



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

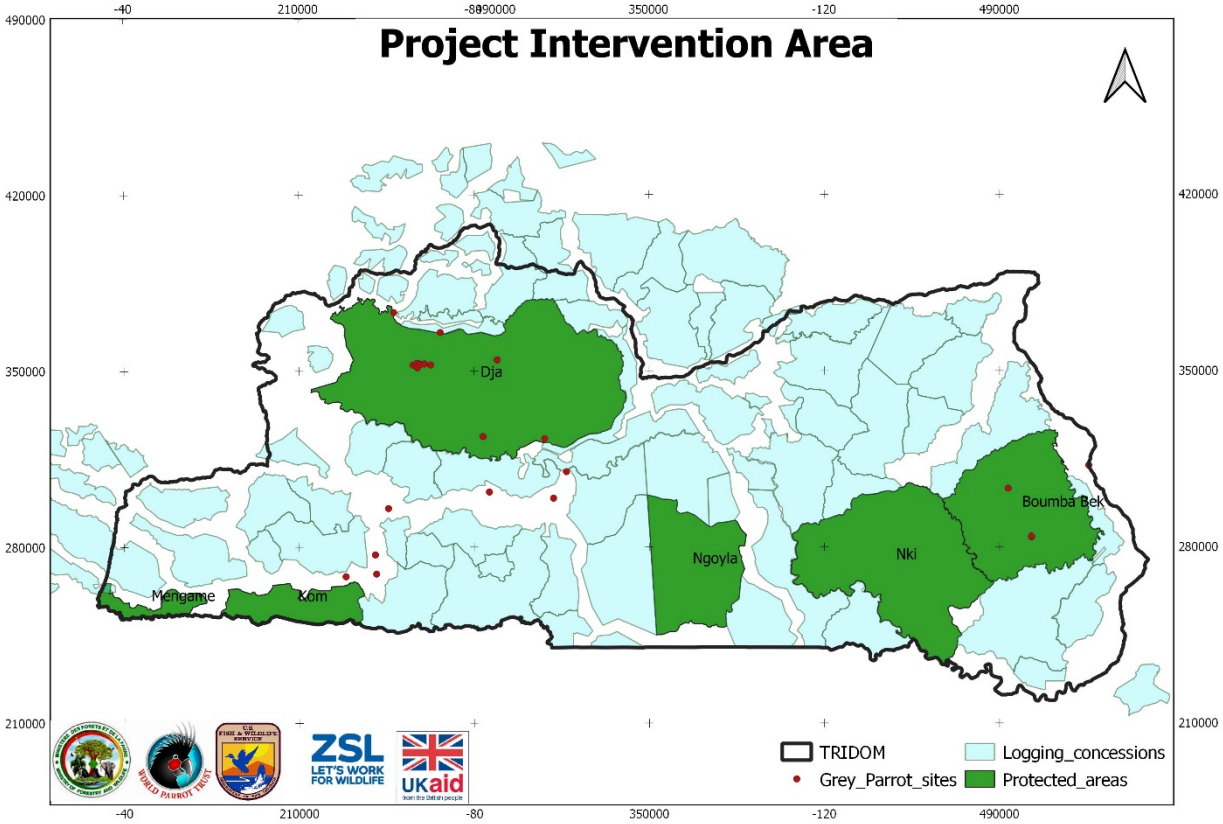
Project reference	IWT062
Project title	Disrupting the illegal wildlife trade in grey parrots in Cameroon
Country/ies	Cameroon
Lead organisation	Zoological Society of London
Partner institution(s)	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) Cameroon World Parrot Trust (WPT) APADER (Association pour la Promotion des Actions de Développement Endogènes Rurales)
IWT grant value	£ 355,397.00
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2019 - 31 March 2022
Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 April 2019 - 31 March 2020, (Annual Report 1)
Project Leader name	Andrew Fowler
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/dja-conservation-complex https://twitter.com/zslafrica
Report author(s) and date	Andrew Fowler, Oliver Fankem, 30 th April 2020

1. Project summary

This project will secure populations of African grey parrots in Cameroon’s TRIDOM landscape by protecting key parrot strongholds and strengthening law enforcement efforts to disrupt IWT through Cameroon at border areas and major transport hubs. This will be achieved by: building the capacity of law enforcement agents to detect, investigate and prosecute IWT cases; identifying key parrot aggregation sites and adapting protected area management systems to enhance protection; working with communities to tackle IWT and enhance resilience to wildlife crime.

During the first year of the project, several trainings on aspects of Law Enforcement as pertains particularly to the trade in African Grey Parrots (AGPs) were given to government staff in the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF), by implementing partners including members of Veterans for Wildlife, The Parrot Trust and in-country experts (ZSL, LAGA, members of the

Cameroonian judiciary, TRAFFIC) and MINFOF. Eleven missions to identify AGP aggregation sites within the TRIDOM landscape were completed and aggregation sites mapped. Securing these sites has been included into the SMART planning approach implemented in protected areas in the TRIDOM landscape. Six additional communities were engaged through the Village Savings and Loans Associations network. Work was begun with the Limbe Wildlife Centre to explore the options for piloting soft release of AGPs in the Douala-Edea landscape before releasing in the Dja Biosphere Reserve.



2. Project partnerships

The project was designed in collaboration with the primary project partners: the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF), the MINFOF Conservation Services of Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) Mengame Wildlife Sanctuary (MWS), Boumba Bek National Park (BNP), Nki National Park (NNP) and Ngoyla Mintom Wildlife Reserve (NMWR). The project has the full support of MINFOF at central level and was based on the need expressed by MINFOF for continued external support in combating IWT. Over the course of the first year of the project we have continued to develop our relationships with the Courts of First Instance in the project zone and developed further relationships with enforcement agencies such as customs, police and gendarmes to ensure effective implementation and maximum impact of the project. We have also identified a partner with whom to work on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) value chains. Key to the success of our work is the engagement and involvement of local community and indigene groups in the landscape. To this end ZSL’s social team have spent considerable time consulting and building relationships with the communities, utilising Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) processes. MINFOF is the partner on the site-based protection efforts and we have seen a positive change in their adaptive decision-making informed by SMART patrol data.

Partnerships involved in activities durign the course of this reporting period evolved as described below:

Government Agencies

ZSL has MoUs with the Government of Cameroon (Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife-MINFOF) both at central level and with the Conservation Service (CS) of the Dja Biosphere Reserve. In the TRIDOM, ZSL supports Mengame Wildlife Sanctuary, Boumba Bek National Park, Nki National the DBR CS and Ngoila Mintom Wildlife Reserve through supporting parrot sites identification and site-based protection using the SMART approach and capacity-building for wildlife law enforcement. We liaise with MINFOF in the follow-up of IWT cases in relevant courts. We train and support actors across different government agencies, such as enforcement agents (customs, police, gendarmerie) and Ministry of Justice (prosecutors and courthouse staff) in the implementation of laws relating to wildlife crime.

Communities

ZSL has worked with its project partner Association pour la Promotion des Actions de Développement Endogènes Rurales (APADER) to empower communities to actively engage them in monitoring and management of natural resources, through reinforced local livelihoods. Community surveillance networks (CSN) mechanisms have been used to enable them to monitor and report concerns regarding impacts of IWT, natural resource management and enforcement activity. They are also engaged in non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chain development and establishing village savings and loan associations (VSLAs). Through these approaches we are building trust with communities and ensuring support for efforts to tackle IWT.

Private Sector

During this reporting period, ZSL continued to maintain its relationship with Pallisco and SFID Djoum who manage forestry concessions in the southern and eastern Dja peripheries. They benefit from improved capacity to protect their forests, and improved relations with other stakeholders. We have also engaged with CUF to help them improved wildlife management practices in their concessions. SFID and Pallisco wildlife protection teams were trained and supported to implement an effective adaptive management approach to site-based wildlife protection using SMART approach in their concessions. ZSL also facilitated positive collaboration between our partner logging companies (SFID and Pallisco) and DBR CS in the southern and eastern sector of the DBR in order to maximise SMART capacity.

NGOs

ZSL worked with its project partner the World Parrot Trust on the design and planning of project activities (including a field visit from the WPT team during this period). ZSL liaises and coordinates with other key stakeholders currently engaging in law enforcement and combatting the illegal wildlife trade in Cameroon (WWF, TRAFFIC, LAGA, local communities, Limbe botanical garden, etc.) and abroad (Veterans for wildlife, World Parrot Trust, etc.) This collaboration included a visit to the DBR by members of the World Parrot Trust for scoping of potential sites for soft release of AGPs and training of MINFOF ecoguards. Personnel from Veterans for Wildlife visited DBR to provide some basic training in field tactics to MINFOF personnel. We have also begun to work with the Limbe Wildlife Centre (the officially recognised national centre for AGP rehabilitation) on implementing recovery and soft releases for AGPs seized by law enforcement officials.

Media

We partnered with community radios to run interactive community radio programmes as a means of raising awareness of TRIDOM communities in order to reduce the pressures being exerted from illegal hunting and wildlife trade. We believe these programmes are viewed favourably by communities as many local people participate either with text messages or phone calls and are contributing to the change in behaviour with regards to poaching.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities for Output 1: Law enforcement personnel operating in the TRIDOM and Douala and Yaoundé air/seaports have enhanced capacity to effectively investigate, target and

intercept trafficking of African grey parrots and other IWT-threatened species; and effectively gather, manage and process evidence, ensuring cases are ready for prosecution.

In order to address African Grey Parrot (AGP) trafficking from the TRIDOM area through the Douala and Yaoundé exit points such as airports and seaports, ZSL law enforcement experts have embarked on preparing bespoke training materials specifically designed to develop the skills of law enforcement agents based on their agency and role (Activity 1.1). These involved parrots' identification, best practice on animal welfare and drills on systematic searches. Also, customs were introduced to the requirements of the IATA live animal regulations and provided expert knowledge on provision of facilities and equipment needed to conduct live animal examinations from the animal reception centre management from the City of London corporation based at Heathrow Airport. For the ecoguards from TRIDOM, over 481 copies of the 1994 wildlife law code in the form of a bilingual booklet were produced and distributed alongside in-country produced materials developed in collaboration with other organisations like TRAFFIC, LAGA, WWF and the Legal Departments of the Djoum and Bengbis Courts of First Instance to enrich participants' (ecoguards) capacities in the fight against the illegal wildlife trade. The Last Great Ape Organisation (LAGA) assisted in modules addressing investigation techniques while the Legal Departments of Djoum Court of First Instance produced and distributed handouts on legal procedures from investigation to trial of a culprit. Soft copies of all training modules were also handed out to participants in stickers provided by ZSL. Following the development of materials, a field visit was carried out by two parrot experts (London Zoo bird curator and World Parrot Trust Director) at the Mvog-Betsi Zoo in Yaoundé where rescued AGPs were kept for eventual release into the wild and also in the TRIDOM landscape area to identify suitable sites for temporary aviaries where seized birds could be housed for assessment and eventual release. These resources and good understanding of the context were used to train 15 eco-guards from the Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) in November 2019 and 28 eco-guards from protected areas located in the Cameroon portion of the TRIDOM (Dja Biosphere Reserve, Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary, Boumba Bek NP, Ngoyla-Mintom Wildlife Reserve and Nki NP) (Activity 1.2). Gender balance was taken into consideration and at least 5 female officers were present in each training session. An essential part of the training process was the demonstration of training elements, culminating in practical exercises to demonstrate learning progress from participants' feedbacks. Every session had a dedicated online messaging group that allows participants to maintain contact with one another, and with the trainers, allowing them to ask questions, advice or provide ongoing feedback where necessary. Post-training communication groups (via WhatsApp) provide an opportunity to ensure that any IWT related matters are brought to the attention of ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor, and a forum for advice and guidance shared. (Activity 1.3). This allows fast-time involvement and critical support to be given. As an example, the August and September 2019 AGP seizures in the East Region of Cameroon were effected during non-working hours and the ZSL Law Enforcement Coordinator was in a position to give rudimentary (but essential) investigative and evidential advice to the teams on the ground. Furthermore, training needs assessment is being completed and will guide future training for both Customs and the eco guards in conjunction with expert resources from within the country, the UK and South Africa.

Activities for Output 2. Key aggregation sites for populations of grey parrots in five target TRIDOM protected areas (Dja Faunal Reserve, Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary and Kom National Park, Boumba Bek National Park) are identified and integrated into MINFOF site-based protection and monitoring programmes (SMART), with anti-poaching detection systems and rapid response protocol piloted.

The absence of baseline data for Africa grey parrots (AGP) in the TRIDOM landscape has highlighted the need for monitoring this species to understand their distribution, the quality of their habitat and the threat they are undergoing. In order to address these needs, social sciences approaches (informal interviews, semi structured interviews and focus group discussions) were used. A total of 58 MINFOF personnel from Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR), Boumba Bek National Park (BBNP) and Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary (MGS) were interviewed. In addition, 16 community focus group (groups ranging from a minimum of four to a maximum of 27 individuals) discussions were carried out in villages surrounding the DBR and two communities bordering the MGS. From

the focus groups discussions, key community members with reputation in AGP trapping were interviewed (Activity 2.1). Based on all information's gathered, over 50 sites were shortlisted as potential aggregation sites for AGPs and only 25 sites selected to be visited by the monitoring team based on confirmed parrot sightings of less than 1 year old and provision of sufficient details about the location. Overall, 11 field missions (02 at BBNP, 08 at DBR, 01 at MWS) were carried out to confirm of AGP aggregation sites. Field missions of 07 days on average were carried out in targeted sites. These 11 field missions allowed the identification of 25 geo-referenced sites with AGP signs (vocalisations, observations, hunting signs, etc) from which two have been identified as active AGP aggregation sites with video records in one of the site numbering more than 200 individual (Activity 2.2). During these field missions, 2-3 motion triggered camera traps (number dependent on the size of the clearing) were placed at strategic points of the site for the duration of the field survey. These very important sites for parrots in DBR, BBNP, MGS have been (or will be) incorporated into PA patrol plan. In the DBR for example, these sites were integrated into the overall DBR patrol strategy that was validated in Sangmelima between the 25th and the 29th of November 2019 (Activity 2.2).

In order to secure these very important areas for parrots at least in DFR, MWS and BBNP, the implementation of the SMART approach is ongoing with technical and financial support from ZSL. We also provide training to ensure sustainability of the approach over time and to this regard, a training session on data collection, map reading, compass, and GPS use was carried out in Djoum from 26 June to the 1st of July 2019 for field staff. This was followed by an advanced SMART training session involving senior staff from DBR, MGS that lasted from the 17th to 21st February 2020 (activity 2.3). ZSL is expanding the use of the SMART system in Cameroon and is now supporting its implementation in Boumba Bek National Park (BBNP) since April 2019 after the initial assessment, configuration and staff training that took place in late March 2019.

In general, During this reporting period, SMART Patrols have been ongoing in the DBR (58 patrols carried and 7930 km covered on foot, boat or car), in BBNP (8 patrols carried out 1863 km mostly covered by car) and in MGS (17 patrols carried out and 1201km covered by foot and by car) (activity 2.4). To complement these patrols, satellite-linked camera traps will be used when ready and will be placed at identified sites with the most AGP species records. The placement of cameras will be aimed at detecting human presence and will be done following a standardised camera trapping protocol for a duration to be decided by the monitoring team (Activity 2.5). For the meantime, simple camera traps are placed at the sites to take pictures and videos of the parrots. Several difficulties are encountered which includes finding a sturdy tree for installing the cameras around the clearing, finding the right angle of capture, poor experience in deploying camera for bird survey. The images obtained from these cameras were inconclusive and handheld digital cameras used mostly to obtain images and videos.

While the process of SMART based patrols is gradually being put in place in other PA of the TRIDOM, such Nki National Park (NNNP) and Ngoila Mintom Wildlife Reserve (NMWR), a rapid response approach is being tested for the DBR and integrated the Dja patrol strategy that was validated between the 25th and the 29th of November 2019. Seemingly, it was agreed during the TRIDOM conservator forum held in Yaoundé between (06th and 07th January 2020) that SMART patrols following the DBR format be implemented in the greater TRIDOM to secure the area against increased poaching and to ensure key species such as AGP are no longer involved in IWT. Also, there was a request during that meeting that the ZSL supported MINFOF rapid response squad in Djoum be ready to provide help whenever needed in other protected areas in the landscape. The performance of such a team was noticed and confirmed through their recent field intervention in May 2019 on the Mintom-Djoum-Yen axis with the reinforced anti-poaching truck that has led to the seizures of two guns with ammunition, a leopard skin, elephant meat etc in May 2019. These achievements are encouraging and suggest we are gradually building a group that could potentially play an important role in stopping IWT in the larger TRIDOM landscape (Activity 2.6). To support all the above field operations, and after a thorough assessment, field equipment needs were jointly identified by ZSL and TRIDOM Conservators. This has led to the procurement of 47 ecoguards' uniforms, 47 ecoguards' boots, 20 rubber boots; 15 belts; 30 life jackets, 13 solar lamps, 20 compasses, 36 camping mattresses, 45 backpacks, 5 sleeping bags, 03 binoculars, 30 tents, 100 machetes, 20 pots, spoons forks and plates 60 of each, 04 hard drives, 08 PDA Blackviews; 06 Garmin GPS; 08 battery chargers; 01 camera.

Output 3. Key local communities, adjacent to identified aggregation sites and trafficking hubs within the TRIDOM are actively engaged in monitoring and reporting of IWT through Community Surveillance Networks (CSNs), incentivised through establishment of VSLAs and enhanced local livelihoods.

The identification of AGP aggregation sites assisted in identifying new partner villages with which to collaborate in reducing IWT (Activity 3.1). Based on these AGP sites, scoping visits were held with targeted communities and after discussions including project presentation of benefits/constraints/outcomes, communities showed their willingness to participate or not in the project. The willingness to be involved in the project was finalized by the completion of an FPIC procedure (Activity 3.2) coordinated by the chief of the village who gives approval for the activities to start.

Prior to the processes of engaging with various villages groups, a general assessment of well-being and KAP (knowledge, attitude, practice) metrics was established in the landscape to evaluate livelihoods metrics and KAP from local communities in the TRIDOM area (Activity 3.3). The survey involved 192 persons from 10 villages in the landscape. The FPIC agreement was followed by the trainings held successively in the 6 selected villages (Biba 2, Ayene, Akom, Alat-Makay, Nomedjoh and Lomie Centre) on Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) rules of procedure. In order to prepare the community members, 2 training sessions were held in each village followed by the 1st saving meeting (Activity 3.4; Indicator 3.1). As soon as the VSLA group was put in place and functioning (start of saving meetings; 197 members with 114 women, 57.86%), the sensitization on IWT activities impacting AGPs was introduced during follow-up meetings that led later to the introduction of the voluntary participation in the CSN process (Activity 3.4). The ZSL CSN phone line was then communicated to community members with instructions on how this line works (Indicator 3.2). It is worth noting that a total accumulated amount of CFA has been saved to date with a mean saving per community varying from CFA to CFA with a baseline of 0 CFA (Indicator 3.3).

Still based on the group's dynamics, a decision was taken to start with the introduction on Income Generating Activities (IGAs). three communities (Biba 2, Ayene and Lomie Centre) were selected to start with these activities. An IGA diagnosis was then made to identify which IGA activities could be done based on (1) communities' willingness and selection of a specific IGA activity, (2) local past experiences (success and failure) and (3) community proposed IGA activities which fit with project aims (Activity 3.5). Five essential activities were shortlisted: kitchen garden, banana-plantain production, tree-nursery production techniques, chicken rearing and NTFP value chain enhancement. The different trainings have started to be delivered with the technical support of APADER (local NGO); with experimental fields established for different items (Activity 3.6). Two training sessions were held with the 3 villages, involving a total cumulated of 102 people (Indicator 3.4). The practical sessions have started with the construction of propagator for PIF (banana-plantain nursery), the experimental fields of pepper, basilic and carrots, tree nursery of avocados and the farming of maize and soya (in preparation for poultry farm where these crops will provide feed for the chickens). Various material was also distributed to groups for a successful implementation of the activities. These materials included hoes, sprayers, selected seeds, material to construct propagators (saw, plastics, insecticide), sacks for tree nursery, boots, shovel, and dibbles. The IGA implementation work plans were agreed based mostly on weather (rainy/dry seasons). The project partner (APADER) organizes with ZSL monthly follow-up trips to monitor the communities' activities (Activity 3.7). These follow-ups have enabled the overseeing of the different issues (insects destructing crops, soil quality, personal engagement of members, etc.) faced by beneficiaries, while implementing activities and to propose solutions to these issues. The next steps (introduction of improved village chicken poultry farm and associated activities, establishment of banana-plantain cloning farm, NTFP processing and wholesales, and individual production of kitchen garden products) are planned for the Year 2 of this grant. In order to share our communities' experience in the TRIDOM and learnt from other actors involved in community engagement and fight against IWT, we have participated in a stakeholder platform meeting called the "the forum des acteurs du Dja" in Meyonmessalla (Western sector of the DBR) from the 29th - 30th January 2020. Various stakeholders such as the private sector (PADI-Dja, Hydromekin, SFID, Pallisco, etc.), the NGOs (ZSL, WWF, AWF, UNESCO, European Union, etc.), the government (MINFOF, MINEPIA, etc.) community members, etc. were present to discuss different issues faced by all the actors in the TRIDOM landscape and

the way forward for effective collaboration and information sharing which might be important for the mitigation of illegal wildlife crimes and incidents (Activity 3.8)

Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Law enforcement personnel operating in the TRIDOM and Douala and Yaoundé air/seaports have enhanced capacity to effectively investigate, target and intercept trafficking of African grey parrots and other IWT-threatened species; and effectively gather, manage and process evidence, ensuring cases are ready for prosecution.

A total of 481 copies of books presenting the 1994 Cameroonian Wildlife Law in French and English were printed and distributed to various Law Enforcement agencies (MINFOF, Customs, Magistrates, Gendarmes, Police and villagers etc.) for a better understanding and application of the relevant law which would act as deterrent to traffickers and their networks. In addition to distribution of the law enforcement books, 55 law enforcement agents (ecoguards and Magistrates) from protected areas within the TRIDOM (Boumba Bek National Park (NP), Nki NP, Mengame Gorilla sanctuary, Ngoyla-Mintom and Dja wildlife reserves) received training in the conservation of the AGP in Cameroon jointly delivered by ZSL, TRAFFIC, LAGA and MINFOF hierarchy. The gender balance was taken into consideration as 13 participants out of 55 were female officers, giving 23.6% of female participation (indicator 11). This kind of training bringing together various law enforcement groups has created an effective collaboration and information sharing system (email and WhatsApp groups, etc.). These improved communication channels amongst law enforcement agents has led to the organisation of 02 successful operations in Bertoua (East Region) in August 2019 with the rescue of 75 AGPs (indicator 1.2) and In September 2019, in Abong-Mbang with the seizure of 62 AGPs from a trafficker This gives a total number of 137 AGPs seized by Q4 of Y1 (indicator 1.2, 2.2). Two additional operations were carried out in March 2020 in Djoum and Abong-Mbang respectively and suspects in possession of hunting guns and ammunition were arrested (indicator 1.2, 2.2). All the suspects (7) involved in the four operations were arrested (indicator 1.3) and for the meantime only one case has been submitted to the competent jurisdiction by agents who received training (Indicator 1.4).

Output 2. Key aggregation sites for populations of grey parrots in five target TRIDOM protected areas (Dja Faunal Reserve, Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary and Kom National Park, Boumba Bek National Park) are identified and integrated into MINFOF site-based protection and monitoring programmes (SMART), with anti-poaching detection systems and rapid response protocol piloted.

A total of 50 sites were shortlisted during interviews and focus group discussions as potential aggregation sites for AGPs. Eleven field missions allowed the identification of 25 geo-referenced sites with grey parrot signs (vocalisations, observations, hunting signs, etc) from which two have been identified as active AGP aggregation sites with video records in one of the site numbering more than 200 individuals. These 02 sites that are within DBR have been incorporated into MINFOF ecoguard patrol plans (Indicator 2.1, 2.2). During these eleven field visits, 18 Camera traps were deployed for the period of the visit (indicator 2.3), Patrolling per month is ongoing with the number of days in patrol varying from 20 days/months (two teams for 10 days) in Mengame to 30 days/months (three teams of eight men for 10 days) in DBR (indicator 2.2). All the AGP glue traps found in the 02 majors key sites identified and the shelters of the captors as well as parrot cages have been destroyed by MINFOF SMART patrols (indicator 2.2, 2.4, 2.5). A total of 61 patrols have been carried in the whole landscape with the DBR always including the 02 aggregation sites into their patrol routes. In addition, the rapid response squad made of 22 ecoguards based in Djoum is actively working to disrupt AGP trafficking routes and dismantle poaching and capturing network through roadblocks and patrols (road, river, field).

Output 3. Key local communities, adjacent to identified aggregation sites and trafficking hubs within the TRIDOM are actively engaged in monitoring and reporting of IWT through Community Surveillance Networks (CSNs), incentivised through establishment of VSLAs and enhanced local livelihoods.

Based on the AGP aggregation sites identified, we created 6 new VSLA groups in the villages Akom, Ayene, Alat Makay, Nomedjoh, Lomie Center and Biba 2 (Indictor 3.1). The number of participants varies from 24 to 48 for a total of 197 (114 women, 57.86%). These groups bring the

total number of participants to 484 (243 women, 50.21%) (Indicator 3.1). The “stamp” value varies from CFA (Baka villages) to CFA from one group to another. The mean saved amount per participant ranges from CFA at Nomedjoh to CFA at Lomie Centre for a total cumulated saved amount of CFA for this first year (6 new groups) (indicator 3.3).

A total of 102 community members took part in training sessions on IGAs. The selected activities are kitchen gardens, banana-plantain farming, tree-nursery techniques, NTFP valorisation and poultry and associated activities (maize and soya culture for chicken feed). Nine communities were added to the already functioning 10 carrying out surveillance activities (Indicator.3.4) from 2019 till date. Members of the network in these villages report poaching, and trafficking activities carried out in their respective areas through a hotline number given to them by the Law Enforcement Coordinator. Some outstanding villages have been offered cell phones and communication airtime given for that purpose. Though information communication remains a handicap as many villages are not connected to the mobile phone network, calls from this network vary from 3-8 per month (Indicator 3.2). A platform meeting called the “the forum des acteurs” took place in Meyonmessala (Western sector of the DBR) from the 29th to the 30th January 2020 with the participation of various stakeholders such as the private sector (PADI-Dja, Hydromekin, SFID, Pallisco, etc.), NGO (ZSL, WWF, AWF, UNESCO, European Union, etc.) MINFOF, MINEPIA, communities’ members, etc. The aim of the platform was to discuss different issues faced by actors in the TRIDOM landscape and the way forward to effective collaboration and information sharing which might be important for the mitigation of illegal wildlife crimes and incidents.

3.2 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Poaching of African grey parrots reduced in the TRIDOM through enhanced law enforcement and strengthened site-based protection, supported by communities benefitting from improved wellbeing.

The set-up of SMART is now effective in the TRIDOM protected areas and its implementation has been reinforced by staff training and ongoing technical support from ZSL. SMART training is becoming more advanced with a focus on senior management being able to effectively utilize the SMART querying, planning and reporting capabilities in the DBR, MWS and BBNP. SMART planning and reporting are now used to adapt patrols in order to increase patrol coverage and target areas such as AGP roosting or aggregation sites to make AGP observations and remove threats (AGP traps or trappers’ huts). This year, patrol teams in the TRIDOM were able to cover over 10,000km in 83 patrols (indicator 1). In order to ensure that patrol teams carry out their duties following the protocol, new devices were provided to DBR, MWS and BBNP staff. In addition, ZSL has supported the creation of a MINFOF rapid response squad located in Djoum that can be deployed in numerous locations in the Cameroon segment of the TRIDOM landscape. To date, approximately 65 ecoguards have been equipped, trained, and can carry out SMART based anti-poaching patrols with limited supervision in the landscape. Also, key AGP aggregation sites have been identified, surveyed, geo-referenced and introduced into the patrol deployment plans for their protection. To date, at these sites, patrol data reveal only one incident of AGP trapping in a protected area, and about 14 occurrences of large groups of parrots (indicator 1). However, AGP trafficking incidents have been recorded in major towns (Bertoua and Abong-Mbang) while 7 seizures involving pangolin scales, elephants, leopard, mandrill were made during this grant period by TRIDOM MINFOF patrol teams (Indicator 2). Twelve cases (baseline of 10 in 2017/2018) of illegal wildlife trade are being prosecuted in courts during this reporting period (indicator 3). Concerning the local community, a well-being and Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey involving 192 persons was carried out in the TRIDOM area in February 2019. This study suggests income-generating activities in the area vary very little over the years and basic needs are still not fully met (indicator 4). However, KAP data revealed that community members are becoming increasingly conservation-minded but still lack the means to fully adopt alternative sources of income and alternative sources of protein (indicator 5). Moving forward with the implementation of these IGAs will gradually contribute to reducing poaching intensity within the TRIDOM and disrupt IWT networks.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: The MINFOF arrest and seizure reports give an accurate assessment of actual rates.

Not really because there are some arrests and seizures that are carried out by other Law Enforcement agencies such as Gendarmes, the police, customs which are not recorded anywhere. So, it would be misleading to think that what MINFOF records as arrests or seizures gives an accurate indication of actual rates. Secondly, in the course of writing the report, some elements might be left out due to negligence or other mal-practices like bribery and corruption, thus affecting the accurateness of the recording rates versus actual rates.

Assumption 2: Accurate measurement of the actual rates may be complicated by the tendency of MINFOF officials not to record instances because of poor training or corrupt practices – this is something which will be reinforced during training provided, along with bespoke anti-corruption input as standard.

One of the major hinderances is the ability of ecoguards to produce a good witness statement and case file. This is the main reason why ZSL has constantly collaborated with the MINFOF legal department to reinforce this this aspect of the law enforcement process.

Assumption 3: The implementation of the SMART adaptative management approach leads to improved detection rates in the first instance and supports us to establish an accurate baseline for future monitoring.

SMART implementation in the DBR has reached quite a good level from poorly executed patrols characterised by previous inconsistencies in data collection to a more targeted patrol implementation, containing meaningful data that informs management in decision-making. This trend is being gradually extended to MWS and BBNP where senior management staff are now capable of doing data downloads, patrol debriefings, data cleaning and mission report production independently, and using the information contained within the database to plan new missions.

Assumption 4: As the SMART adaptive management approach is effectively applied, ecoguard patrolling will become more effective and trends of detection of wildlife poaching will ultimately decrease, reflecting actual reductions in such incidents.

This assumption remains valid. An overall increment of SMART patrols from DBR to other PA of the TRIDOM contribute to the covering of more space, exploring new areas and putting pressure on poachers wherever they go. It is also very helpful in identifying important areas for wildlife including AGP aggregation sites and includes these sites in patrols plans. When ecoguard patrols are intensified in particular zones within protected areas, we have documented declines in hunting sign and increases in wildlife encounters in those areas.

Assumption 5: Given the nature of the activities to be carried out under this project it is anticipated other highly trafficked species such as pangolins and forest elephant will benefit from improved law enforcement efforts and engaged and incentivised communities. Disrupting the trade in one species will inevitably disrupt the trade in other species

Capacity building programmes do not target only one species. This is the main reason why stakeholders from other structures-TRAFFIC, LAGA, LEGAL DEPARTMENT, MINFOF are brought on board to brainstorm on the challenges conservationists face and come up with recommendations for the way forward. Disrupting the trade in one species will of course, disrupt the trade in others, as these are related (often carried out by the same traffickers).

Assumption 6: Results of KAP can be quantified and will provide an accurate indication of community members' engagement with IWT messaging and support for anti-poaching activities.

Assumption 7: Present attitudes of community members are negative because of perceived lack of action in response to information and intelligence provided to LE agency through existing networks which is confirmed through anecdotal information from communities. Negative attitudes can be made more positive through increased engagement of community members.

Inadequate mobile phone network coverage that renders communication poor, is a major setback to effective collaboration between community members and Law Enforcement officers. Usually, information about poachers and traffickers' activities reaches the correct quarters a few days after - therefore a sting operation can't be carried out, thus discouraging community members from providing further information. As a remedy, some villagers are targeted and included in training sessions where they are drilled on information and communication techniques. While in the field, the Law Enforcement Coordinator always encourages them to keep on providing information even if action is not taken. Involving them more in conservation activities would change their mind sets and improve upon the conservation of biodiversity in general.

Assumption 8: Effective training of law enforcement personnel at key transit points will reduce exports of illegal wildlife products.

Most wildlife products exit the country through airports and seaports; especially Douala and Yaoundé. Building the capacities of wildlife stakeholders working in exit points would be an add-on to the conservation efforts already in place. Other minor waterways like those in Tiko, Idenau, Mbonge and Ekondo Titi also serve as major outlets for the export of wildlife products. Building the capacities of those working in these areas would enable them to be able to identify and help curb trafficking in wildlife products.

Assumption 9: Female representation in staffing of national agencies remains consistent at approx. 5% during project period.

Female representation remains a major handicap to wildlife law enforcement in Cameroon. Most of them are seen as feeble and whose places remain in the office thus, hardly being selected even to participate in capacity building programmes. But the Administration and stakeholders are conscious of this and changes are being affected.

Assumption 10: Political intervention will not significantly hinder efforts to enhance the effectiveness of training law enforcement staff in seizing illegal wildlife products and making appropriate arrests.

Though it is a common phenomenon in Cameroon that political intervention hinders certain activities, it is not the same rate in conservation. There are still some LE officers who are willing and able to brave impositions from above and carry out activities as they are supposed to. An example was in December 2017 where despite the presence of the military, ecoguards were able and succeeded in arresting a Gendarme colonel in possession of 216 elephant tusks and proceed with the prosecution, even if the process was not eventually brought to a successful legal conclusion.

Assumption 11: Successful seizures and arrests at key transit points will reduce quantity of illegal wildlife products being exported from Cameroon and disrupt organised crime

It is a truism that if LE officers working in exit points are well trained and equipped, they would be able to carry out arrests and seizures despite the influence of corruption and bribery. If wildlife products are seized and traffickers arrested, there is no doubt that others would be deterred and exportation of wildlife products from Cameroon would be disrupted.

Assumption 12: Corruption of law enforcement officials will not counter efforts in training and enhancing effectiveness in seizures and arrests.

Though corruption is gradually becoming a virus in wildlife LE, there are still upright thinking officials who will not fall prey to this illegal practice. Most training sessions portray the negative effects of corruption in conservation and it is believed that continuous sensitisation is the way forward.

Assumption 13: Training in anti-corruption will effectively prevent trained personnel from engaging in corrupt practices.

The involvement of other stakeholders during capacity building workshops is to diversify training modules. LAGA runs an anti-corruption unit and their input during training sessions has been instrumental as most of the trainees have denounced to be involved in any corrupt practices in the exercise of their duties.

Assumption 14 A core number of eco-guards trained in rapid response will effectively reduce incursions by poachers at key wildlife aggregation sites.

There is a MINFOF rapid response squad operational in the TRIDOM with a reinforced pickup truck that has been involved in all the big seizures of elephant tusks, leopard skins, pangolin scales, etc. The rapid response squad have recently carried out a raid on one of the ZSL identified AGP aggregation sites but did not make any arrests.

Assumption 15 Removal of parrot traps and snares identified during patrols and by remote camera deployment will be effective in reducing incidences of poaching.

Following the patrols plans and based on the patrol protocols, all the immediate threats to wildlife within the patrol areas must be removed and suspects arrested. In light of this protocol, parrot traps and snares identified during patrols are removed.

Assumption 16 Increase in patrol effort will initially lead to an increase in trapping sites located and destroyed, followed by a reduction in numbers of sites due to more effective enforcement and as a result a reduction in sites destroyed.

This is true as over time the number of sites with poaching signs will reduce as a result of constant field presence and enforcement.

Assumption 17 Minimum of cfa per annum (based on VSLA average elsewhere in Cameroon) and perceived as providing an incentive to participate in efforts to address IWT.

Creation of VSLAs in target communities and development of associated Income Generation Activities, are giving them an alternative to improve their well-being thus may contribute to reduce the pressure on wildlife fauna.

Assumption 18 Effective use of CSN will enable communities to accurately monitor impacts of IWT. Most communities are becoming interested and actively participating in the network. They have come to realise the importance of conservation are denouncing any illegal wildlife activity in their areas. This is the more reason why the LE Coordinator is in constant contact with them and inviting some outstanding ones to participate in capacity building workshops.

Assumption 19 Local political and social factors will not impact the effectiveness of CSNs in monitoring IWT and they will not be used for 'score settling' or political manoeuvring.

Many villagers have come to realise the importance of conservation thus, political and social factors have a very little role to play.

Assumption 20 Number of calls to CSN hotline accurately represents community engagement with anti-IWT efforts.

Not exactly. There are villages with no network coverage, but which have a lot of enthusiastic members. Others have the information but cannot use a phone. This information can only be obtained when in the field.

Assumption 21 Communities will see the link between VSLAs and participation in efforts to address IWT and not see these activities as simply adding to their well-being irrespective of any conservation impact.

Since villages were chosen based on their location with regard to the AGP aggregation sites, to the trafficking routes and the involvement of their communities in hunting/poaching activities, their engagement in VSLAs and IGAs is directly linked to these parameters and additional sensitization during the implementation of activities will highlight the raison d'être of the activities.

Assumption 22 Equal numbers of men and women will perceive the benefits of VSLAs and participate.

We assume that the participation of at least 50% of women will increase the impact of the change in behaviour because "women are more protective and they think more about tomorrow and the future generations" (Brouwer, M: Securing women's rights is essential for forest preservation. Women's rights, 2016). Also, being both involved (men and women) increase the saving rate per household, thus the contribution to the well-being of households.

Assumption 23 Individuals will switch from IWT related income generating activities to more profitable and sustainable livelihoods

Training sessions on selected IGAs, rational management, marketing and domestication of NTFPs and financial administration, highlighted to the communities the importance of evolving together to benefit more from current activities. If people realise that they can gain more by just better managing surrounding natural resources (NTFPs), small scale farming and poultry; then we assume that they will take an active part in protecting these resources, thereby protecting wildlife.

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

The project impact statement to be considered: Impact: Cameroon's African grey parrot populations recover as illegal trade is halted through effective law enforcement and PA management, supported by empowered communities with reduced poverty, and benefiting other poached species.

What contribution is your project making to a higher-level impact on illegal wildlife trade?

The project was aimed at contributing to improvement in the conservation status of African grey parrots nationally and internationally by reducing hunting pressure and the illegal trafficking of the species and thereby helping existing stocks recover.

The identification of many AGP key aggregation sites in the TRIDOM is one of the main axes of this project. In order to disorganize or dismantle the traffic network we mapped out the network and put in place mitigation measures for securing the AGP aggregation sites and disrupt traffic to the exit points (airport and seaport). A protocol has been put in place for the collection of AGP baseline information. We have identified 25 sites and have confirmed 02 as being key sites that are subject to SMART patrols. We are continuing to strengthen the enforcement to deter people from getting involved in the illegal trade in AGP. After a needs assessment, law enforcement officers of the TRIDOM landscape were equipped, trained, and empowered to carry out SMART based anti-poaching patrols with limited supervision in the landscape in order to secure AGP roosting or aggregation sites and provide valuable observations for parrot conservation.

Various capacity building programmes carried out in the implementation of this project have impacted positively in the fight against illegal wildlife trade in the TRIDOM landscape in general. Knowledge acquired by participants from wildlife law enforcement experts has improved upon eco-guard's abilities to effectively fight against the illegal wildlife trade in Cameroon. It is due to knowledge acquired that 75 AGPs were seized in Bertoua and 62 AGPs seized in Abong-Mbang (Ind. 2). Other major seizures carried out as a result of the implementation of this project include a leopard skin, pangolin scales, mandrill, a huge consignment of wild meat, hunting guns and ammunition. This has helped to curb the illegal trade in wildlife products in the area and Cameroon as a whole.

By creating income from natural resources (NTFP valorisation) and diversifying income sources associated with regular "environmental sensitization/education" (either directly or by radio programme "forêt et faune"), people are progressively perceiving that collaborating to reduce IWT activity within their area region will clearly improve their well-being and long-term access to natural resources.

4. What contribution is your project making to a higher-level impact on human development and wellbeing (poverty alleviation)?

So far, savings amount accumulates from CFA in the first year of VSLA implementation. With the effectiveness of IGAs, we expect this mean saving value to accrue again. VSLA and IGA implementation are additional means given to communities to improve their well-being. They receive appropriate training and support materials to be autonomous in various speculative activities even after the end of the project.

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

VSLAs and NTFPs are aimed at developing sustainable livelihoods within local communities affected by IWT and to give them an alternative source of revenue apart from poaching. Also, we put emphasis on capacity building as it is an essential element in the fight against IWT in Cameroon. This project has enhanced the abilities of wildlife law enforcement officials through academic and field-based trainings and mentoring from law enforcement experts both from within and out of the country. This has impacted positively and as a result, many seizures and arrests have been carried out.

1. This project has also improved upon the understanding and implementation of legal procedures in Cameroon. 481 copies of the 1994 wildlife law books were produced and distributed to law enforcement officers (MINFOF, Customs, Gendarmes, polices and to some members of the CSN). Other documents produced include the 2013 ministerial circular banning the exportation of pangolin scales and the 2017 ministerial circular up-listing pangolins and African grey parrots to Class A; totally protected species in the country. This mass production and distribution was intended to ensure the effective implementation of wildlife legislation that will serve as a deterrent to IWT activities in Cameroon.
2. Effective wildlife law enforcement directly affects the demand for wildlife products; be it Nationally or Internationally. Arrests and prosecution of poachers/ traffickers and their accomplices helps disrupt the trade chain from its source to its final destination. Therefore, one can say that demand reduction in wildlife products is inversely proportional to effective wildlife law enforcement. During this reporting period, 7 seizures of diverse magnitudes were effected. These involves 2kg of pangolin scales, a mandrill and a consignment of bushmeat seized in April 2019, leopard skin and elephant meat seized in June 2019, and 3 giant antelopes seized in June 2019 in Djoum. These add to the AGPs seized in August and September 2019 in Bertoua and Abong-Mbang respectively. Though it is difficult to totally put an end to this illegal activity, this project has contributed immensely to the reduction in the demand of wildlife products through basic core training programmes to various law enforcement stakeholders.

6. Impact on species in focus

Our expectations are that by identifying and mapping AGP habitats and area of distribution, we will improve our knowledge of the species and use this knowledge for their protection. Prior to the implementation of this project, AGP status and distribution in Cameroon were known only by poachers and trappers. Very little was known concerning its distribution by the personnel in charge of their protection, especially after receiving total protection status by the law since 2017. To date AGP traffic and capture ban campaign is done in the landscape via radio shows and recent arrest and prosecutions of AGP trappers has acted as a deterrent for open and free trade in AGPs in the TRIDOM. Also, various training sessions organised to sensitise stakeholders and build their capacities in Law Enforcement has increased the pressure on traffickers leading to parrot seizures and suspects arrests in August and September 2019 respectively (Ind.1.2).

Our activities with various communities around the TRIDOM have been fruitful as many community members are denouncing poaching and trafficking in their areas thereby helping to maintain a viable population of AGPs in the wild (Ind.3.2)

We think that by improving the quality and quantity of wildlife law enforcement inside and outside of the protected areas, empowering communities to help manage their natural resources, and providing alternatives to local people, we will help make the TRIDOM landscape a unique refugia for threatened and exploited wildlife species such as the AGP.

Project support to poverty alleviation

Reduction of IWT will allow the ecosystem to regenerate and will provide food security, health benefits and livelihoods to local people. In addition, with savings accumulating, VSLA and IGA implementation will provide additional means to communities to improve their income and well-being. They will receive appropriate training and support materials to be autonomous in various previewed activities even after the end of project.

The income generating activities implemented in collaboration with local communities are designed to provide significant and durable contributions to increasing income, such as chicken rearing and the growing of improved crop varieties, such as higher yielding crops for consumption and providing food for chicken rearing projects. These activities will have a rapid and potentially long-lasting effect on local incomes and poverty and then continue to provide these benefits beyond the end of the project

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

During this grant period, the membership of the six newly created VSLA groups had a total of 114 women out of a total of 197 members, with women therefore making up 57.86% of total membership recruited during year 1. This gender balance is captured in our socio-economic surveys. We will make sure that this trend is continued in subsequent activities. ZSL has a policy of ensuring that VSLA membership reflects gender balance in communities and aims to recruit 50% women.

While MINFOF personnel are 95% male, we always attempt to include female participants whenever possible and ensure that they are treated equally in all aspects of the training process. We have made explicit reference to the fact that women participants are not to be expected to cook or serve food to male participants as was previously common.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

This grant is being managed based on M&E procedures developed from the project logframe. The system allows project managers to keep track of progress and estimated impacts, indicators are monitored as outlined in the logframe. The tracking of the progress involves a variety of data and information sources, some generated directly by the project and some from external sources. The logframe identifies each source of information and the frequency with which they will need to be monitored. Information used includes that generated by the project activities (market surveys, interviews, household surveys, reports of training courses, minutes of focus groups, VSLA savings books) and from external sources (e.g. World Parrot Trust reports, monitoring reports, MINFOF AGP incident report, media reports, reports from police cases, court proceedings etc.)

For this IWT report, we are monitoring the following strong metrics based on the logframe indicators and adaptively managing the project based on progress and trends,

Strengthening law enforcement and judiciary operating in the TRIDOM and Douala and Yaoundé air/seaports to enforce wildlife laws and deter IWT actions

- Number of IWT law training participants
- Number of operations carried out by trained enforcement team
- Number of ADP seizures and arrests
- Number effectively prosecuted IWT cases

Direct action to identify and secure Key aggregation sites of grey parrots in five target TRIDOM protected areas

- Number of AGP aggregations sites georeferenced
- Percent area of reserve covered by patrols on a regular basis
- Frequency and quality of SMART-based patrol reports being generated across the landscape
- Number of trap sites destroyed

Support Key local communities in actively engaging in IWT monitoring and reporting

- Number of communities and people adopting VSLA and NTFP projects
- Amount of savings, loans, income generated by alternative income generation schemes
- Number of community surveillance networks reports over time
- Attitudinal shifts from baseline of local people regarding wildlife and IWT

- increase in the agreed level of wellbeing metrics

Lessons learnt

9. Lessons Learnt

- During this reporting period we have learnt that joint patrols (Mengame and DBR) and attendance to the same training provided opportunity for more effective enforcement in the TRIDOM landscape as it increases collaboration between TRIDOM landscape: ecoguards go on patrol together, and managers attend the same meetings, work on reports and plan future patrols. This has helped strengthen the knowledge exchange between ecoguards and has consolidated the training provided by ZSL. For example, on joint patrols, the rangers from one PA who are more competent in SMART patrolling approach can support and mentor ecoguards from another PA who are perhaps not as skilled in these approaches.
- Despite SMART being an open source tool, it requires training material to be translated into French so as to provide continuous training (because, in part, there has been high turnover of government personnel) and ensure SMART users can practice and solve issues by themselves rather than constantly referring to project SMART support staff.
- SMART has also enabled the park management, especially in the DBR, to keep track and share information about patrols as well as promote accountability and transparency. This briefing and debriefing according to protocol make staff at each level feel part of the process.
- Regular communication with on-the-ground partners is essential to help move activities ahead and maintain a high standard of work.
- The general slowness or lack of response of some wildlife authorities to intelligence tips from the communities causes a loss of motivation from participating community members. Therefore, the messaging of field teams to communities needs to be carefully considered and accurate, highlighting the importance of their contributions to higher-level interventions to reducing IWT later.
- Careful consideration of our participation on IWT with key actions having greatest impact. Risks for our staff and partners associated with different interventions are critical to evaluate as some of the IWT actors are dangerous and influential. Treating informants with strict confidence is critical to reduce the risk of harm.
- Increased patrol and law enforcement in some areas for the TRIDOM tend to shift poaching activity out of that area at least for a time. Some relatively small areas that experience lower hunting pressure, if well patrolled and defended, can act as spatial refugia for wildlife species such as AGPs, though we still have very little knowledge on AGP populations in the TRIDOM to see if it can persist over time.
- Local communities, in general, have great interest in seeing IWT activity diminished or eradicated as they perceive its detrimental effects on their livelihoods, well-being, and security. However, it is very important not to raise expectations or convey false promises. Reports of wildlife crime by community members are often not responded to, potentially demotivating participants and informants.

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

N/A

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

During the course of this project, we have established a working relationship with the Limbe Wildlife Centre, which is the nationally designated African grey parrot rehabilitation site. This collaboration has resulted in a joint activity between the World Parrot Trust, MINFOF and ZSL to pilot soft releases of AGP in the Douala-Edea landscape, with this pilot providing the experience and training required for eventual releases in the DBR and other protected areas within the TRIDOM. This represents an enhancement of the original project conception of releasing AGPs in the DBR without such a pilot. We believe that this additional stage in the process will provide valuable learning and enhance the prospects of eventual successful releases in the DBR.

The activities undertaken during the implementation of this grant have generated a great deal of attention around the illegal trade in AGPs within the NGO sector and government ministries. We continue to lobby government and the judiciary to take IWT crimes seriously and to prosecute miscreants to the full extent of the law, even those who are highly placed and well connected. To achieve this, ZSL participates in a number of fora including the EU, US, UK and Belgian diplomatic corps and major donors such as KfW and GIZ.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Our community projects, such as VSLA, NTFP and other IGAs are meant to empower the participating communities to better manage their resources independently and resist engagement in IWT.

Within the protected areas, the SMART patrol reports are generated by government staff themselves who are gradually taking ownership of the approach to ensure sustainability and continuity in the process. Our SMART work in the protected areas in the TRIDOM continues to be heavily promoted in the other parts of the TRIDOM (logging concessions, Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary) and we hope to soon get MINFOF to assign a focal point whose main role will be to oversee long-term use of the SMART approach. ZSL is advocating that Dja Biosphere Reserve headquarters at Somalomo be used as a SMART training centre for all MINFOF staff around the country. ZSL remain committed to this landscape into the future and will continue to raise additional funds to ensure this can be maintained.

The project has also begun the process of working with MINFOF and the Limbe Wildlife Centre, which is the designated national centre for seized AGP reception and rehabilitation, to create a sustainable process whereby parrots seized by law enforcement agents can eventually be successfully released back into the wild. This process includes training and sensitisation of ecoguards in basic aspects of AGP husbandry to ensure greater survival rates of birds seized and the creation of temporary aviaries for release after a six month to one-year period of recovery for the birds. It is envisaged that this process will eventually be fully under the control of MINFOF personnel, working in collaboration with local communities.

All the activities undertaken within the current grant are designed to run beyond the end of the grant and to continue with minimal input from ZSL. These include community engagement in VSLAs and IGAs, which should eventually become self-sustaining and managed by local communities with minimal supervision.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

We have produced logos of the IWT Challenge Fund which are displayed on ZSL vehicles engaged in activities funded by the IWT Challenge Fund.

Many of the activities undertaken under this grant were designed to complement existing work ongoing in the TRIDOM landscape with funds from the USFWS and the EU (principally ECOFAC 6). These activities are based around support to MINFOF in protected area management and the implementation of the SMART approach, training of ecoguards and engagement with communities to form VSLAs and develop IGAs with the specific objective of positively impacting community livelihoods and encouraging a sustainable approach to the management of natural resources. Some elements of the IWT funded work were unique, such as the development of a soft release programme to allow the release of captured AGPs back into the wild in protected areas in the TRIDOM landscape, principally the DBR.

Several international NGOs working in Cameroon are familiar with the work of the IWT Challenge Fund and may have applied and/or received money in collaboration with government entities such as MINFOF, and there is therefore a general understanding of the remit of the fund and its objectives.

ZSL has 8 social media channels covering the major social platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube) with 17 accounts in total, including a dedicated ZSL Africa Twitter

account. Via their online presence, ZSL has a total reach of 64.9 million (Facebook) with 4 million unique users to the ZSL website per annum. @ZSLConservation has over 24,000 followers on Twitter, which regularly features Africa-specific posts on ZSL's overseas conservation work, complemented by @ZSLAfrica, which posts about ZSL's Africa conservation work around 10 times per month and has a total of 1,384 followers.

We use this extensive social media reach to publicise our donors' support (including IWT CF) All social media posts reporting on project activities credit the donors responsible (whereby IWT CF and the UK Government are recognised and logos added to images where possible) or via the use of a hashtag (following guidelines presented at LTS' grantee workshop in 2019). In addition to crediting donors in social media, each ZSL Africa country programme has a page on the ZSL Conservation website where all donors are listed next to the project which they support.

14. Safeguarding

ZSL has invested heavily in its safeguarding policies and procedures both in the UK and globally. The Council of Trustees and Executive Management Committee have formally recognised safeguarding as a key area of responsibility and are fully committed to strengthening and rolling out ZSL safeguarding approach. Where necessary these efforts are applicable to staff, partners and other stakeholders ZSL works with. Relevant policies have been updated and new policies and procedures implemented and policies to align to this commitment including; Global safeguarding policy; Safeguarding policy for UK staff; Global whistleblowing policy and procedures; Global code of conduct; DBS and criminal record check policy; Employing younger worker policy; Disciplinary Policy and procedures; Reference request policy; Violence and aggressive behaviour policy; The 4 R's safeguarding policy; Staff handbook.

ZSL has also implemented measures to ensure the effective delivery of these policies by:

- designating a named 'Safeguarding Trustee' who meets regularly with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (HR Director, Fiona Evans).
- a number of Designated Safeguarding Officers.
- a strategic group which meets every few months to consider how the rollout of our safeguarding is going and to provide direction (our Safeguarding Trustee, Designated Safeguarding Lead, and Head of Legal) along with a wider working group to help lead implementation.
- received updated global safeguarding training from independent experts including s of 'train the trainer' sessions to allow safeguarding leads to provide this training in-house in ZSL; and
- raised awareness of the updated Whistleblowing Policy by creating posters in different languages to be distributed amongst ZSL staff.

These policies easily accessible and have been translated into a number of key languages in the countries we are operating in. Existing and newly joined staff, consultants and partners are made aware of these and participate in an induction into the policies, related procedures and implications irrespective of the length of time they will be working/collaborating with ZSL.

In addition to these safeguarding efforts, ZSL is looking to develop and transition its environment and social management system to align to the IUCN ESMS standards – as a minimum standard of operating. Several projects are currently trialling to inform the transition plan. The IUCN standards include undertaking a project level Social and Environment Impact Assessment, which will include the recently developed Security and Human Rights Screening. A Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC ¹) process may be triggered at this point to safeguard indigenous people's rights to give or withhold consent to a project that may impact them and/or their way of living or their land. In accordance with legal guidelines they will have the right to withdraw consent at any given stage of a project. The ZSL process will align to FAO guidelines to meet FPIC requirements through the whole project cycle - including monitoring and evaluation, to be participatory and accommodate indigenous group's needs.

The results of the review and recommendation of the assessment will be captured and managed through an Environmental and Social management plan (ESMP) with a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Grievance Mechanism adapted to be appropriate for the context of each project.

All will be developed in an inclusive and participatory manner in collaboration with partners, beneficiaries and other stakeholders. Other additional requirements may include Access Restriction Mitigation Process. Framework, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Pest Management Plan, and Resettlement Management Plan and livelihood related assurances (including Child labour).

ZSL is committed to enabling Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) throughout project implementation with targeted activity to provide entry points to marginalised groups within different recognised groups e.g. women and those with disabilities. ZSL is developing an institutional indicator framework to ensure projects are delivering impact in this area.

In ZSL Cameroon, programme, those policies are shared and explained to each staff and consultants to ensure that all the persons who are representing ZSL for a short or long period are respecting those policies.

ZSL Cameroon community engagement staff are all familiar with the principles of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and these procedures are implemented at an early stage in all community engagement activities, including the establishment of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and Community Surveillance Network (CSN) activities undertaken with funds from all grants. The FPIC process is inclusive and fully participatory and all decisions made during the implementation of these activities are made in collaboration. The choice of activities to be undertaken in any community is arrived at in consultation with the communities. Community-based decisions determine what IGAs are implemented, and the choice of possible options is arrived at through a process of consultation, rather than a list of pre-determined activities being presented to communities.

15. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

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

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

During this project, ZSL has successfully identified and mapped several major aggregation sites of African grey parrots within protected areas in the TRIDOM landscape that were previously unknown. In this way, we have begun the process of gathering accurate information on AGP population and ecology that until now were lacking. We accessed surveys carried out often several decades in the past to verify where AGP sites had been previously recorded and re-surveyed these areas to confirm whether they were still important habitats for AGPs. We surveyed ecoguards and community members and trappers who had previously participated in the legal trade in AGPs to access their valuable information on where AGPs were likely to be found. As a result of actions taken during this project, we believe that securing significant populations of AGPs in the TRIDOM landscape is possible and that the illegal trade in these birds can be significantly reduced.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact: Cameroon's African grey parrot populations recover as illegal trade is halted through effective law enforcement and PA management, supported by empowered communities with reduced poverty, and benefiting other poached species.</p>		<p>Impacts of law enforcement efforts and community engagement on African Grey parrots is challenging to assess at this stage of the project. However, arrest made, Patrol data and anecdotal reports suggests that trappers and AGP traffickers are moving away from areas that are undergoing regular SMART based patrols. We have managed to get all the actors from the TRIDOM trafficking route from the field through the airport to collaborate to halt the grey parrot trafficking.</p>	<p>Continue with planned project activities</p>
<p>Outcome Poaching of African grey parrots reduced in the TRIDOM through enhanced law enforcement and strengthened site-based protection, supported by communities benefitting from improved wellbeing.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: # of poaching incidents of grey parrots detected in the target TRIDOM protected areas (Dja Faunal Reserve, Mengine Gorilla Sanctuary and Kom National Park, Boumba Bek National Park). Baseline set by Q2 Yr1: • increasing by up to 35% by Q4 Yr2 as SMART approach is fully implemented and patrolling effort increases; • declining by up to 25% by Q4 Yr3 as effective protection established and illegal activities deterred.</p> <p>Indicator 2. # of seizures of IWT products (e.g. grey parrots, pangolins, tusk) in the TRIDOM and air/seaports by trained</p>	<p>So far on the two aggregation sites mapped out in the Dja, only one have been detected during SMART based patrols to have underwent AGP trapping. This site was immediately cleaned off all traps and plans to visit on the monthly basis put in place with DBR Conservation Service. From the current baseline of 58 patrols in the DBR, we will endeavour to increase patrol number to increase coverage and secure aggregation sites. Once AGP active aggregation sites are confirmed in other PA of the TRIDOM landscape the same approach will be used.</p> <p>By the end of Q4 of Y1, 7 seizures of diverse magnitudes were effected. These involves 2kg of pangolin scales, a mandrill and a consignment of bushmeat seized in April 2019, Leopard skin and elephant meat seized in June 2019, and 3 giant antelopes seized in June 2019 in Djoum. These add to the Grey Parrots seized in August and September 2019 in Bertoua and Abong-Mbang respectively (Ind 2). With this number of arrests carried out and continuous capacity building workshops organised, we are optimistic that by the end of Q4 of Y3, we will witness a reduction of over 50% in poaching and trafficking activities in the TRIDOM.</p>	<p>For the next period, emphasis will be put identifying additional AGP active aggregation sites and secured them. Also the SMART approach support will be extended to Nki National Park and Ngoila Mintom Wildlife Reserve. Training of government law enforcement in AGP conservation tools and follow up of courts cases will continue. We will continue to engage with local communities to join the fight again IWT</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>law enforcement personnel (2018 baseline to be established):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 10 seizures by Q4 Yr1; • with annual decline of 50 per cent by end of Q4 Yr3 as effective protection established and illegal activities deterred. <p>Indicator 3. # of prosecutions of IWT cases linked to the TRIDOM that lead to a judicial disposal (baseline of 10 in 2017/18):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase to minimum of 15 by Q4 Yr2; • followed by decline of 25% by end of Q4 Yr3 as effective protection established and illegal activities deterred. <p>Indicator 4. % of targeted TRIDOM community members (n=120) reporting increase in mutually agreed wellbeing metrics (number of meals per day, school attendance) (metric defined and baselines set Q1 Yr1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum of 50% by Q4 Yr3 	<p>11 cases of illegal wildlife trade were prosecuted in courts around TRIDOM from 2019 till date from a baseline of 10 in 2017/2018. 8 cases are ongoing in the Court of First Instance in Djoum while 3 are ongoing in the Abong-Mbang High court. 1 case is also ongoing in the Bertoua High court. This gives a total of 12 cases awaiting trial while it is hoped that by Q4 of Yr 2, more suspects would be conveyed to the competent jurisdictions for trial due to continuous capacity building sessions and constant communication and collaboration between stakeholders. This will also eventually see a reduction in poaching and trafficking activities as most of the poachers and traffickers involved must have been apprehended and tried.</p> <p>From the most recent survey used as baseline (established in February 2019), there is a positive difference in “change in basic needs” whether you are in a community-engagement group or not. Since the 2nd survey did not yet take place, we can just affirm by observation without numbers that the one almost implementing IGA have already started gain few incomes and additional food products as vegetables, thus contributing to the well-being enhancement. Generally, the 1st year of savings is ongoing, and people cannot really appreciate the change in their well-being by this end of Yr1. Meanwhile, the baseline highlighted a positive score of respectively 12.5/20 and 11.15/20 for the number of meals and school attendance. The percentage of variation within community members will be set with the next survey.</p> <p>During this reporting period, 19 villages have been covered (though not all are active due to poor network coverage) with a total of 102 members. This gives 85% of the targeted community members (though not all are active) and it is targeted that by Q4</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>Indicator 5. % of targeted TRIDOM community members (n= 120) reporting increase in support for efforts to address IWT (baseline established Q1 Yr1) • minimum of 50% by Q4 Yr3</p>	<p>of Yr3, more villages would be added to this network to increase network members to more than 50%.</p>	
<p>Output 1. Law enforcement personnel operating in the TRIDOM and Douala and Yaoundé air/sea ports have enhanced capacity to effectively investigate, target and intercept trafficking of African grey parrots and other IWT-threatened species; and effectively gather, manage and process evidence, ensuring cases are ready for prosecution.</p>	<p>1.1 # law enforcement personnel (, customs, police, gendarmerie, MINFOF) successfully completing training in 1). anti-corruption; 2). core policing skills including basic investigative techniques, managing evidence and initial intelligence management, parrot and other relevant wildlife related laws and husbandry for seized live parrots: •48 staff complete bespoke training and are operational by Q4 Yr1 • Additional 36 by Q4 Yr3 • Trained agents will be comprised of at least 5% female officers (reflective of general personnel levels)</p> <p>1.2 # of agency led operations carried out by trained personnel in the TRIDOM and at air/seaports Pre-project baseline of 0. • 2 by Q4 Yr1 • 8 by Q4 Yr3</p> <p>1.3 # of arrests by trained personnel linked to agency led</p>	<p>(Report general progress against indicators, comment on their appropriateness, and reference where evidence is provided e.g. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report and Annex X</i>)</p> <p>In order to combat IWT, ZSL developed a training approach that brought together wildlife stakeholders from other structures including LAGA, TRAFFIC, the Judiciary and MINFOF Hierarchy. Trainers developed training components, content and materials that address the weaknesses observed in the implementation of core policing knowledge related to detection, presentation and acquisition of evidence in IWT-related cases. It takes into account the existing resources and the type of operational environment and personnel levels of the agency being engaged (activity 1.1).</p> <p>481 copies of the 1994 wildlife law code which is the major instrument in the application of wildlife law in Cameroon these books were printed and distributed to various Law Enforcement agencies (MINFOF, Customs, Magistrates, Gendarmes, Police and villagers etc.) for a better understanding and application of the relevant law which would act as deterrent to traffickers and their networks.</p> <p>55 law enforcement agents (Eco-guards and Magistrates) from TRIDOM (Boumba Bek National Park (NP), Nki NP, Mengame Gorilla sanctuary, Ngoyla-Mintom and Dja wildlife reserves) received training in the conservation of the African Grey Parrots (AGP) in Cameroon jointly delivered by ZSL, TRAFFIC, LAGA and MINFOF Hierarchy. The training mainly covered CITES procedures in relation to parrots and a review of the 1994 wildlife law in Cameroon and its related texts of application. A follow up system has been put in place through the creation of a WhatsApp group to keep in touch and provide guidance to participants confronted with AGP-related case implementation.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>operations (Pre-project baseline of 0)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 arrests by Q4 Yr1, • 12 arrests (additional) by Q4 Yr3 1.4 # of cases submitted by/on behalf of agents in receipt of training which lead to prosecutions (Pre-project baseline of 0): • Increase to 5 by Q4 Y1 • Increase to 10 by Q4 Yr3(baseline of 0 at project beginning) 	<p>ZSL takes into account gender balance as 13 participants out of 55 were female officers, giving 23.6% of female participation.</p> <p>This has led to an improvement in collaboration between the various stakeholders and improved communication through a common WhatsApp group created. This forum allows law enforcement officers to share worries and information concerning poaching and trafficking in wildlife products in their respective areas. It is due to this collaboration and improved communication that 2 poachers were apprehended in Djoum in possession of hunting arms while 1 poacher was arrested in Abong-Mbang with hunting materials. The Law Enforcement Coordinator for ZSL was quickly alerted and he gave advise as to the procedure to be followed.</p> <p>2 major operations were carried out during Q1 of this reporting period. One was carried out in Bertoua (East Region) in August 2019 where the East Regional Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife rescued some 75 Grey Parrots. In September 2019, the Upper Nyong Delegation of Forestry and Wildlife seized 62 African Grey Parrots from a trafficker in Abong-Mbang. This gives a total number of 137 African Grey Parrots seized by Q4 of Y1. 2 operations were carried out in the month of March 2020 in Djoum and Abong-Mbang respectively. The suspects were in possession of hunting guns and ammunitions. This gives a total number of 4 operations effected by Q4 of this implementation period (Act 1.2)</p> <p>7 arrests have been effected by Q4 of Y1 (Act.1.3). This involves one in Bertoua where the trafficker was caught in possession and circulation of 75 African Grey Parrots in August 2019, one in Abong-Mbang where a trafficker was arrested in possession and circulation of 62 African Grey Parrots, another in Djoum where 2 poachers were arrested in possession of hunting guns and ammunitions. There was arrests in Djoum in April 2019 where a Leopard skin and 2kg of pangolin scales were confiscated, and yet another in Abong-Mbang where a poacher was arrested in possession of hunting guns and ammunitions.</p> <p>1 case has been submitted to the competent jurisdiction by agents who received training (Act.1.4). This involves an individual arrested in possession of hunting guns and ammunitions inside the Dja Reserve. Another arrest though carried out by agents who have received training, was handled at the level of the conservation office (provided by the law). We believe that due to improved collaboration and constant communication, more arrests and prosecutions would be effected during the coming implementation year.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Activity 1.1. Bespoke training materials developed for different law enforcement agents based on agency and roles.</p>		<p>Training materials for different training sessions were designed specifically to develop the skills of law enforcement agents based on their agency and role. The Law Enforcement Advisor for ZSL, Grant Miller, prepared and brought in training materials from London to enhance participants' understanding of training modules (Customs from the Douala airport and seaport). These involved artificial made articles that were used to drill participants (customs officers) on how to carry out systematic searches at exit points (air and seaports) in order to reduce trafficking in protected wildlife species.</p> <p>Home based training materials were also produced in collaboration with other structures like TRAFFIC, LAGA, WWF and the Legal Departments of the Djoum and Bengbis Courts of First Instance to enrich participants' (Eco-guards) capacities in the fight against illegal wildlife trade. These include the production and the continuous distribution of 481 copies of the 1994 wildlife law books (which is the main instrument of wildlife protection in Cameroon), documents from TRAFFIC on CITES (structure, organs, the classification of wild fauna into appendixes etc). The Last Great Ape Organisation(LAGA) assisted with books based on investigation techniques while the Legal Departments of Djoum Court of First Instance produced and distributed handouts on legal procedures from investigation to trial of a culprit. Soft copies of all training modules were also handed out to participants in stickers provided by ZSL.</p>	<p>ZSL's Law Enforcement Advisor and Coordinator will prepare training materials that are designed specifically to continuously develop the skills of law enforcement agents based on their agency and role. These materials would take into consideration feedback from LE officers already trained.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Training of law enforcement personnel carried out (48 people in Year 1; additional 36 in Year 3) in appropriate locations by organised by ZSL staff.</p>		<p>In November 2019, 15 frontline actors (eco-guards) from the four sectors of the Dja Reserve (Somalomo, Djoum, Lomie and Meyomessala), received training from Gary Ward who is a Bird curator from London Zoo and Rowan Martin from the World Parrot</p>	<p>New training materials would be produced to suit the day-to-day challenges faced by conservation</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>Trust in the conservation of African Grey Parrots in Cameroon. The mission also enabled them to identify suitable sites for the construction of temporary aviaries where seized birds will be housed for assessment and eventual release. This training was preceded by a working visit to the Mvog-Betsi Zoo in Yaounde where some rescued Grey Parrots were kept for eventual release into the wild. In February 2020, 40 eco-guards received training from in-country wildlife experts in the conservation of African Grey Parrots in Cameroon. These frontline actors were brought in from the Northern portion of the TRIDOM (Dja Reserve, Mengame Primate Sanctuary, Boumba Bek NP, Ngoyla-Mintom NP and Nki NP).The training modules were tailored to suit the day-to- day conservation challenges law enforcement officers face stemming from Biology, identification, CITES classification, Legal Status, trafficking methods and routes and legal proceedings .Trainers were in country experts from collaborative structures- TRAFFIC, LAGA, Legal Departments from the Courts of First Instances of Djoum and Bengbis and MINFOF(through the Conservator of Bayang-Mbo who is an Ornithologist).The total number of wildlife law enforcement Officers trained during this reporting period is 55 (Act.1.2) which also took into consideration gender balance as at least, 5 female officers were present in each training session.</p>	<p>stakeholders while another 36 in number would be trained following current poaching and trafficking trends.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Ongoing mentoring provided to trainer personnel.</p>		<p>An essential part of the training process is assessment and demonstration of current knowledge. This is gleaned through in-classroom questions and discussion. Following demonstrations of training elements, students are engaged in practical exercises to assess their learning, culminating in final exercises to demonstrate their learning progress. Participants complete feedback in the form of questionnaires. The feedback from each training session is evaluated and if any changes to training are deemed necessary then they are implemented accordingly. Every training course has a dedicated online messaging group. This affords participants the opportunity to maintain contact with one</p>	<p>Mentoring continuous through a WhatsApp group created for that purpose. This allows stakeholders to ask questions, share ideas and solutions and proposals for the way forward.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>another, and with the trainers, allowing them to ask questions, advice or provide ongoing feedback where necessary. Post-training communications groups (via WhatsApp) provide an opportunity to ensure that any IWT related matters are brought to the attention of ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor , and a forum for advice and guidance to be shared. This allows fast-time involvement and critical support to be given. As an example, the August and September Grey Parrots seizures in the East Region of Cameroon were effected during non-working hours and the ZSL Law Enforcement Coordinator was in a position to give rudimentary (but essential) investigative and evidential advice to the teams on the ground.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Key aggregation sites for populations of grey parrots in five target TRIDOM protected areas (Dja Faunal Reserve, Mengine Gorilla Sanctuary and Kom National Park, Boumba Bek National Park) are identified and integrated into MINFOF site-based protection and monitoring programmes (SMART), with anti-poaching detection systems and rapid response protocol piloted.</p>	<p>2.1 # of aggregation sites across target protected areas identified, mapped and incorporated into MINFOF eco-guard SMART patrol plans and protection strategies (2018 baseline of zero). • 6-10 aggregation sites identified by project end. 2.2 # of eco-guard patrol days/month/site covering identified aggregation sites (2018 baseline of zero): • 2 days/site by Q4 Y1 • 10 days/site by Q4 Yr3 2.3 # of satellite-linked camera traps deployed at two identified pilot priority aggregation sites to detect incursions by poachers (2018 baseline of</p>	<p>2.1 At the end of the project, 6 to 10 sites must be identified throughout the TRIDOM. Two sites out of the 25 visited have been confirmed as key sites for grey parrots. 02 sites are included in patrol plans</p> <p>2.2 On a monthly basis a least one SMART based patrol visits the site to remove any threats from trappers, make observations and counts, as well as act as deterrent. A minimum of 2 days are spent on site as ecoguards spent a night 2 km away from the site during a 10 days smart patrol mission..</p> <p>2.3 3 While the satellite-linked camera are still going through the procurement process, a total of 18 motion-triggered camera trap have been placed while visiting shortlisted sites. This was to get information about the presence of grey parrots so as to confirm the site as key site.</p> <p>2.4 A rapid response squad made of 22 ecoguards based in Djoum is actively working to disrupt AGP trafficking routes and dismantle poaching and capturing network through roadblocks and patrols (road, river, field).</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	zero): • 3 at 1 sites by Q4 Yr1, • 6 at 2 sites by Q4 Yr3 2.4 # MINFOF eco-guards trained in rapid response protocol (protocol developed by ZSL/MINFOF during Yr1 of project) • 30 by Q4 Yr1 • 60 total by Q4 Yr3 2.5 # of parrot trap sites destroyed by eco-guards (2018 baseline determined at start of project) : • Increase 100% in Yr 1 • Decrease by 50% in Yr2 • Decrease by further 50 % in Yr 3	2.5 In the patrol instructions, 100%The parrot traps found in key sites were automatically destroyed. This is the case of one of the major sites in the DBR in which AGP traps were found and all destroyed at the first visit and since then there has not been any evidences of trapping going on there.	
Activity 2.1. Information gathered from MINFOF ecoguards, communities and literature to identify aggregation sites for greyparrots.		A literature review and the interview of 58 MINFOF personnel from DBR, BBNP and MGS) were done. Also, 16 community focus group discussions were carried out in villages surrounding the DBR and two communities bordering the MGS. Based on all information's gathered, over 50 sites were shortlisted as potential aggregation sites for AGPs.	Continue focus group with ecoguards and communities mainly around Nki National Park, Ngoyla,
Activity 2.2. Aggregation sites mapped and incorporated into MINFOF ecoguard SMART patrol plans and protection strategies.		A total of 25 possible aggregations sites were identified after 11 field missions (02 at BBNP, 08 at DBR, 01 at MWS) but only 02 confirmed as active AGP aggregations site and integrated into the overall DBR patrol strategy that was validated in Sangmelima between the 25 th and the 29 th of November 2019	Visit all other potentials sites obtain from focus group
Activity 2.3. Training of MINFOF ecoguards in use of SMART, including reporting and analysis of data and adaptive management.		In order to secure these very important areas for parrots, we provided training session on data collection, map reading, compass, and GPS use in Djoum from 26 June to the 1st of July 2019 for field staff followed by an advanced SMART training session involving senior staff from DBR, MGS that was held from the 17th to 21st February 2020	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.4. Ongoing MINFOF SMART-based patrolling and protection of the aggregation sites.		During this reporting period, SMART Patrols have been ongoing in the Dja (58 patrols carried and 7930 km covered on foot, boat or car), in Boumba Bek (8 patrols carried out 1863 km mostly covered by car) and in Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary (17 patrols 1201km covered by foot and by car)	Patrol frequently all the key sites (once or twice by month). Patrol all key sites frequently. increase patrols based on the size of the site and the threats they face.
Activity 2.5. Satellite-linked camera-trap system deployed at aggregation sites (2 in total)		While the satellite-linked camera are still going through the procurement process, a total of 18 motion-triggered camera trap have been placed while visiting shortlisted sites.	
Activity 2.6. Rapid Response Protocol developed in collaboration with MINFOF, relevant training of personnel undertaken and system piloted.		A rapid response squad made of 22 ecoguards based in Djoum is actively working to disrupt AGP trafficking routes and dismantle poaching and capturing network through roadblocks and patrols (road, river, field).	
Output 3. Key local communities, adjacent to identified aggregation sites and trafficking hubs within the TRIDOM are actively engaged in monitoring and reporting of IWT through Community Surveillance Networks (CSNs), incentivised through establishment of VSLAs and enhanced local livelihoods.	<p>3.1 # of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established in communities with participation of at least 15 people per VSLA, of which at least 50% are women (baseline of 0 in 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 3 by Q4 Yr1 • Total 8 by Q4 Yr2 <p>3.2 # of TRIDOM communities with operational CSNs established to enable members to monitor and report</p>	<p>3.1 In addition to almost existing villages, 6 villages have been engaged in the programme (Alat-Makay, Biba 2, Lomie, Akom, Nomedjoh and Ayene) based on AGP. Number of participants varying from 24 to 48 with a total of total of 197 (114 women, 57.86%). They have started saving according to VSLA rules. 2 more communities will be engaged by Q4 Yr2 to complete the targets.</p> <p>3.2 A total of 9 communities were added to the already functioning 10 carrying out surveillance activities (Act.3.2) from 2019 till date. Members of the network in these villages report poaching and trafficking activities carried out in their respective areas through a hotline number given to them by ZSL, managed by the Law Enforcement Coordinator. Some outstanding villages have been offered cell phones and communication airtime given for that purpose. Though information communication remains a handicap as most villages are not connected, calls from this network vary from 3-8 per month.</p> <p>3.3 the savings are based on the “stamp” value which varies from 100 CFA (Baka villages) to 1000 CFA from one group to another. The mean saved amount per participant goes from</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>concerns regarding impacts of IWT, natural resource management and enforcement activity (baseline of 0 in 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 8 by Q2 Yr2. • With number of calls regarding specific incidents (eg. Parrot traffickers observed, vehicles carrying parrots) received by ZSL Law Enforcement Officer totals 10 per month by Q4 Yr3 from a baseline of 0. <p>3.3 Average value of savings accrued by VSLA participants per annum (pre VSLA baseline of 0):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 20,000cfa per annum by Q4 Yr3 <p>3.4. # of individuals from 8 VSLA communities trained in appropriate income generating activities (IGA), including NTFP collection (baseline 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 by Q4 Yr3 With 25% of those trained actively taking up IGAs by Q4 Yr3 <p>3.5 # of communities actively participating in community stakeholder platform and exchange visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of engaged communities (8) actively 	<p>CFA at Nomedjoh to CFA at Lomie Centre, for a total cumulated saved amount of CFA for this first year.</p> <p>Since the implementation of IGAs will have an impact on saving rates as in the first established groups, the next planned actions are the effectiveness of IGAs (individual appropriation of activities by members) and the proximity follow-ups.</p> <p>3.4 the first 12 villages are almost producing from IGA trainings received. Among the 6 new created VSLAs, just 3 have already received IGA trainings (Ayene, Biba 2 and Lomie Centre) for a total of 102 persons trained. These IGAs are derived from initial assessments in selected villages (identification of the specific production potential in each village with participatory selection of the activities to be implemented) followed by several theoretical and practical training sessions on selected topics. The training received are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Endogenous Animators • Technical support of producers in the different villages • Training on the introduction and improvement of small livestock • Training on the small rate production of kitchen garden (pepper, carrots, basilic, leek...) • Production of banana-plantain through PIF method (Plant Issu de Fragment de tige) • Training on tree nursery multiplication technics (layering, grafting, seeds disposal...) <p>To date we still implement grouped activities as school farms, for experimentation.</p> <p><i>The achievements to date are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of PIF, replanting by villagers in their farms, presence of clonal fields of PIF • Production of graft avocado trees and replanted by villagers in personal fields • Production of maize (on going) • Production and sales of kitchen garden products (pepper, carrots, basilic) <p>All the groups are being supplied with adequate material for individual development of one or many chosen IGA. Complementary trainings will be done concerning small-scale poultry, chicken feeding material processing and chicks care. The other groups will also receive the whole trainings.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	participating in community platform or exchange visits by Q4 Y3		
Activity 3.1. Identification of communities with which to collaborate.		6 communities were chosen based on prior studies to identify AGP	Identification of 2 additional communities based on AGP
Activity 3.2. FPIC carried out in communities and wellbeing metrics agreed.		In every selected village, the project global framework was explained to communities in order to let them appreciate the various issues of being involved in the project. After this step, they had the choice to continue or not. For the activities to start, the communities represented by the chiefs of the villages had to give their agreement (FPIC) for community activities (VSLA, IGA).	FPIC agreed with the 2 new communities to start with the activities proposed by the project
Activity 3.3. Surveys of well-being metrics and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions.		The well-being metrics baseline was established in February 2019 in the general TRIDOM	Socio-economic and KAP survey planned for November 2020
Activity 3.4. VSLAs and CSNs established in participating communities.		6 additional VSLA established in 6 new engaged communities	Follow-up of ongoing saving meetings; trainings to establish 2 new groups
Activity 3.5. Meetings with VSLAs to establish the most appropriate IGAs for implementation.		IGA diagnosis was made in the first 3 villages to identify which activities could be done based on (1) communities' will / selection of the activity, (2) local past experiences (success and failure) and (3) activities fit with project aims.	Diagnosis with new engaged communities and planning for trainings
Activity 3.6. Training provided to representatives of 8 VSLAs on the income generating activities identified during consultative process.		3 of the six VSLA groups have received IGA trainings (Ayene, Biba 2 and Lomie Centre) for a total of 102 persons trained. These IGAs are derived from initial assessments in selected villages (identification of the specific production potential in each village with participatory selection of the activities to be	Follow-up of implemented IGA. Individual accompaniment of members in developing

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		implemented) followed by several theoretical and practical training sessions on selected topics.	chosen activities; material procurement to beneficiaries; training of new groups to IGAs
Activity 3.7. Implementation of IGAs with work plan agreed, including regular follow up from project partners.		The IGA implementation work plans were agreed based mostly on rainy/dry seasons occurrence. The project partner (APADER) organize with ZSL monthly follow-up trips to monitor the activities; material procurement to groups and individuals implementing IGAs: hoe, sprayers, selected seeds, material to construct propagators (saw, plastics, bug...), sacks for tree nursery, boots, shovel and dibbles	Implementation of IGAs in new groups after diagnosis and follow-up
Activity 3.8. Stakeholder platform meetings held			

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Cameroon's African grey parrot populations recover as illegal trade is halted through effective law enforcement and PA management, supported by empowered communities with reduced poverty, and benefiting other poached species.			
Outcome: Poaching of African grey parrots reduced in the TRIDOM through enhanced law enforcement and strengthened site-based protection, supported by communities benefiting from improved wellbeing.	Indicator 1: # of poaching incidents of grey parrots detected in the target TRIDOM protected areas (Dja Faunal Reserve, Mengine Gorilla Sanctuary and Kom National Park, Boumba Bek National Park). Baseline set by Q2 Yr1: • increasing by up to 35% by Q4 Yr2 as SMART approach is fully implemented and patrolling effort increases; •	0.1 MINFOF monthly SMART reports, arrest and seizure records from relevant PAs.	The MINFOF arrest and seizure reports give an accurate assessment of actual rates. Accurate measurement of the actual rates may be complicated by tendency of MINFOF officials not to record instances because

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions	
	declining by up to 25% by Q4 Yr3 as effective protection established and illegal activities deterred.		of poor training or corrupt practices – this is something which will be reinforced during training provided, along with bespoke anti-corruption input as standard.	
	Indicator 2. # of seizures of IWT products (e.g. grey parrots, pangolins, tusk) in the TRIDOM and air/sea ports by trained law enforcement personnel (2018 baseline to be established): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 10 seizures by Q4 Yr1; • with annual decline of 50 per cent by end of Q4 Yr3 as effective protection established and illegal activities deterred. 	0.2 Law enforcement agencies' seizure and arrest reports and database; Protected Area Conservation Service Monthly SMART patrol reports.		The implementation of the SMART adaptive management approach leads to improved detection rates in the first instance and supports us to establish an accurate baseline for future monitoring.
	Indicator 3. # of prosecutions of IWT cases linked to the TRIDOM that lead to a judicial disposal (baseline of 10 in 2017/18): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase to minimum of 15 by Q4 Yr2; • followed by decline of 25% by end of Q4 Yr3 as effective protection established and illegal activities deterred. 	0.3 Internal ZSL database or records of legal cases registered at relevant courts is updated and progress of cases effectively tracked.	As the SMART adaptive management approach is effectively applied, ecoguard patrolling will become more effective and trends of detection of wildlife poaching will ultimately decrease reflecting actual reductions in such incidents.	
	Indicator 4. % of targeted TRIDOM community members (n=120) reporting increase in mutually-agreed wellbeing metrics (number of meals per day, school attendance) (metric defined and baselines set Q1 Yr1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum of 50% by Q4 Yr3 	0.4, 0.5 Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (KAP) survey reports provided by ZSL		
	Indicator 5. % of targeted TRIDOM community members (n= 120) reporting increase in support for efforts to address IWT (baseline established Q1 Yr1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum of 50% by Q4 Yr3 			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			<p>Results of KAP can be quantified and will provide an accurate indication of community members' engagement with IWT messaging and support for anti-poaching activities.</p> <p>Present attitudes of community members are negative because of perceived lack of action in response to information and intelligence provided to LE agency through existing networks which is confirmed through anecdotal information from communities. Negative attitudes can be made more positive through increased engagement of community members.</p>
<p>Output 1 Output 1. Law enforcement personnel operating in the TRIDOM and Douala and Yaoundé air/sea ports have enhanced capacity to effectively investigate, target and intercept trafficking of African grey parrots and other IWT-threatened species; and effectively gather, manage and process evidence, ensuring cases are ready for prosecution.</p>	<p>1.1 # law enforcement personnel (, customs, police, gendarmerie, MINFOF) successfully completing training in 1). anti-corruption; 2). core policing skills including basic investigative techniques, managing evidence and initial intelligence management, parrot and other relevant wildlife related laws and husbandry for seized live parrots: •48 staff complete bespoke training and are operational by Q4 Yr1 • Additional 36 by Q4 Yr3 • Trained agents will be comprised of at least 5% female officers (reflective of general personnel levels) 1.2 # of agency led operations carried out by trained personnel in the TRIDOM and at</p>	<p>1.1 ZSL training reports with attendance records; before and after assessment/evaluation; feedback from mentoring. 1.2 Customs, police, gendarmerie, MINFOF reports. 1.3 MINFOF reports 1.4 MINFOF arrest and seizure records</p>	<p>Effective training of law enforcement personnel at key transit points will reduce exports of illegal wildlife products.</p> <p>Female representation in staffing of national agencies remains consistent at approx. 5% during project period</p> <p>Political intervention will not significantly hinder efforts to enhance the effectiveness of training law enforcement staff in seizing illegal wildlife products and making appropriate arrests.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>air/seaports Pre-project baseline of 0. • 2 by Q4 Yr1 • 8 by Q4 Yr3</p> <p>1.3 # of arrests by trained personnel linked to agency led operations (Pre-project baseline of 0)</p> <p>• 4 arrests by Q4 Yr1, • 12 arrests (additional) by Q4 Yr3</p> <p>1.4 # of cases submitted by/on behalf of agents in receipt of training which lead to prosecutions (Pre-project baseline of 0): • Increase to 5 by Q4 Y1 • Increase to 10 by Q4 Yr3(baseline of 0 at project beginning)</p>		<p>Successful seizures and arrests at key transit points will reduce quantity of illegal wildlife products being exported from Cameroon and disrupt organised crime</p> <p>Corruption of law enforcement officials will not counter efforts in training and enhancing effectiveness in seizures and arrests.</p> <p>Training in anti-corruption will effectively prevent trained personnel from engaging in corrupt practices.</p>
<p>Output 2. Key aggregation sites for populations of grey parrots in five target TRIDOM protected areas (Dja Faunal Reserve, Mengine Gorilla Sanctuary and Kom National Park, Boumba Bek National Park) are identified and integrated into MINFOF site-based protection and monitoring programmes (SMART), with anti-poaching detection systems and rapid response protocol piloted.</p>	<p>2.1 # of aggregation sites across target protected areas identified, mapped and incorporated into MINFOF eco-guard SMART patrol plans and protection strategies (2018 baseline of zero). • 6-10 aggregation sites identified by project end.</p> <p>2.2 # of eco-guard patrol days/month/site covering identified aggregation sites (2018 baseline of zero): • 2 days/site by Q4 Y1 • 10 days/site by Q4 Yr3</p> <p>2.3 # of satellite-linked camera traps deployed at two identified pilot priority aggregation sites to detect incursions by poachers (2018 baseline of zero): • 3 at 1 sites by Q4 Yr1, • 6 at 2 sites by Q4 Yr3</p> <p>2.4 # MINFOF eco-guards trained in rapid response protocol (protocol developed by ZSL/MINFOF during Yr1 of project) • 30 by Q4 Yr1 • 60 total by Q4 Yr3</p>	<p>2.1 MINFOF Map of relevant PAs and SMART patrol data and reports from relevant PAs.</p> <p>2.2 MINFOF patrol plans and reports</p> <p>2.3 Cameras deployed and locations recorded. Updated database of analysed images updated by ZSL</p> <p>2.4 Rapid response procedures and training documentation and ZSL and MINFOF training records</p> <p>2.5 MINFOF SMART patrol data</p>	<p>A core number of eco-guards trained in rapid response will effectively reduce incursions by poachers at key wildlife aggregation sites.</p> <p>Removal of parrot traps and snares identified during patrols and by remote camera deployment will be effective in reducing incidences of poaching.</p> <p>Increase in patrol effort will initially lead to an increase in</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>2.5 # of parrot trap sites destroyed by eco-guards (2018 baseline determined at start of project) : • Increase 100% in Yr 1 • Decrease by 50% in Yr2 • Decrease by further 50 % in Yr 3</p>		<p>trapping sites located and destroyed, followed by a reduction in numbers of sites due to more effective enforcement and as a result a reduction in sites</p>
<p>Output 3. Key local communities, adjacent to identified aggregation sites and trafficking hubs within the TRIDOM are actively engaged in monitoring and reporting of IWT through Community Surveillance Networks (CSNs), incentivised through establishment of VSLAs and enhanced local livelihoods.</p>	<p>3.1 # of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established in communities with participation of at least 15 people per VSLA, of which at least 50% are women (baseline of 0 in 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 3 by Q4 Yr1 • Total 8 by Q4 Yr2 <p>3.2 # of TRIDOM communities with operational CSNs established to enable members to monitor and report concerns regarding impacts of IWT, natural resource management and enforcement activity (baseline of 0 in 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 8 by Q2 Yr2. • With number of calls regarding specific incidents (eg. Parrot traffickers observed, vehicles carrying parrots) received by ZSL Law Enforcement Officer totals 10 per month by Q4 Yr3 from a baseline of 0. <p>3.3 Average value of savings accrued by VSLA participants per annum (pre VSLA baseline of 0):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 20,000cfa per annum by Q4 Yr3 <p>3.4. # of individuals from 8 VSLA communities trained in appropriate income generating</p>	<p>3.1 Attendance list and reports from meetings.</p> <p>3.2 Number of communities regularly contributing to database of calls, and number of calls received.</p> <p>3.3 Total value of verified savings accrued.</p> <p>3.4 Reports and attendance lists from trainings.</p> <p>3.5 Reports from meetings and exchange visits held, attendance lists of meetings.</p>	<p>Minimum of 20,000cfa per annum (based on VSLA average elsewhere in Cameroon) and perceived as providing an incentive to participate in efforts to address IWT.</p> <p>Effective use of CSN will enable communities to accurately monitor impacts of IWT.</p> <p>Local political and social factors will not impact the effectiveness of CSNs in monitoring IWT and they will not be used for 'score settling' or political manoeuvring.</p> <p>Number of calls to CSN hotline accurately represents community engagement with anti-IWT efforts.</p> <p>Communities will see the link between VSLAs</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>activities (IGA), including NTFP collection (baseline 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 by Q4 Yr3 With 25% of those trained actively taking up IGAs by Q4 Yr3 <p>3.5 # of communities actively participating in community stakeholder platform and exchange visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of engaged communities (8) actively participating in community platform or exchange visits by Q4 Y3 		<p>and participation in efforts to address IWT and not see these activities as simply adding to their well-being irrespective of any conservation impact.</p> <p>Equal numbers of men and women will perceive the benefits of VSLAs and participate.</p> <p>Individuals will switch from IWT related income generating activities to more profitable and sustainable livelihoods established by the project</p> <p>Improving value chains of NTFPs will lead to increased income within the time frame of the project.</p> <p>Factors beyond the control of the actors affecting market forces will not inhibit success of NTFP value enhancement to increase income of communities.</p> <p>Stakeholders will actively</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			participate in platform meetings and exchange visits.
<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)</p> <p>Activity 1.1. Bespoke training materials developed for different law enforcement agents based on agency and roles.</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Training of law enforcement personnel carried out (48 people in Year 1; additional 36 in Year 3) in appropriate locations by organised by ZSL staff.</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Ongoing mentoring provided to trainer personnel.</p> <p>Activity 2.1. Information gathered from MINFOF ecoguards, communities and literature to identify aggregation sites for grey parrots.</p> <p>Activity 2.2. Aggregation sites mapped and incorporated into MINFOF ecoguard SMART patrol plans and protection strategies.</p> <p>Activity 2.3. Training of MINFOF ecoguards in use of SMART, including reporting and analysis of data and adaptive management.</p> <p>Activity 2.4. Ongoing MINFOF SMART-based patrolling and protection of the aggregation sites.</p> <p>Activity 2.5. Satellite-linked camera-trap system deployed at aggregation sites (2 in total) .</p> <p>Activity 2.6. Rapid Response Protocol developed in collaboration with MINFOF, relevant training of personnel undertaken and system piloted.</p> <p>Activity 3.1. Identification of communities with which to collaborate.</p> <p>Activity 3.2. FPIC carried out in communities and wellbeing metrics agreed.</p> <p>Activity 3.3. Surveys of well-being metrics and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions.</p> <p>Activity 3.4. VSLAs and CSNs established in participating communities.</p> <p>Activity 3.5. Meetings with VSLAs to establish the most appropriate IGAs for implementation.</p> <p>Activity 3.6. Training provided to representatives of 8 VSLAs on the income generating activities identified during consultative process.</p> <p>Activity 3.7. Implementation of IGAs with work plan agreed, including regular follow up from project partners.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Activity 3.8. Stakeholder platform meetings held.			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

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

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

Doc 1: Declaration letter ban on poaching of AGP and Pangolins

Doc 2: Ecoguard Capacity building for conservation of AGP Sangmelima February 2020

Doc 3: Report Ecoguard training on fight against poaching and trafficking of AGP Sangmelima February 2020

Doc 4: Report on Grey Parrots Husbandry training Djoum November 2019

Doc 5: Report AGR implementation and NTFP valorisation mission 17 March 2020

Doc 6: Report AGR implementation and NTFP valorisation mission 16 Lomie January 2020

Doc 7: Report AGR implementation and NTFP valorisation mission 15 Djoum Mintom December 2019

Doc 8: Report AGR implementation and NTFP valorisation mission 13 Djoum Mintom August 2019

Doc 9: Report AGR implementation and NTFP valorisation mission 11 Lomie June 2019

Doc 10: Questionnaires for group and individual indirect interviews

Doc 11: Map TRIDOM Landscape with AGP roosting sites

Doc 12: GPS coordinates AGP roosting sites

Doc 13: Plan stratégique de Surveillance RFD Draft final

Doc 14: Image of AGP traps in N'Dja aggregation site in DBR

Doc 15: Video of AGP in N'Dja aggregation site DBR

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	