	Scheduled for Y3	

Activity 2.6. 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 2.7. Prepare quarterly reports to monitor and document progress towards crime prevention and law enforcement outcomes	On track: A quarterly report for October 2019 - March 2020 is attached. . Information acquired during this period is still being assessed due to the implementation of a new database and transfer of information to that database, and activities in relation to information acquisition being stymied by the Covid19 pandemic.	Quarterly intelligence reports produced

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	.1 By 2019, a coalition of partner organisations is established in Brazzaville and Kinshasa	3.1 3 Campaign Coalition partners created with 2 for the demand reduction behaviour campaigns and one coalition for law enforcement in Kinshasa. However, both MOU were not signed due to interruption of activities by the COVID 19 pandemic
	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	A strategy to be drafted at the end of the campaign
	3.4 By 2021, the messages reach 30% of the intended target audience	Scheduled for Y2
	3.5 By 2021, the behaviour change strategy development and implementation process is documented and shared publicly	Scheduled for Y3
		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. Two campaign coalition partners' were created in Kinshasa and Brazzaville. Kinshasa coalition was formally implemented with a MOU ready to be signed when the coronavirus disrupted all the process. A law enforcement coalition was created with a draft of MOU agreed to be signed after activities resume at the end of the COVID 19 pandemic.	
Activity 3.2. Prepare a behaviour change strategy with coalition partners and expert guidance, focusing specifically on the types of consumers who eat PAC.	Rescheduled for Y3 when activities resume after the COVD 19 pandemic	Rescheduled for Y3 when activities resume after the COVD 19 pandemic
Activity 3.3 Conduct focus groups with the identified PAC consumer groups to understand their lifestyles and media consumption.	Rescheduled for Y3 when activities resume after the COVD 19 pandemic	Focus groups to be conducted when activities resume after the COVID 19 pandemic
Activity 3.4 Develop appropriate PAC-focused messages or other social marketing approaches, such as nudges which change the way that choices are presented.	Rescheduled for Y3 when activities resume after the COVD 19 pandemic	Report to be produced at the end of the Phase I campaign

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 TOC was developed and a second progress report is available	Report to be produced at the end of the Phase I campaign
Activity 3.6 Pre-test the messages and/or other behaviour change strategies developed.	The campaign is the making halted to the coronavirus	Campaign pre-test to be done in Q1 or Q2 of Y2
Activity 3.7 Commission production and distribution of up to four messages/approaches through appropriate media/other channels.	Campaign messaging completed targeting three different audiences in Kinshasa	To be done through the Phase II of the campaign
Activity 3.8 Prepare quarterly reports to monitor and document reach and reaction of intended and unintended audiences to the behaviour change approaches.		To be completed in Y3 after the campaign is launched in Kinshasa and later in Brazzaville with phase II
Activity 3.9. Conduct the impact evaluation midline survey	A progress report produced and to be submitted as a MOV	The impact evaluation to be produced at the end of the F3

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form
(unless changes have been agreed)

N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduced urban demand and trafficking of pangolins, apes and crocodiles for meat in Congo 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 Congo 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, at least one case of a high-level criminal network trafficking PAC meat is prosecuted as a result of robust intelligence 0.3 By 2021, at least eight situational crime prevention strategies are implemented by government or the transport sector 0.4 By 2021, coalition partners have the capacity to design and implement behaviour change strategies 0.5 By 2022, intention to consume PAC among groups reached by behaviour change strategy is reduced by 30% from the baseline (TBD)	0.1 Training records (disaggregated by gender), quarterly reports, performance evaluation report 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 0.3. 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
Outputs: 1. The consumption and trafficking of PAC in- and en-route to Brazzaville and	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	1.1 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	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

Kinshasa is sufficiently understood to develop crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change partnerships and strategies	1.3 By 2019, the main actors involved in the supply-demand chain are individually identified and profiled 1.5 By 2019, urban consumers are profiled, with their motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC understood	profiling report with typologies (categorisation of types of people) 1.4 Qualitative consumer profiling report with typologies based on psychological, social and/or demographic factors determining why people eat PAC	1.3 1.3 Information collectors gain and retain access to trafficking networks through informants 1.4 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	2.2 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 2.2 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	2.2 Engagement agreements, data sharing protocol, case files 2.3 Situational crime prevention strategy, meeting reports 2.4 Due diligence reports, engagement agreements, private sector briefings, best practice documents	2.2 Intelligence evidence is robust enough for government investigations, governments act on intelligence 2.3 Situational crime prevention analysis identifies appropriate intervention points 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 3.1 Common ground can be found between partner organisations, both within conservation and in other sectors

3.2 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 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 3.4 It is possible to reach a sufficient proportion of the target group through the channels identified

3.5 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.

1.7   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.

2.3 Prepare a situational crime prevention (SCP) strategy with recommended actions for government, law enforcement, and transport sector stakeholders.

2.4 Organise meetings with the 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).

f this project).

IWT Annual Report Template 2020

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)

This may include the Means of Verification material you listed in your project logframe. For example, the abstract of a conference, the summary of a thesis etc. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

If you are attaching separate documents, please list them here with an Annex reference number so that we can clearly identify the correct documents.

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.	X
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.	X
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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	