



## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 054
Project title	Tackling Central Africa’s illegal urban wild meat demand
Country(ies)	Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo
Lead organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Partner institution(s)	Michigan State University (MSU), Juristrale, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF).
IWT grant value	£349,030
Start/end dates of project	April 1st 2018 - March 31st 2021
Project Leader’s name	Robert Mwinyihali
Project website/blog/social media	@WCS_Congo; @WCSRDCONGO; <a href="http://www.wcscongloblog.org">www.wcscongloblog.org</a>
Report author(s) and date	Robert Mwinyihali, Christian Plowman, Juliet Wright, Liliana Vanegas and Paulin Polepole - June 29, 2021

### 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 to be 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.

This project has increased understanding of the trafficking and drivers of demand for these three very different groups of CITES Appendix I species. The findings fed into the design of law enforcement, crime prevention and behaviour change strategies aimed at curbing further declines in these threatened species groups within the two capital cities of 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 more than 15 million 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, so the conservation actions that have been started as a result of this grant were urgently needed to mitigate the large-scale rural-urban trade in wildmeat and to tackle urban demand.

The project undoubtedly contributed to reducing urban trafficking of pangolins, great apes and crocodiles for meat in both Congo and DRC, through positive enforcement action, and messaging the importance of a balanced ecosystem that is so essential to the livelihoods, health and security of rural communities. The project has generated ample information necessary for enforcement action (see Annex 1); however, the response is highly dependent on the formalization of intergovernmental and interagency agreements, which are underway with the LATF in Congo and the Law Enforcement Working Group in Kinshasa. The project supported a deeper understanding of PAC consumption patterns and consumer motivation that has been used to develop the ongoing campaign in Kinshasa (DRC), in parallel with a demand reduction campaign and coalition. Because of this multidisciplinary approach, the reduction in urban demand for bushmeat resulting from the campaign will impact the supply and demand chain, and lead to a reduction in the offtake of wildlife, including PAC species.

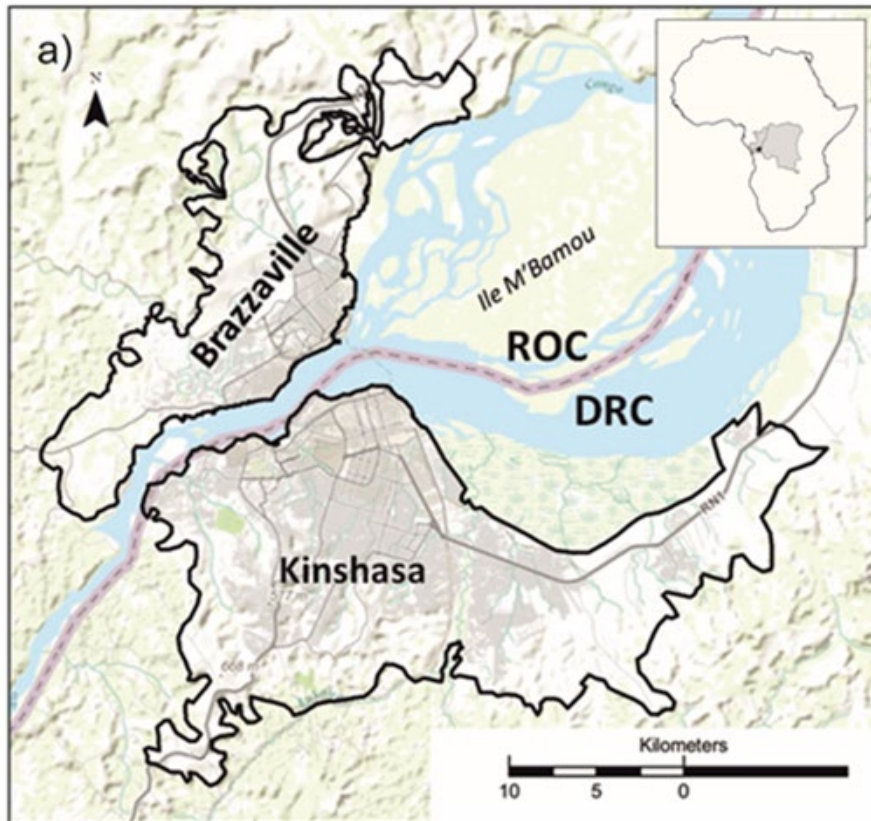


Figure 1: Location of the neighbouring capital cities of Brazzaville (0.2280°S, 15.8277°E), Republic of Congo and Kinshasa (4.4419°S, 15.2663°E), Democratic Republic of Congo

## 2. Project Partnerships

In DRC, WCS has worked in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). Through this Ministry, WCS has worked 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 has also worked with the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN) within the framework of CITES where collaboration has been established to make the TASK Force (now renamed the Law Enforcement Working Group) 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 ship-owners, airlines, and road and rail transport companies will join the Law Enforcement Working Group at a later stage. The formalization of the protocol agreement with the Law Enforcement Working Group was delayed due to the suspension of match funding and the subsequent COVID-19 pandemic but will continue later in 2021 with the resumption of match-funded activities.

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 three years, the Lead Investigator has provided advice and tools to this institution to collect, analyze and manage intelligence data related to wildlife crime. *Please see Annex 1.* Additional work has also been undertaken with another Congolese law enforcement organisation based in Kinshasa called ConservCongo. Support has been provided on information gathering, with a particular focus on the live ape trade in Kinshasa and DRC. ConservCongo has well established links with law enforcement entities in DRC, which have proved useful.

In Congo-Brazzaville, WCS has worked in partnership with the Ministry of Forestry Economy (MEF). This ministry is in charge of 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 protected area management, the development of national conservation strategies, and on species-specific action plans. WCS engaged with MEF to develop and guide the implementation of situational crime prevention strategies focused on PAC. In the 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.

In both DRC and Congo-Brazzaville, WCS 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. Unfortunately, the establishment of a coalition in Brazzaville was postponed indefinitely due to an unexpected loss of match funding. However, in Kinshasa, a coalition of partners (5 NGOs) signed an MOU at the beginning of Y3, and the coalition has been actively involved in the preparation and implementation of the Kinshasa campaign. Similarly, in DRC, a number of conservation NGOs have been involved in discussions to set up a Law Enforcement Working Group (formerly the Task Force) to coordinate and channel support to the government institutions in charge of enforcing the wildlife laws. Three workshops of the proposed Law Enforcement Working Group were held during Y3 and the proposal to have a Memorandum of Understanding between partners was accepted. This will be signed once the COVID-19 situation has eased since the coalition members were reluctant to virtually sign the MOU.

The Interdisciplinary Research Group in Conservation Criminology at Michigan State University 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 an unprecedented interruption to match fund support in October 2019. However, this research group's knowledge of conservation criminology helped to guide our information gathering strategy, research on trafficking networks and crime prevention options. They have continued to collaborate on publications associated with the research conducted in Y1 and Y2, and in Y3 took the lead on the gender-focused research.

During Y2, WCS started a 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. The primary aim of this collaboration is to further deepen our understanding of wildmeat actors, their motives and their behavioural responses to interventions implemented by WCS and partners. This builds on WCS's collaboration with a consultant at the University of Oxford for the impact evaluation of the demand-reduction campaign. In March 2020, with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the TRADE Hub partners responded to the need to understand how COVID-19 and increased awareness of zoonotic diseases might be changing perceptions of and willingness to consume wild meat, and this new programme of research is still underway (for further details see <https://tradedhub.earth/our-work/covid-19-response/>).

Finally, WCS continued 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 throughout in relation to the demand-reduction campaign that was launched in Kinshasa in March 2021.

WCS remained in regular contact with FCO and DFID representatives at the British Embassy in Kinshasa throughout the grant period, including via a Zoom presentation to keep them abreast of developments relating to the Kinshasa campaign and a strategy WCS developed on reducing the risk of zoonotic disease transmission from wildmeat in Central Africa.

### 3. Project Achievements

#### 3.1 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***

*1.1 The main source areas and trafficking routes for PAC destined for Kinshasa and Brazzaville are identified*

Participatory risk mapping activities and stakeholder typology focus groups provided new information about the scope, scale, and nature of illicit supply chains for PAC in each city. A conservation criminology analysis was conducted for both Kinshasa and Brazzaville incorporating perspectives from law enforcement actors affiliated with different agencies to 1) develop a better understanding of illegal trafficking routes, sites, etc. where crimes are committed, 2) characterize trafficking actors, and 3) propose city-wide crime prevention strategies and tactics that could be used to increase the risk of engaging in wildmeat trafficking. *Please see Annex 2.* A series of randomised surveys were also conducted in Kinshasa and Brazzaville to map and quantify Wildmeat selling points. Three quantitative surveys were conducted within a network of 63 randomly selected *one*-km square quadrats. This data has been published open access in Environmental Research Letters and is included in *Annex 3.*

*1.2 The sustainability of dwarf crocodile hunting to meet urban demand is assessed*

Crocodile biomass monitoring was conducted for four months at the three primary exit points of Lac Tele Community Reserve (LTCR) along with 6-10 weeks of direct observation and an assessment of village-level offtake in two different LTCR villages. Focus groups were also conducted with ten crocodile hunting group leaders in each of the 12 LTCR villages, which enabled the characterization of major trafficking routes and an assessment of the economic upscaling for crocodiles leaving the LTCR for urban centres throughout Congo. Transport routes to major cities were monitored and the number of crocodiles counted - 3,600 individuals were observed over the four-month period. While this effort only covered a single season, focus group discussions confirmed that this period is one of three principle hunting periods for crocodiles. The results of this study confirm the scale of the crocodile trade from LTCR to urban centres and the full results are presented in *Annex 4.*

*1.3 The main actors involved in the supply-demand chain are individually identified and profiled*

A Lead Investigator was recruited and employed in January 2019. During the project period, research assistants (who received significant training and support) conducted 320 visits to markets in Brazzaville, Kinshasa and Pointe Noire (with match funding). An intelligence database was created and implemented, allowing trained research assistants to compile and submit information reports. Between January 2019 and January 2020, over 350 information reports were submitted to this database, including reports on market visits. In 2020, the duties of the assistants recruited and trained during this project shifted to focus on supporting other counter-trafficking projects relating to organized criminality dealing in ivory and pangolin scales for export to South East Asia. To streamline knowledge management, in January 2020, a separate database was

created solely for market visits. The setup and utility of the current intelligence database has been held up as an example of transparent, ethical, compliant and effective means of intelligence management and dissemination, and was recently presented as such at a United for Wildlife/DLA Piper webinar on Human Rights in Conservation. Having robust intelligence data reduces the risk of targeting more vulnerable members of society with enforcement efforts. Statistics related to the information collected is available in the final law enforcement report in *Annex 1*.

Focus groups with seven individuals with extensive experience and expertise in trafficking of PAC species in Brazzaville led to ten typologies of different traffickers and sellers involved in the trade. The five typologies of wildlife traffickers included: (1) trading charities, (2) mutual societies, (3) business sideliners, (4) criminal diversifiers, and (5) opportunistic irregulars. The five seller typologies included: (1) casual, (2) transient, (3) opportunistic, (4) hidden and (5) professional. The results of this research have been published open access in *Global Ecology and Conservation* and are in *Annex 5*.

#### *1.4 An in-depth gender and vulnerability analysis is conducted on the actors in the supply-demand chain*

Developing a more nuanced understanding of who is involved in PAC trafficking and selling helps to avoid a 'one-size fits all' approach to law enforcement strategies. The intelligence gathering approaches used for this project, and the associated database, help to ensure that marginalised groups are not disproportionately incriminated during enforcement efforts. Instead, the database has enabled more strategic and non-discriminatory targets for law enforcement to be identified. The investigators are also trained to observe behaviours and demeanours that are suggestive of oppression or forcible involvement in wildmeat trade chains. The investigative data identified that 58% of wildmeat sellers in markets were female but there was no evidence of oppression or forcible involvement in this activity, based on observation of demeanours and interactions. Indeed our other research indicates that the wildmeat trade can be a profitable opportunity for women.

MSU has led on a detailed review of the role of women in wildlife trafficking in Africa, which has previously been a much-neglected area of research. This study synthesised the existing literature on the roles of women in wildlife trafficking and created a novel gender-integrated conceptual framework, which includes six primary and 31 secondary roles for women. This study was published open-access in the journal *Global Ecology and Conservation*, and is included in *Annex 6a*. To build on this research, in early 2020, we designed a protocol with MSU to specifically explore the experiences of women in the wildmeat trade in DRC (*Annex 6b*). This protocol was developed based on a series of experiences-in-the-workplace 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 can then be compared with similar details about the experiences of men to see how they differ. 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. river ports, wildmeat markets, restaurants etc, in-depth interviews with key informants such as airport officials and 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 just as the COVID-19 pandemic took hold globally and the first cases were reported in DRC. The WCS-DRC office was closed; all research suspended and key members of the team left the country ahead of the borders being closed for five months. Attempts were made to resume this activity later in 2020 and in early 2021 but unfortunately the risk to the research assistants from conducting face-to-face interviews in crowded urban markets remained and due to this increased risk to health, approval could not be granted by the country programme for this activity. This on-the-

ground gender study will now be conducted with funding from the UKRI GCRF TRADE Hub once our research teams are fully vaccinated. However, an overview of the gender dynamics of the wildmeat trade in Brazzaville and Kinshasa is summarised in *Annex 6c*. This overview is based on gendered analyses in the literature and a gender-disaggregation of our research funding from other activities conducted as part of this and related grants - specifically the consumer and restaurant surveys.

### *1.5 Urban consumers are profiled, with their motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC understood*

A quantitative citywide wildmeat consumption survey of 1363 randomly selected individuals was conducted in Brazzaville, Kinshasa and Pointe Noire to determine the prevalence of wildmeat consumption and develop an understanding of the motives and situational context for consumption. A qualitative protocol was then developed to deepen our understanding of the motives for wildmeat consumption, with a particular focus on apes. Focus group discussions in both Brazzaville and Kinshasa were followed by in-depth interviews in Kinshasa with individuals from various groups of interest, including VIPs, nutritionists and healthcare professionals. Along with this formal research, the investigative team was also tasked with enquiring about people's motives for eating wildmeat, and PAC species in particular. Intelligence data suggests that consumers usually buy whatever meat is available, as opposed to requesting specific species. The objective is to consume meat that is perceived as local, natural and 'organic', that has come straight from the forest. Ultimately, for the demand-reduction campaign it was decided to focus on wildmeat in general rather than specifically focusing on PAC species, which could have the unintended consequence of raising the profile of these species and adding rarity value, or inadvertently shifting demand onto other vulnerable species. A campaign focused on the culinary aspects of wildmeat also aligns more closely with consumers rather than conservation messaging (as discussed further under Output 3).

The data from the city-wide consumer survey and focus group discussions were therefore used to segment the population of Kinshasa into target groups for the demand-reduction campaign, and this segmentation process was done based on those with the highest levels of wildmeat consumption. Different audience segments were identified and characterised by: 1) examining in detail the different wildmeat consumer groups identified during the city-wide consumer survey; 2) exploring their motives for and against consuming wildmeat; 3) understanding more about the situational and social context of wildmeat consumption; and 4) determining how best to reach these audiences based on their beliefs, values, lifestyles and media consumption. A clear pattern emerged from Kinshasa, which suggests that highly educated people are more likely to eat wildmeat 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 wildmeat 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. The findings from these studies fed into the creation of a campaign brief for Kinshasa after three socio-demographic profiles were selected as the target audiences for the campaign based on having higher levels of consumption. The results of the citywide survey are presented in *Annex 7*, the focus groups in *Annex 8* and the profiling of the three target audience segments in *Annex 9*.

### ***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 Government and law enforcement partners adopt non-discriminatory law enforcement guidelines into their strategy/policies*

WCS investigators have been trained in recognition and appreciation of gender equality as part of the human rights elements of their capacity building. This training on gender is 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. WCS provides training on standard industrial guidelines relating to non-discrimination towards women and vulnerable persons. WCS training for law enforcement officers and investigators includes a mandatory course on human rights, taking into account vulnerabilities (both physical and otherwise) and any gender-related considerations. The respect of individuals' human rights and the treatment of individuals according to gender are already enshrined in the internal protocols and procedures of law enforcement agencies in DRC and Republic of the Congo.

## *2.2 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*

We await the ratification of an MoU with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) national office in Brazzaville to support counter wildlife trafficking activities, which will enable engagement with state actors in law enforcement to assist in PAC trafficking issues between Congo and DRC. A draft agreement protocol has been prepared, shared and reviewed with the Congo government. Both parties have validated the document, but until ratified, formal engagement with the government is very limited. However, we are optimistic that this important MoU will be ratified over the coming months.

In 2021, through informal contacts with local authorities, we: 1) shared information relating to a prominent pangolin scale trafficker and a prominent crocodile trafficker with our partners; 2) five individuals arrested by authorities with 101kg of ivory in Pointe Noire, supported by historical information yielded during market visits for this project; and 3) guided the arrest of two individuals selling elephant meat in Brazzaville following a market visit conducted under this project. WCS staff in northern Congo supported local authorities during the arrest of individuals attempting to sell a live pangolin for its meat/scales, which was subsequently rescued. Because the trafficking and transport of wildmeat is so 'ad hoc' and somewhat unorganised, it is not as easy as first thought to identify individual traffickers – it does not seem to be much of a specialism, aside from crocodile sellers who are responsible for the animal all the way from forest to market.

In DRC, formal engagement has been limited to strategic meetings and engagement with the CITES Wildlife Crime TASK Force (now the Law Enforcement Working Group) led by WCS judicial staff. Advice provided to the authorities in DRC has been based upon the criminological aspects of the project conducted by MSU, based in part on the data provided from market visits. In Kinshasa, two meetings bringing together conservation NGOs (national and international) that support the DRC government in counter wildlife trafficking efforts were organised - the meeting reports are included as *Annex 10*. A series of recommendations aimed at improving the governance of the wildmeat sector and illegal wildlife trafficking have been made to government authorities, and these recommendations include collaborating with this coalition. The Lead Investigator has provided input and remote training to collaborate NGOs in Kinshasa, including Juristrale, in the access and use of the wildmeat market survey information database. Juristrale has contributed intelligence to the database relating to wildmeat trafficking in Kinshasa. We have also informally provided guidance to ConservCongo in relation to live ape trade and ape meat enquiries they have conducted. Because of information sharing there was an enquiry into a DRC hotel openly selling ape meat (which received some international press coverage) and into the rescue of live apes being sold for the pet trade.



We have shared intelligence on trafficking and the wildmeat and live pet trades with national and international authorities. Extensive involvement with the United for Wildlife Transport Task Force has led to greater awareness of the implications of trafficking within and out of Congo and DRC, with WCS a regular contributor to intelligence bulletins published by United for Wildlife.

Quarterly reports were produced by the Lead Investigator throughout the grant period, which included details of information gathered as well as crime prevention and law enforcement activities. These include data on law enforcement actions, wildlife crimes, offender arrests and court judgments where this information is available. A final report for the entire period of this grant is included as *Annex 1*.

### *2.3 A situational crime prevention strategy is prepared and presented to government and transport sector stakeholders*

Based on the criminology research conducted for Outputs 1.1 and 1.3, MSU recommended appropriate situational crime prevention (SCP) strategies to mitigate PAC trafficking in both Kinshasa and Brazzaville. Eight strategies were proposed - four for Kinshasa (*Annex 12*) and four for Brazzaville (*Annex 13*). The terms of references were prepared for a follow-up contract with MSU to lead the process of translating these strategies into policy recommendations in order for WCS to work alongside government, law enforcement institutions and the transportation sector to put these policies into practice, but an interruption in funding and pandemic curtailed the ability to present to government partners. In Kinshasa, WCS's jurist was instead to lead on this process by liaising with the government to discuss the feasibility of these strategies but meetings that were planned were postponed due to COVID restrictions.

### *2.4 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*

Efforts were underway to address this objective in Brazzaville, with meetings arranged at Maya Maya airport with representatives of customs, airport police and the airport freight handling company. Unfortunately, this meeting, scheduled for February 2021, was cancelled due to COVID-related illness and concerns. However, we assumed an active role in four remote online seminars and forums organised by the United for Wildlife Transport TaskForce, with input and support provided by WCS and other NGOs through this forum to prominent transport companies. This involvement has continued throughout, with further input provided at a United for Wildlife Transport TaskForce webinar, as well as through transnational information sharing with UK authorities.

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

### *3.1 A coalition of partner organisations is established in Brazzaville and Kinshasa*

A list of local and national NGOs working in development, nature conservation, advocacy, environment and communication was established with selection criteria for inclusion in a list of partner NGOs to form a campaign coalition in Brazzaville and Kinshasa. Stakeholder mapping and analysis was then conducted to identify actors involved or with an interest in wildmeat and the implementation of a demand reduction campaign, or those with an interest in law enforcement (for the law enforcement coalitions mentioned above). In total 398 entities in Kinshasa and 198 in Brazzaville were listed. National 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. An agreement was prepared with the campaign coalition partners in Kinshasa. The MoU signed by members of the Kinshasa campaign coalition is included in *Annex 14*.

### *3.2 A behaviour change strategy is prepared and validated by the coalition*

Questions to understand the lifestyles and media consumption of different profiles of wildmeat consumers, based on sex, age, education and frequency of wildmeat consumption, were incorporated into the focus group discussions that are discussed under Output 1.5. 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 wildmeat. In total, 13-focus discussion groups were conducted - eight local research assistants (four women and four men) coordinated six in Brazzaville and seven in Kinshasa, and these. The participants were chosen according to four variables: wildmeat consumption frequency, gender, and 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 wildmeat - 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 are included for each segment *in Annex 8*.

This research led to the design of messages and a dissemination strategy for the three target audiences identified for the Kinshasa campaign. The types of media preferred by these audiences (i.e. social networks, TV and radio) are currently being used or in production for the Kinshasa campaign that is now underway. The campaign design was adapted after a review of the changing media preferences, daily habits and national recommendations that have resulted from the pandemic. The focus has been on developing a campaign focused on wildmeat consumers in general since reducing the prevalence of wildmeat consumption is likely to have a direct impact on the consumption of pangolins, apes and crocodiles. This campaign uses a mass media approach targeting three segments of the population. WCS has worked closely with YoYo Communications for the conception of this campaign, which was designed and implemented by a professional marketing agency with match funding. The campaign was officially launched in March 2021 and will last for six months for Phase 1, which will be followed by a second phase, which will also last for six months.

### *3.3 Four targeted messaging strategies, or other behaviour change approaches, are developed and distributed through appropriate media channels*

The first phase of the demand-reduction activities planned for Brazzaville and Kinshasa was a multi-media campaign in Kinshasa focused on the reduction of wildmeat consumption. To create messages for this campaign, it was necessary to understand the perspective of Kinshasa citizens in relation to wildmeat 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 wildmeat 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 wildmeat) do not currently seem relevant to urban life because they do not reflect urban identities or the concerns and interests that urbanites have. Therefore, although they realise that other problems exist, for our target audiences wildmeat 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 traditional conservation campaigns, which are perceived as foreign, poorly adapted to local realities and pessimistic. After strategic analysis, the decision was made to talk about wildmeat consumption as a dietary habit that is unnecessary in the urban context, rather than specifically push the wildlife conservation message or having a species-specific focus. Instead, after informing citizens about the different impacts that urban wildmeat consumption has, they were invited to form part of the solution and congratulated for changing their behaviour. Emphasising that reducing wildmeat consumption is an important way of contributing to the preservation of national natural resources while being based in the city. The campaign therefore focuses on food choice and cuisine rather than conservation messages per se. The aim was to have a positive campaign that harnesses cultural identity and the importance of social relations and demonstrates how these things are possible without wildmeat. Using match funds, further discussions are planned with behaviour change experts to consider how messages more explicitly focused on PAC species could be used with more restricted and targeted distribution. The wildmeat message distributed through mass media channels will plant a seed and start the discussion, which can be followed by further messaging strategies in the future.

The conception of the campaign involved making informed decisions about its positioning, branding (image, tone etc.), analysis of the competitive environment and preparing a marketing mix. All of this was done on a segment-by-segment basis and was summarised in creative briefs. A local communications agency - AG Partners - was selected to design, produce and disseminate the campaign messages. This process involves two rounds of pre-tests for all campaign materials to ensure they resonate with target audiences. The campaign was officially launched on 24th March 2021 by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of the DRC, inviting Kinshasa citizens to be part of the campaign by reducing their wildmeat consumption. A logo, slogan, tagline and a song were developed to build the identity of the campaign. The campaign materials include substitution recipes videos with the participation of a renowned Congolese chef (Mme. Muvaro), a digital strategy that includes presence on the social media platforms preferred by the target audiences and a website. In addition to the campaign materials, promotional materials were developed including: thermos flasks, aprons, beer mats, and table sets. The campaign team is currently also working on billboards, TV and radio spots for the next wave of the campaign. The design of messages and distribution of campaign materials has been guided by the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen 1991), this harmonises the distribution of campaign materials with the different stages of behaviour change. This distribution has been divided into three waves, with each wave using specific materials and pursuing specific objectives:

- *Wave 1* aims to introduce the campaign, start a new trend and change the 'control beliefs' of the target audiences: delicious and easy Congolese cuisine without wildmeat! This wave has included the virtual campaign launch, substitution recipe videos and a social media presence via Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Tik-Tok.
- *Wave 2* aims at changing the 'behaviour beliefs' of the target audiences. The materials include TV and radio spots (aired on channels preferred by the target groups), as well as billboards and posters in key locations around the city.
- *Wave 3* is about changing social norms. The materials are the same as in the Wave 2 using the same platforms (TV, radio, streets materials), but the aim is to change the attitude of people towards Congolese dishes without wildmeat. This wave will also include social media challenges, where people will share how they are adopting the new and trendy behaviour: eating Congolese cuisine without wildmeat.

The Kinshasa campaign launch event video is included in *Annex 15*, the first substitution recipe as *Annex 16*, prototypes of the visuals for the billboards and posters as *Annex 17* and social media links as *Annex 18*.

### *3.4 The messages reach 30% of the intended target audience*

An external expert in impact evaluation of behaviour change campaigns in conservation was recruited and a consultant designed and oversaw implementation of an evaluation of the demand-reduction components of this project. The consultant 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 was decided to use a matching algorithm to construct a credible counterfactual using data collected through a consumer survey before and after the campaign. In Y3 due to COVID, the method of conducting the baseline survey was changed from on-the-ground surveys to mobile phones using an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) format. The impact evaluation is a collaborative effort between the University of Oxford, WCS, ERAIFT and a mobile phone communications company, Viamo, which has the technology to implement such surveys. Data collection for the baseline survey has been completed with results presented in an interim evaluation report included in *Annex 19*. The endline survey will be conducted at the end of the campaign, now scheduled for the end of September 2021. This survey will be funded by the UKRI GCRF TRADE Hub. A process of monitoring online reactions to the campaign is currently underway and a participant observation study will be conducted once the campaign messages have become more widespread (also funded by the UKRI GCRF TRADE Hub).

### *3.5 The behaviour change strategy development and implementation process is documented and shared publicly*

A series of briefing documents are in development which will be disseminated to other NGOs, donors and relevant stakeholders interested in how our wildmeat behaviour change campaigns have been developed, and a 'factsheet' about the overarching Urban Bushmeat Project has already been produced (*Annex 20*). The WCS team is also actively engaging with other organisations planning to replicate our demand reduction approach in other cities across Central Africa, and is in the process of making contributions to a set of CITES guidelines on best practice approaches for demand-reduction interventions.

## **3.2 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***

Many unforeseen factors have affected the project since mid-Y2. First, the interruption of match support, which funded many of the project's activities; secondly, the abrupt cessation of activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic and necessary mitigation measures put in place for staff safety. Unfortunately, this means that not all of the outcomes planned have been attained, in particular indicator 0.4, i.e. the implementation of situational crime prevention strategies.

### *0.1 In-country capacity exists to analyse intelligence and criminology data on the trafficking and urban consumption of PAC for meat*

A team of permanent investigators working for the project have continued to receive specialised training and to deploy into wildmeat markets and ancillary locations to collect information. They securely transmit intelligence data directly into a database through mobile phone technology. Additional remote training was provided for Juristrale and partner NGO representatives in the use of a dedicated input tool to record the observations of wildmeat market visits, and to evaluate the veracity of this information according to its source.

*0.2 Government and law enforcement partners routinely consider gender, vulnerability and relations between actors prior to identifying strategic targets for law enforcement*

Input and training delivered to law enforcement officials and investigators by WCS includes mandatory human rights input - including bespoke practical exercises to test application and knowledge thereof - requiring the consideration of human rights, international best practices and vulnerability issues. The respect for human rights and the consideration of potential or evident vulnerabilities is already enshrined within internal protocols for law enforcement agencies, as well as national laws, in DRC and Republic of the Congo and a core component of reinforced

*0.3 At least one case of a high-level criminal network trafficking PAC meat is prosecuted as a result of robust intelligence*

Investigators have collected 320 separate pieces of criminal intelligence on suspicious PAC-related inland waterway and land traffic, wildmeat trafficking and wildmeat sales, which have been assessed and evaluated. Information has been shared with key partners but enforcement action and judicial procedures are incumbent upon the formalisation of MoUs with state actors. The ratification of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force MoU is thus a critical component of this activity.

*0.4 At least eight situational crime prevention strategies are implemented by government or the transport sector*

This indicator has not been achieved due to the timing of interrupted of match funds and the COVID-19 pandemic soon emerged after match funds became available, which restricted in-person meetings with government officials to discuss feasibility of SCP.

*0.5 Coalition partners have the capacity to design and implement behaviour change strategies*

The campaign coalition in Kinshasa consists of five organisations, which have been involved in the process of campaign design and implementation from August 2019 to March 2021 and have attended seven technical meetings where they learnt about the process of target audience selection, campaign selection and public engagement. Technical meetings with the coalition were an exchange of knowledge: on the one hand, the project coordination team shared its technical and academic expertise and past experiences (Pointe Noire campaign 2019) in behaviour change and social marketing, while in return the coalition shared its understanding of the complex Kinshasa context from different perspectives, thus better aligning the campaign to the realities and lifestyles of the target audiences. The coalition participated in the different stages of the conception, testing, production and launching of the campaign, bringing to them a replicable experience to launch communication campaigns with similar conservation objectives.

*0.6 Intention to consume PAC among groups reached by behaviour change strategy is reduced by 30% from the baseline*

Our target here has evolved to focus on the intention to consume wildmeat in general, of which a significant portion is PACT. The campaign in Kinshasa is underway and a robust impact evaluation design has been used to enable us to get a reliable estimate of change in consumer behaviour, however the results will only be available once the endline survey has been conducted.

### 3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Over the course of the project, the majority of the assumptions listed in the logical framework of the proposal were valid. Notwithstanding the constraints caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and funding interruptions, the project enjoyed positive support from the governments of both countries for the conduct of its activities, and it is certain that all the objectives would have been achieved at the end of the project's life if it were not for the challenges of the last 18 months. However, some assumptions were found to be invalid.

Assumption 0.3 *"Government and law enforcement partners act on intelligence provided"*. Bureaucratic hurdles have thus far thwarted many of the law enforcement efforts that could have resulted from the intelligence gathered. Government engagement is a long process, but we are optimistic that significant steps have been made by bringing all relevant parties to the table and hopefully the delays will be overcome soon.

Assumption 1.4 *"Enough details are obtained from sources to understand individual circumstances and power relations between actors"*. The investigative team were trained in behavioural observation and to detect demeanours that can indicate that oppression or forcible involvement in a trade is occurring. Since no such behaviours of concern were reported we have no evidence of oppressive relationships occurring within the wildmeat trade, however had circumstances allowed we would have liked to verify this by conducting interviews, as planned for Output 1.4, but the COVID situation prevented this.

Assumption 1.5 *"Sufficient trust is developed to gain in-depth information from PAC consumers, patterns emerge based on similarities between individual consumers"*. It has been difficult to identify and collect detailed information on PAC's consumers specifically, particularly since the 'product' that most people demand is 'wildmeat' and the consumption of PAC species is likely to be largely opportunistic. Therefore, insufficient information was gathered to be able to create disaggregated profiles for pangolin, ape and crocodile consumers specifically. However, since wildmeat is typically considered as a specific product, of which PAC species are a part, research efforts instead focused on profiling the most frequent wildmeat consumers and targeting demand-reduction interventions at them.

Assumption 2.1 *"Government and law enforcement partners are willing to commit to a non-discriminatory law enforcement policy"*

Whilst there is no doubt that law enforcement partners understand the necessity and importance of applying non-discriminatory policies (as evidenced from feedback having delivered training to agencies and informal liaison with individuals), the formal suggestion of such, and the formal adoption of such policies has not yet been actioned. It is clear that the assumption is correct but a sustained training and mentoring program will be required to fully mitigate this risk, and that is beyond the scope of this particular project.

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

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

While campaign coalition partners has been involved in disseminating the campaign messages on demand reduction for wildmeat and related behavioural change in Kinshasa since the official

launch of the campaign in March 2021, the law enforcement component is dedicated to strengthening the capacity of law enforcement government institutions to effectively respond to wildlife crime including illegal trafficking of PAC and to ensure the protection of wildlife and ecosystem balances so essential for the health of rural communities and thus their food security.

An evaluation of the supply, demand and economic chain for dwarf crocodiles coming from the Lac Tele Community Reserve to Kinshasa and Brazzaville markets has opened conversation about the future of this species, a starting point for the establishment of a sustainable management of dwarf crocodiles in that area. Groups of hunters contacted during the survey of this project in LTCR have expressed their desire to participate in a structured sustainable use of dwarf crocodiles in exchange for certain benefits (Annex 4).

#### **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 was 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, enabled the acquisition of realistic, contemporary and credible information on wildmeat 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**

The project has identified the networks, actors and different niches through which wildlife and mainly pangolins, great apes and crocodiles are trafficked in Kinshasa and Brazzaville. The combination of criminological approaches and investigations has thus made it possible to propose crime prevention strategies which, applied by law enforcement institutions, have the potential to prevent, deter, and effectively respond to PAC trafficking and other wildlife species in the cities of Kinshasa and Brazzaville.

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 ongoing demand reduction campaign and its subsequent efforts in Kinshasa ( next will be in 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.

## **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 Lac Tele Community Reserve's (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 \$116,000 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 \$250 – 300%, generating a minimum annual income of \$290,000 – 300,000 for the relatively few intermediaries 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 intermediaries and increasing profit margins. Such a program merits further exploration as a means to both contribute 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 Output 1.4, the investigative team is cognisant of gender issues and is constantly evaluating whether any particular behaviours or demeanours could indicate underlying oppressive relationships. While such relations amongst wildmeat actors have not been observed, a research protocol was designed and a literature review and expert elicitation conducted to explore the gender dimensions of the bushmeat trade and that of wildlife trafficking across Africa in general. WCS has also aimed for gender-balance as much as possible with the field teams by recruiting 50:50 men and women for the focus group research team, in-depth interviews and for the gender study itself. In the investigative team, there were two female investigators training in collecting data and there was a push to recruit female human sources and acknowledge the important role that women can play in these key roles.

## **8. Sustainability and legacy**

The exit strategy for this project remains unchanged. During the course of this project, despite of the problems encountered in the accomplishment of the planned tasks and the Covid-19 pandemic constraints, 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 and information 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 information database remains an important asset to prevent and combat illegal wildlife trafficking, if appropriate mandates were in place, and the effectiveness and proactivity of any enforcement actions could be guaranteed, which it could, at the moment, not be. As it stands, the database remains in use by research assistants and counter-trafficking staff operating on another project.

The creation of the DRC Law Enforcement Working Group 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. This 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 continue to 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 information data collection and analysis, or social marketing have the potential to maintain the gains made beyond the life of this project.

It is noteworthy to mention that over the past three years, the Lead Investigator has strengthened the capacity of Juristrale, a national NGO, to collect, evaluate and manage data related to wildlife crime and to use this information in a transparent, ethical and effective way.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

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

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

Another lesson we have learnt about the context in Kinshasa and Brazzaville is that there are a wide range of actors involved in wildlife trafficking. Engaging these emergent stakeholders in workshops and focus groups in the future could produce new and actionable information.

The objectives around information gathering, database creation and management are eminently manageable, and ensuring that credible data 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.

The conception of the campaign for the reduction of wildmeat consumption is a dynamic process that must be attentive to the different events that occur in the study site and that may affect the campaign. In our case, the main event was the COVID-19 pandemic, which forced the campaign to be adapted to the new reality of Kinshasa.

The positioning of a demand reduction/ behaviour change campaigns in Central Africa should be adapted to the local context and particularities of each entity. In order to keep the focus of the campaign as local as possible, the communication materials should be developed by a local agency, which requires adapting the timing, planned in the initial proposal to local production capacities.

## 9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Having an external expert design a rigorous impact evaluation based on best practices approaches, such as power analyses, to determine the degree to which any change in wildmeat consumption practices can be attributable to the demand-reduction campaign in Kinshasa, is a significant and underutilised step forward for this kind of conservation programming. The use of impact evaluation approaches using before-after-control-impact (BACI) surveys in conservation has been rare to date, but is essential to create meaningful expectations in relation to the effectiveness of wildmeat demand reduction campaigns. The results from this evaluation will help us to establish a realistic timeframe for food-related behavioural changes in Central Africa cities, which can inform the growing number of organisations realising the importance of and looking to implement wildmeat demand-reduction campaigns.

## 9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The Y1 urban bushmeat project annual report submitted in April 2019 received accolades from the evaluators. The project received a Score 2 for the way in which the outcomes and outputs were completed. In the assessment, 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, *“Delays in carrying out gender focused activities will not have any impact on the outputs as we are currently not engaging the government to apply laws, and government engagement is proving more challenging than anticipated. Actually, having more time to do the gender analysis done by the end of Y2 will give the team more time to engage govt and allow us to engage with a new exciting program with MSU that is evaluating gender vulnerability in IWT in another location in Africa”*. WCS was requested, **“to clarify where the funding is coming from to pay for the gender analysis”** In response to this question, it was stated that the funds allocated for the implementation of this activity were for IWT Y2 instead. This activity finally got underway in Y2 and continued into Y3 with match funding from MSU, however training on human rights issues and non-discrimination have been ongoing since the Lead Investigator was recruited in Y1.

The remark that **“The project is advised to only use the UK Aid (for the British People) logo to acknowledge support of the fund”** was taken into account. At the last workshops held in Kinshasa, the PowerPoint presentations used the UK Aid logo with these PowerPoint

presentations submitted as MOVs with the annual report Y1. This observation was subsequently respected for the other reports or PowerPoint presentations during the life of the project

## **10. IWT Challenge Fund Identity**

The UK aid logo has been added to all relevant presentations and reports to governments, donors, partners and other interested parties in accordance with the IWT Challenge Fund branding guidelines. Numerous presentations have been given during the period of this grant to both in country and international audiences. In most instances, this project has been discussed as a component of WCS's Urban Bushmeat Project, but there are also instances when the IWT project has been presented separately, particularly in relation to its criminology and law enforcement aspects.

In December 2019 and March 2020, two workshops were held in Kinshasa with national and international NGOs supporting the Congolese government in conservation and law enforcement. British 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 presented two PowerPoints (*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.

Other presentations have included those given during a behaviour change symposium WCS organised at the International Conservation Marketing and Engagement Congress (ConsMark) in 2018, presentations at the Central Africa Bushmeat Action Group (CABAG) meeting in 2019, in-person presentations and webinars with donors, including FCO and DFID representatives, two WCS 'Notes from the field' presentations and others. This grant was mentioned and acknowledged as well as the UK logo was displayed on all occasions.

In March 2021, two PowerPoint presentations (*Annexes 10 a, b*) were made to the Law Enforcement Working Group and to Project donors.

## **11. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

### **Impacts:**

Since the beginning of March 2020, the two Congos, like most countries in the world, have experienced the losses and challenges associated with the COVID 19 pandemic. WCS took preventive measures and suspended activities in the field during this grave period of uncertainty. Indeed, visits to wildmeat markets by investigators were suspended in March 2020 to mitigate against potential risks of airborne disease. These measures were further reinforced by the states of emergency decreed by the Governments of both countries, resulting in the closure of borders, suspension of all movement of people within the respective 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 were renewed in the DRC. At the end of these states of emergency, the governments of both countries introduced stringent preventative and containment measures in response to the COVID-19 global outbreak. WCS adopted additional precautionary measures to protect its staff as well as community members in the places it works. Thus, the effects of COVID-related lockdowns, national curfews and travel restrictions hampered project activities. On-the-ground surveillance activities and data collection have been largely untenable during this period. Additionally, international travel restrictions significantly influenced the effective management and advisory capability of international staff, which has had an ongoing impact on the effectiveness and reactive capability of field investigators.

## Adjustments:

Ultimately, the project missed out on gathering data during this timeframe. However, we quickly adapted to the challenges and the teams transitioned to teleworking, using the time to substantially revise the design and creative campaign briefs and adapt them to the emergent COVID-19 context in Kinshasa. We launched into monitoring the media and social networks to understand the discourse around COVID and whether perceptions of bushmeat and the consumption of pangolins in particular have changed. This research is ongoing with our partners within the UKRI GCRF Trade Hub Project. We created a position paper on reducing the risks of zoonotic disease outbreaks originating from wildmeat in Central Africa (*Annex 21*). We changed our data collection practices, moving towards the use of mobile phone surveys when possible and developing an online reporting tool for the investigative teams. The delays caused by COVID had some implications for the final deliverables from this grant. While planning for the implementation of the SCP strategies can proceed in the future, implementation will now take place beyond the lifetime of this grant using matched funds.

For the law enforcement and information gathering related activities under this project, Covid-19 was significantly impactful. International travel restrictions imposed by UK, ROC and DRC governments affected the ability of the lead investigator to travel to project sites. These restrictions (i.e. the inclusion of DRC on the UK red list) remain in place at the time of writing. The inability to fluently travel has affected project efficiency and communication with, in particular, external partners, has been difficult. International travel restrictions and the closure of usual channels between DRC and ROC has affected engagement between the two countries, making it impossible over the last 18 months to deliver with alacrity, any cogent observations or analysis on suspected transnational trafficking between the two countries.

Internal restrictions on movement and curfews substantially affected the activities of the research assistants in the field – there has been a major drop in deployments to markets as a result, though the safety and well-being of staff was assured by these protective measures.

WCS internal office closures over several periods, due to governmental and organisational mandates to prevent the spread of Covid-19 have also affected the efficiency of activities and engagement under this project.

## 12. Finance and administration

### 12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 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)	
Audit cost	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Staff employed (Name and position)</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
Robert Mwinyihali - Project Leader	
Juliet Wright - Research Coordinator	
Deo Kujirakwinja - DRC Program Coordinator	
Liliana Vanegas - Campaign Manager	
Juristrale Project Manager	
Juristrale Information Collectors	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Capital items – description</b>	<b>Capital items – cost (£)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Other items – description</b>	<b>Other items – cost (£)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured**

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)	
Arcus Foundation		
US Fish and Wildlife Service		
GCRF		
<b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime</b>		
Arcus Foundation		
US Fish and Wildlife Service		
<b>TOTAL</b>		

### 12.3 Value for Money

Through this IWT-funded project, WCS has built and established strong partnerships with the governments of two countries, the DRC and the ROC, through the Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development and Forest Economy respectively, as well as law enforcement and anti-trafficking agencies.

Information databases have been created and established in both countries and could be shared with governments and national agencies for use in combating illegal wildlife trafficking.

The SCP tools developed by this project will be useful in combating wildlife trafficking in both countries beyond the life of this project if the appropriate means are found to implement them.

The lessons learned during this project (research, social marketing, etc.) will help to develop a model that can be replicated in other countries in Africa and the world

### 13. **OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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 (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

1. The creation of the DRC Law Enforcement Working Group 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.
2. A coalition for the bushmeat demand reduction campaign has been created in Kinshasa and a MOU signed. The coalition members were trained in new approaches as to social marketing and behaviour change.

3. The behaviour change campaign to reduce wildmeat consumption in Kinshasa was launched including materials branding, recipes videos and promotional materials of the campaign website

## 2 Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Reduced urban demand and trafficking of pangolins, apes and crocodiles for meat in ROC and DRC, maintaining wild populations and intact forest ecosystems vital to rural livelihoods and food security (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Urban demand and trafficking of PAC for meat in ROC and DRC is reduced through crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change interventions, curbing population declines in key source areas</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021, in-country capacity exists to analyse intelligence and criminology data on the trafficking and urban consumption of PAC for meat</p> <p>0.2 By 2021, government and law enforcement partners routinely consider gender, vulnerability and relations between actors prior to identifying strategic targets for law enforcement</p> <p>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</p> <p>0.4 By 2021, at least eight situational crime prevention strategies are implemented by government or the transport sector</p> <p>0.5 By 2021, coalition partners have the capacity to design and implement behaviour change strategies</p>	<p>0.1 Training records (disaggregated by gender), quarterly reports, performance evaluation report</p> <p>0.2 Quarterly gender and vulnerability analyses, case-by-case risk assessments</p> <p>0.3 Intelligence database, judicial reports, quarterly reports, performance evaluation report</p> <p>0.4 Quarterly reports, performance evaluation report</p> <p>0.5 Coalition workshop reports, quarterly reports</p> <p>0.6 Self-reports of intention to consume from baseline, midline and endline surveys, impact evaluation report</p>	<p>1. Candidates suitable for information collector roles can be identified; government agents are motivated to participate in learning</p> <p>2. Government and law enforcement partners are willing to abide by and internalise non-discriminatory policies</p> <p>3. Government and law enforcement partners act on intelligence provided</p> <p>4. Coalition partners are motivated to engage in the design and implementation of behaviour change strategies</p> <p>5. Government and transport companies have the motivation and resources to act on crime prevention recommendations</p> <p>6. Targeted urban consumers are receptive to messaging and willing to change</p>



	0.6 By 2022, intention to consume PAC among groups reached by behaviour change strategy is reduced by 30% from the baseline (TBD)		
<b>Outputs:</b> 1. The consumption and trafficking of PAC in- and en-route to Brazzaville and Kinshasa is sufficiently understood to develop crime prevention, law enforcement and behaviour change partnerships and strategies	1.1 By 2019, the main source areas and trafficking routes for PAC destined for Kinshasa and Brazzaville are identified 1.2 By 2019, the sustainability of dwarf crocodile hunting to meet urban demand is assessed 1.3 By 2019, the main actors involved in the supply-demand chain are individually identified and profiled 1.4 By 2019, an in-depth gender and vulnerability analysis is conducted on the actors in the supply-demand chain 1.5 By 2019, urban consumers are profiled, with their motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC understood	1.1 Maps and reports detailing PAC trafficking routes and source areas, situational crime analysis 1.2 Research report on offtake and trafficking of dwarf crocodiles 1.3 Intelligence database, criminal network analysis reports, trafficker profiling report with typologies (categorisation of types of people) 1.4 Gender and vulnerability analysis report 1.5 Qualitative consumer profiling report with typologies based on psychological, social and/or demographic factors determining why people eat PAC	1.1 Men and women involved in the trafficking or purchasing of PAC are prepared to participate in criminology research 1.2 Mark-release-recapture methods can be adapted to estimate the number of dwarf crocodiles trafficked 1.3 Information collectors gain and retain access to covert trafficking networks through informants 1.4 Enough details are obtained from sources to understand individual circumstances and power relations between actors 1.5 Sufficient trust is developed to gain in-depth information from PAC consumers, patterns emerge based on similarities between individual consumers
2. Government, law enforcement partners and transport sector stakeholders are engaged to implement crime prevention and law enforcement strategies to reduce the trafficking of PAC to Brazzaville and Kinshasa	2.1 By 2019, government and law enforcement partners adopt non-discriminatory law enforcement guidelines into their strategy/policies 2.2 By 2020, information sharing from this project results in a minimum of three ongoing investigations by government or	2.1 Non-discriminatory law enforcement policy, gender and vulnerability analysis protocol, risk assessment protocol 2.2 Engagement agreements, data sharing protocol, case files 2.3 Situational crime prevention strategy, meeting reports 2.4 Due diligence reports, engagement agreements,	2.1 Government and law enforcement partners are willing to commit to a non-discriminatory law enforcement policy 2.2 Intelligence evidence is robust enough for government investigations, governments act on intelligence

	<p>law enforcement partners on the trafficking of PAC species</p> <p>2.2 By 2020, a situational crime prevention strategy is prepared and presented to government and transport sector stakeholders</p> <p>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</p>	<p>private sector briefings, best practice documents</p>	<p>2.3 Situational crime prevention analysis identifies appropriate intervention points</p> <p>2.4 Transport sector stakeholders are willing to engage and develop internal policies</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>3.1 By 2019, a coalition of partner organisations is established in Brazzaville and Kinshasa</p> <p>3.2 By early 2020, a behaviour change strategy is prepared and validated by the coalition</p> <p>3.3 By 2020, four targeted messaging strategies, or other behaviour change approaches, are developed and distributed through appropriate media/channels</p> <p>3.4 By 2021, the messages reach 30% of the intended target audience</p> <p>3.5 By 2021, the behaviour change strategy development and implementation process is documented and shared publicly</p>	<p>3.1 Minutes from coalition meetings</p> <p>3.2 Behaviour change strategy, meeting and workshop minutes</p> <p>3.3 Behaviour change products</p> <p>3.4 Media and messaging reach survey</p> <p>3.5 Online guide to behaviour change approach with lessons learnt (in English and French)</p>	<p>3.1 Common ground can be found between partner organisations, both within conservation and in other sectors</p> <p>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</p> <p>3.3 Capacity can be found in-country to develop the messaging strategies into media products; USFWS co-financing supports the behaviour change team</p> <p>3.4 It is possible to reach a sufficient proportion of the target group through the channels identified</p> <p>3.5 A replicable behaviour change approach has been developed</p>

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

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

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

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

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

**3. Demand reduction strategy targeted at urban consumers of PAC is designed and implemented with a coalition of partners**

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

### 3 Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact:</b> Reduced urban demand and trafficking of pangolins, apes and crocodiles for meat in ROC and DRC, maintaining wild populations and intact forest ecosystems vital to rural livelihoods and food security</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>		

<p><b>Outcome;</b> 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</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021, in-country capacity exists to analyse information and criminology data on the trafficking and urban consumption of PAC for meat</p> <p>0.2 <b>By 2021, government and law enforcement partners routinely consider gender, vulnerability and relations between actors prior to identifying strategic targets for law enforcement</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>0.4 By 2021, at least eight situational crime prevention strategies are implemented by government or the transport sector</p> <p>0.5 By 2021, coalition partners have the capacity to design and implement behaviour change strategies</p> <p>0.6 By 2022, intention to consume PAC among groups reached by</p>	<p>0.1 In country capacity built in DRC and ROC with staff recruited, trained to collect and analyse data and manage information database</p> <p>0.2 Input and training delivered to law enforcement officials and investigators by WCS includes mandatory human rights input - including bespoke practical exercises to test application and knowledge thereof - requiring the consideration of human rights and vulnerability issues of victims, witnesses and/or detainees. . The respect for human rights and the consideration of potential or evident vulnerabilities is already enshrined within internal protocols for law enforcement agencies, as well as national laws, in DRC and Republic of the Congo.</p> <p>0.3 Two arrests relating to the selling of elephant wild meat and to be prosecuted as a matter of market visit conducted under this project and information about a prominent pangolin scale trafficker and crocodile trafficker have been shared with authorities.</p> <p>0.4: 8 SCP developed with 4-5 to be implemented in Kinshasa with the transport sector with implementation hampered by the lack of funding</p> <p>0.5: 2 Coalition created with one based in Kinshasa signing a MOU and active in the design and dissemination of the demand reduction campaign in Kinshasa</p>
---	---	---

	<p>behaviour change strategy is reduced by 30% from the baseline (TBD)</p>	<p>0.6: The largest wildmeat demand reduction campaign ever to be launched in Central Africa launched with a coalition of local partners in March 2021.</p>
--	--	---

<p><b>Output 1.</b> 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</p>	<p>1.1 By 2019, the main source areas and trafficking routes for PAC destined for Kinshasa and Brazzaville are identified</p> <p>1.2 By 2019, the sustainability of dwarf crocodile hunting to meet urban demand is assessed</p> <p>1.3 By 2019, the main actors involved in the supply-demand chain are individually identified and profiled</p> <p>1.4 By 2019, an in-depth gender and vulnerability analysis is conducted on the actors in the supply-demand chain</p> <p>1.5 By 2019, urban consumers are profiled, with their motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC understood</p>	<p>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 (Annex 2)</p> <p>1.2 Data collected and analysed provided a better understanding about the supply side actors, the hunting and its commercialization and future direction for better managing the resource in LTCR. This study suggests that the harvest and trade in dwarf crocodiles is sustainable.</p> <p>1.3 Whilst some progress was made in identifying two individuals concerned in wildmeat trade, delays in the signing of the pending MoU with the Lusaka Agreement Taskforce (LATF) were incurred following the government reshuffle in ROC. As soon as this agreement is signed, information will be shared.</p> <p>1.4 Gender and vulnerability data collected as part of investigations - looking for visible indications of trafficking in persons (TIP) and modern slavery - namely the exploitation of individuals based upon their gender and/or vulnerability - amongst wildmeat traders - this is recorded in the intelligence database. A research study was conducted looking at the role of women in wildlife trafficking across Africa, with a protocol prepared to expand on this research in DRC, but this aspect of the study has been postponed until deemed safe and approval is granted by the country programme.</p> <p>1.5 Urban consumers have been profiled with three target audiences identified in Kinshasa</p>
<p>Act. 1.1 Recruit lead investigator; recruit and train a team of four information collectors.</p>		<p>A lead Investigator was recruited and deployed in the field. Thereafter 4 investigators were successfully recruited and employed after a rigorous selection process. These investigators have been deployed in the field since January 2019, following specialist training. In Kinshasa, Juristrale, a national</p>

	NGO, has been selected as partner two assistants tasked to collect data for this project
Act. 1.2 Organise a workshop with regional specialists to develop best practice guidelines for investigating the supply-demand chains in PAC.	As part of our ongoing investigative work, the development and instigation of appropriate guidelines and protocols for conducting evidentially viable investigations into the trade is a dynamic, organic process. We learn considerable amounts for implementing protocols in the field, which are then refined before being ratified and shared with regional specialists and/or partners. This includes risk assessment, and training protocols, as well as ensuring transparency and ethical justification through understanding and implementation of UK Covert Human Intelligence Sources (CHIS) handling, Regulation of Investigatory Powers (RIPA) Act and Human Rights Act standards. All activities are recorded on a severely restricted access bespoke database. Harmonization and standardization of intelligence gathering activities, including management of sources, in line with strict guidelines, and in the spirit of transparent UK legislation and practices (see <b>Redacted</b> Version of "Human Sources: Best Practice Guidance" - Annex 22).
Act. 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 were constantly monitored for information and evidence around PAC trafficking (320 visits) All results and/or observations (including negative observations) are recorded in the information database. As noted individual actors are difficult to identify due to the fluidity and dynamism of the trade.
Act. 1.4 Create and maintain an intelligence database; conduct regular criminal network analyses using specialist software.	A secure information database that is user friendly (and accessible/usable from mobile devices) has been created and maintained. Over 780 information reports have been recorded in this database including information on bushmeat sales (320), ivory trafficking (319), pangolin scales trafficking (98) and other wildlife crimes (49). The information contained within the databases is an example of contemporary, real world and credible information relating to the wildmeat trade. This information has allowed us to challenge assumptions and conventions, to negate and/or



	<p>confirm anecdotal or historical information, and to ensure that the information we have is of the highest quality and integrity. Criminal network analyses using specialist software (i2, for example) has not been conducted due to the lack of a dedicated analyst, access to the requisite software, and the difficulty in applying specialist analytical techniques to a disparate and disorganised activity. It is much easier, under these circumstances, to make an ad hoc analysis based directly upon field observations from market visits.</p>
<p>Act. 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.</p>	<p>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. An action plan to engage law enforcement partners and a series of recommendations for the development of situational crime prevention strategies was drafted. Two articles published and submitted as MOV. Meetings with government officials to plan for the future implementation of the SCP were not organized for lack of funding this period but will be done if funds are secured.</p>
<p>Act. 1.6 Conduct an in-depth gender and vulnerability analysis using the data collected on actors involved in the supply-demand chain.</p>	<p>A research study was conducted by MSU to explore the role of women in wildlife trafficking, based on a review of the literature and expert elicitation. A protocol was then developed to follow-up with on-the-ground research in Kinshasa, using a series of experiences-in-the-workplace questions. Unfortunately, this fieldwork is on hold until the research team can be vaccinated given the ongoing and high risk of COVID in Kinshasa.</p>
<p>Act. 1.7 Monitor and quantify the levels of supply of dwarf crocodiles from key source areas to cities to assess sustainability.</p>	<p>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. While this effort only covered a single season, focal group discussions confirmed that this period is one of three principle hunting periods for crocodiles.</p>

<p>Act. 1.8 Conduct in-depth interviews with consumers to discuss motives and the situational context for consumption of PAC.</p>	<p>A quantitative citywide bushmeat consumption survey of 1363 randomly selected individuals was conducted in Brazzaville, Kinshasa and Pointe Noire. Focus group discussions with men and women of different ages and education levels were conducted. This was followed up with in-depth interviews in Kinshasa with individuals from various groups of interest. This data was used to segment the population of Kinshasa into three groups based on those with the highest levels of bushmeat consumption.</p>
<p>Act. 1.9 Prepare a qualitative report with a typology of PAC consumers based on psychological, social and demographic characteristics.</p>	<p>The research has identified and profiled key consumer segments to be targeted by the bushmeat demand reduction campaign in Kinshasa.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> 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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>2.2 By 2020, a situational crime prevention strategy is prepared and presented to government and transport sector stakeholders</p> <p>2.3 By 2020, at least two new private sector collaborations are established within the transport sector and</p> <p>2.1 There are no ongoing investigations being undertaken by any governmental entities in RoC or DRC. Information has been shared with external agencies/partners and external agencies (and assistance has been rendered in 2 enquiries DRC, where we provided investigative guidance and some intelligence relating to suspected great ape trafficking (live trade) and 1 enquiry to authorities in Brazzaville relating to suspected traders in pangolin scales in the city.</p> <p>2.2 The SCP strategy has been prepared and reported in Y1. It was not presented to the government and transport sector stakeholders due to covid 19 constraints and no availability of funds</p> <p>2.3. Meetings scheduled to occur with representatives from Brazzaville's Maya Maya airport did not take place in February 2021 due to Covid-19 related issues, including illness and unavailability. Engagement has been</p>

	<p>guidance is provided on appropriate policies to reduce trafficking of PAC</p>	<p>made through the United for Wildlife Transport TaskForce with freight and airline companies. This engagement continues.</p>
<p>2.1 Organise meetings with government and law enforcement partners (Juristrale / PALF) to prepare engagement agreements and data sharing protocol.</p>		<p>Three meetings with partners were organised in Kinshasa that led to the drafting of a MOU for the Law Enforcement working Group. The MOU was not signed due to covid confinement but will be signed in the course of this year. Meetings with the Government were postponed until the covid situation stabilised.</p> <p>Meetings in Brazzaville led to the drafting of an agreement with the Lusaka Agreement Task Force in ROC, which has still yet to be signed. The delay has been exacerbated by Covid-19 restrictions, Covid-related illnesses, and by a last and recent ministerial reshuffle in ROC.</p>

<p>2.2 Prepare guidelines for government on incorporating a non-discriminatory enforcement approach with respect to gender and vulnerable persons</p>	<p>Protocols in place relating to specific law enforcement activities, particularly around arrests/detentions and information gathering activities, and risk assessments, developed and used by WCS, always take into account vulnerability and gender-related issues. Planned to be shared with Lusaka Agreement Taskforce in ROC when the pending MoU is signed.</p>
<p>2.3 Prepare a situational crime prevention (SCP) strategy with recommended actions for government, law enforcement, and transport sector stakeholders.</p>	<p>This activity was completed in Y1, drafts of SCP strategy with recommendations for government, law enforcement institutions and transportation sectors developed for Kinshasa and Brazzaville were submitted as MOVs</p> <p>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 interruptions to match funding limited efforts to complete the next stage.</p>
<p>2.4 Organise meetings with the government to validate the SCP strategy and develop an implementation plan.</p>	<p>4-5 SCP strategies were proposed by MSU and the most feasible options with the likelihood of having an impact to combat wildlife crimes in Kinshasa were identified for further investigation. Activities were suspended due to interruptions in match of funding and thereafter by the covid 19 restrictions preventing any meetings to be held in Kinshasa</p>
<p>2.5 Follow due diligence procedures before proceeding to engage companies in the transport sector; prepare engagement agreements.</p>	<p>Efforts are currently underway to address this objective in Brazzaville, with progress being made to identify suitable transport and air-related partners at Maya Maya airport with whom we can work to address IWT-related issues. These include representatives of customs, airport police and the airport freight handling company.</p>

<p>2.6 Support transport companies, such as national/international airlines, in the preparation of internal IWT policies to mitigate facilitation of PAC trafficking.</p>	<p>Participation in 4 remote online seminars and forums implemented by the United for Wildlife Transport TaskForce, and requisite input and support provided by WCS and other NGOs through this forum to prominent transport companies</p> <p>Generic information about the provenance of bushmeat arriving in the UK was shared with international authorities</p>
<p>2.7 Prepare quarterly reports to monitor and document progress towards crime prevention and law enforcement</p>	<p>Quarterly reports were produced by the Lead Investigator, which included details of information gathered as well as crime prevention and law enforcement activities.</p> <p>A final report for the entire reporting period of the project summarizing the principal observations as a result of activities conducted on the ground is attached, which summarises the project activity and observations in its entirety.</p>

<p><b>Output 3.</b> 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</p>	<p>3.1 By 2019, a coalition of partner organisations is established in Brazzaville and Kinshasa</p> <p>3.2 By early 2020, a behaviour change strategy is prepared and validated by the coalition</p> <p>3.3 By 2020, four targeted messaging strategies, or other behaviour change approaches, are developed and distributed through appropriate media/channels</p> <p>3.4 By 2021, the messages reach 30% of the intended target audience</p> <p>3.5 By 2021, the behaviour change strategy development and implementation process is documented and shared publicly</p>	<p>3.1. Two Campaign Coalition partnerships were created for the demand reduction behaviour campaigns (see 0.5). The Kinshasa coalition signed a MOU with WCS while the Brazzaville coalition signature was pushed to a later date with additional funding.</p> <p>3.3 A demand reduction campaign was designed with messages developed and disseminated through different channels including digital platforms, spot radio and TV, billboards and goodies</p> <p>3.4 A demand reduction campaign is ongoing with the M&amp;E report to be released after the end of the campaign.</p> <p>3.5 A replicable model will be developed at the end of the campaign phase II in Kinshasa and in Brazzaville. Lessons learned are being compiled from the current and previous campaigns in Pointe Noire</p>
<p>3.1 Establish a coalition of partners, both within and outside the conservation sector, to help design and implement a behaviour change strategy.</p>		<p>Two campaign coalition partners' were created in Kinshasa and Brazzaville. Kinshasa coalition was formally implemented with a MOU signed in October 2020.</p>

<p>3.2 Prepare a behaviour change strategy with coalition partners and expert guidance, focusing specifically on the types of consumers who eat PAC.</p>	<p>Substantial steps were taken towards the development of the communication strategy: with in-depth studies on the lifestyle of consumers carried out that helped to profile consumer segments, their media and food preferences and motivations behind consuming bushmeat. This information led to the design of the messages for the campaign that will be disseminated through the types of media preferred by the three target audiences identified in the surveys.</p>
<p>3.3 Conduct focus groups with the identified PAC consumer groups to understand their lifestyles and media consumption.</p>	<p>Conduct groups were conducted with high frequency wildmeat consumers to provide their lifestyles, their perceived identity, and media usage. This information shaped the campaign brand, messages and dissemination strategies.</p>
<p>3.4 Develop appropriate PAC-focused messages or other social marketing approaches, such as nudges, which change the way that choices are presented.</p>	<p>Messages have been developed on bushmeat consumption in general. The decision was made to focus on food choice and cuisine rather than highlight particular species. Further discussions are planned with behaviour change experts to consider how messages more explicitly focused on PAC species could be used with more restricted and targeted distribution. The bushmeat message distributed through mass media channels is planting a seed and starting a discussion. Species-specific messages will be considered in future campaigns in Phase II but were ruled out in this first instance because the values of consumers are misaligned with those of conservationists, and conservation messages are perceived as foreign.</p>
<p>3.5 Engage an M&amp;E consultant to design an impact evaluation of our demand-reduction approach; conduct the baseline survey.</p>	<p>A consultant was hired in Y1 to work alongside the Research Coordinator to design the impact evaluation for the campaign. Due to COVID, the baseline survey is now conducted via mobile phones using an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) format. This is being conducted with partners from the UKRI GCRF TRADE Hub, specifically University of Oxford, ERAIFT, and Viamo (a mobile phone communications company).</p>
<p>3.6 Pre-test the messages and/or other behaviour change strategies developed.</p>	<p>The pre-testing of messages and campaign materials were completed. A local communications agency - AG Partners - has been selected to guide the creation of the campaign and pre-testing protocols have been prepared for the target audiences in Kinshasa.</p>
<p>3.7 Commission production and distribution of up to four messages/approaches through appropriate media/other channels.</p>	<p>Campaign messaging completed targeting three different audiences in Kinshasa. The conception of the campaign materials was completed with three creative briefs prepared (one for each target audience segment) to</p>

	<p>guide the communications agency. Additionally, the design of the campaign has been adapted to the changes in media preferences, daily habits and national recommendations that have resulted from COVID. The production and distribution of the communication materials has been officially launched in March and the campaign is underway. The messages are being disseminated through digital platform, and soon on TV, radio and billboards</p>
<p>3.8 Prepare quarterly reports to monitor and document reach and reaction of intended and unintended audiences to the behaviour change approaches.</p>	<p>The process of monitoring the campaign is underway after the launch of the campaign in March 2021. The first quarterly report is expected at the end of June 2021.</p>
<p>3.9 Conduct the impact evaluation midline survey (the endline survey will be conducted after the life of this project).</p>	<p>The next survey for the impact evaluation will only be conducted at the end of the first phase of the campaign, so is outside of this grant period.</p>



## Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 2: Project reporting against IWT Challenge Fund Standard Measures

Project Ref and Title:							
Cod e	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
<b>Sustainable livelihoods and economic development measures</b>							
1A	Number of individuals who received training in sustainable livelihood skills	NA					
1B	Number of households who received training in sustainable livelihood skills	NA					
1C	Number of individuals benefiting from training (i.e. broader HH of individual directly trained)	5	Congolese	4 (M) 1 (F)	Social marketing Behavior change campaign	French	Members of the campaign coalition
1D	Number of training weeks provided	NA					
2A	Number of cooperatives established	NA					
2B	% cooperatives established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment)	NA					

3A	Number of credit and savings groups established	NA					
3B	Number of loans provided to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)	NA					
3C	Total value (£) of loans provided	NA					
4A	Number of sustainable livelihoods enterprises established	NA					
4B	Number of existing enterprises receiving capacity building support	NA					
5A	Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement	NA					
5B	Average percentage increase per household against baseline	NA					
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	5	Democratic Republic of Congo  Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo	M (1) & F (1)  M (3)	Mentorship program  Mentorship for scientific publications	French  English	Internship at Ouesso in NNNP- Northern Congo  Outstanding training

6B	Number of training weeks provided	14	Democratic Republic of Congo Republic of Congo	M (10) & F (4)	Kobocollect	French/English	
		14	Democratic Republic of Congo Republic of Cong	M (10) & F (4)	Osmand	French/English	
		4	Democratic Republic of Congo Republic of Congo Gabon	M (4)	NVIVO	English	
		4	Democratic Republic of Congo Republic of Congo Gabon	M (4)	Discourse analysis	English	
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	NA					
<b>Law enforcement and legal framework measures</b>							
8	Number of illegal wildlife trade management plans, action plans, or strategies produced for use by Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	NA					

9	Number of field guides/manuals produced to assist work related to IWT product identification, classification and recording	NA					
10A	Number of customs officials trained	NA					
10B	Number of prosecutors/judges trained	NA					
10C	Number of police officers trained	NA					
10D	Number of trainers trained	NA					
10E	Number of individuals who attended refresher training	NA					
10F	Number of other specialist services trained (e.g. dog units, rangers, forensic services).	NA					
11A	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified	8 maps	Kinshasa and Brazzaville			English	Pangolins, Great apes, Crocodiles and other commodities in Kinshasa and Brazzaville
11B	Number of illegal wildlife shipments detected	NA					
12	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	NA					
13A	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	NA					

13B	Value of illegal wildlife products seized through law enforcement action facilitated by the project	NA					
13C	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	NA					
13D	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime	NA					
13E	Number of individuals successfully prosecuted for wildlife crime cases, charges brought for wildlife crime offences using non-wildlife crime specific legislation – e.g. money laundering	NA					
13F	Number of actioned cases handed to/received from another agency	NA					
14	Value of assets seized through money laundering or proceeds of crime legislation	NA					
15A	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection	350	DRC & RoC			English	Bushmeat sale or market visit reports

15B	Number of intelligence or information reports exchanged with INTERPOL or the World Customs Organization	466	DRC & RoC		PAC trafficking	English	PAC trafficking information shared by PALF and INTE RPOL, regarding the export of bushmeat by cargo and passengers at Kinshasa and Brazzaville airports.
15C	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries	1 Hunting laws and institutional analysis gap	Congolese			French	Draft of the gap of laws and institutional analysis with a set of recommendation to review the laws and decrees relating to hunting in DRC
16A	Number of databases established in project countries	NA					NA
16B	Number of databases established that are operational in project countries	1	DRC & RoC			English/French	Market visit reports and intelligence data on crimes and wildlife trafficking
16C	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement	1	Created and established by the lead Investigator			English/French	Intelligence database with reports on wildlife crimes and market visits of Kinshasa and Brazzaville
17A	Number of people who received other forms of education/training	NA					

	(which does not fall into the above category)						
17B	Number of training weeks provided	NA					
<b>Behaviour change for demand reduction measures</b>							
18A	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour pre-intervention (baseline)	NA					
18B	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour post-intervention	NA					
18C	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced / Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed	1 - cuisine recipe video presenting a substitution of wildmeat.  1- Campaign song  3 - Visuals prototyper per each target audience	DRC			French & Lingala	Campaign ongoing
18D	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message	Facebook Instagram Youtube Campaign website	DRC			French & Lingala	

		Tik Tok					
18E	Number of champions/key influencers speaking on behalf of the demand reduction campaign	1 - Madame Godelive Muvaro, Congolese Chef promoting Congolese cuisine without wildmeat	DRC	Female		French & Lingala	
18F	Number of appropriate partners with direct influence on target audience that have distributed campaign message(s)	5 Demand reduction campaign coalition members	Kinshasa			French/ Lingala	Coalition members tweets, facebook and newsletters, radio and tv stations
18G	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience)	Ongoing	Kinshasa			French/Lingala	Ongoing campaign and data collection on M&E
19	Number of individuals that have had their relevant IWT behaviour changed	NA					
20	Number of stakeholders/key influencers that have actively discouraged the purchase/use of IWT products e.g. pledges signed	NA					
<b>Cross cutting measures</b>							
21A	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals						
21B	Number of papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	3					3 scientific articles submitted for the special issue of the African Journal of Ecology on wildmeat



21C	Number of other publications produced	4 Thematic briefs about DRC and RoC urban wildmeat dynamics	DRC RoC			English	The briefs will be distributed also in French
22A	Amount of match funding secured (£) for delivery of project during the period of the IWT Challenge Fund grant ( <i>please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 12.2</i> )	██████					
22B	Funding leveraged (£) for work after the IWT Challenge Fund grant ends ( <i>please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 11.2</i> )	██████					
23	Estimated value (£) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	NA					
24A	Number of Bachelor qualifications (BSc) obtained	NA					
24B	Number of Masters qualifications (MSc/MPhil etc) obtained	NA					
24C	Number of other qualifications obtained	NA					
25A	Number of undergraduate students who received training	NA					
25B	Number of training weeks provided	NA					

25C	Number of postgraduate students who received training	NA					
25D	Number of training weeks proved provided	NA					
26A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings	7				French	
26B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from IWT project work will be presented/ disseminated	NA					
26C	Number of individual media articles featuring the project	3 local media articles about the campaign launch				French/Lingala	

## Publications

**Table 3: Details of project publications**

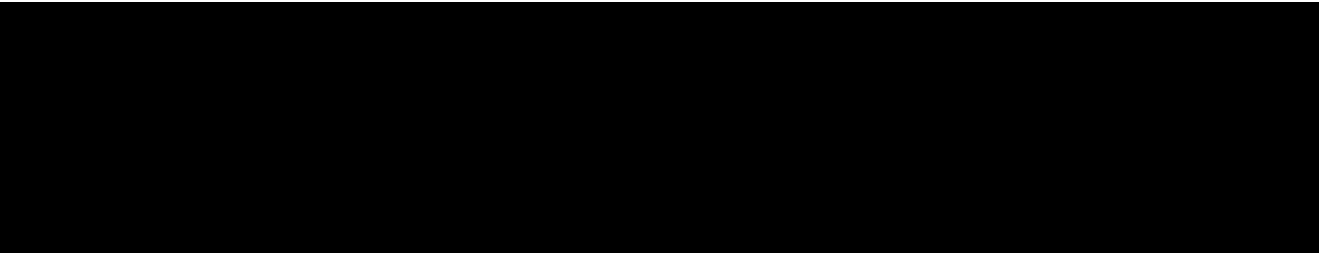
Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc.)
Environmental Research Letters	Mapping the availability of bushmeat for consumption in Central African cities, Julia E Fa, Juliet H Wright, et al, 2019.	British	CIFOR - Indonesia	Female	IOP Publishing	<a href="https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ab36fa">https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ab36fa</a> [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Conservation Science and Practice	Using conservation criminology to understand the role of restaurants in the urban wild meat trade, Sarah Gluszek et al, 2021	British	Michigan State University - US	Female	Wiley Publisher for Society for Conservation Biology	<a href="https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/csp2.368">https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/csp2.368</a> [REDACTED]
Global Ecology and Conservation	Typologies of urban wildlife traffickers and sellers, Meredith L.Gore et al, 2021	American	University of Maryland - US	Female	Elsevier	<a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989421001074#!">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989421001074#!</a> [REDACTED]
Global Ecology and Conservation	Women in wildlife trafficking in Africa: A synthesis of literature, Helen U. Agu and Meredith L.Gore, 2020	Nigerian / American	University of Nigeria - Nigeria Michigan State University - US	Female	Elsevier	<a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989420307071?via%3Dihub">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2351989420307071?via%3Dihub</a> [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
African Journal of Ecology	From the Forest to the Fork: "Reframing Conservation" in behaviour change communications campaigns to reduce urban bushmeat consumption, Lizz Frost Yocum et al.	American	YoYo Communications	Female	Wiley	<i>In review</i>

African Journal of Ecology	Profiling the types of restaurants that sell wildmeat in Central African cities, Juliet H. Wright et al.	British	WCS	Female	Wiley	<i>In review</i>
African Journal of Ecology	From the Forest to the Fork: a conceptual framework of the bushmeat supply-demand system to guide interventions in tackling unsustainable trafficking and consumption in the Congo Basin, Michelle Wieland et al.	American	WCS	Female	Wiley	<i>In review</i>

## Annex 4 IWT Contacts

<b>Ref No</b>	IWT 054
<b>Project Title</b>	Tackling Central Africa's illegal urban wild meat demand
<b>Project Leader Details</b>	
Name	Robert Mwinyihali
Role within IWT Project	Project Coordinator
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 1</b>	
Name	Meredith Gore
Organisation	University of Maryland ( UMD)
Role within IWT Project	Consultant
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
<b>Partner 2 etc.</b>	
Name	Nancy Shabani
Organisation	Juristrale
Role within IWT Project	Consultant and Partner ( Subcontactee)

Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

## **4 Annex 5 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

Please include here a list of all annexes you are including alongside your final report, which can be submitted as separate document/s.

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 final 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.

## 5 Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	X
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?</b>	n/a
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	