



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

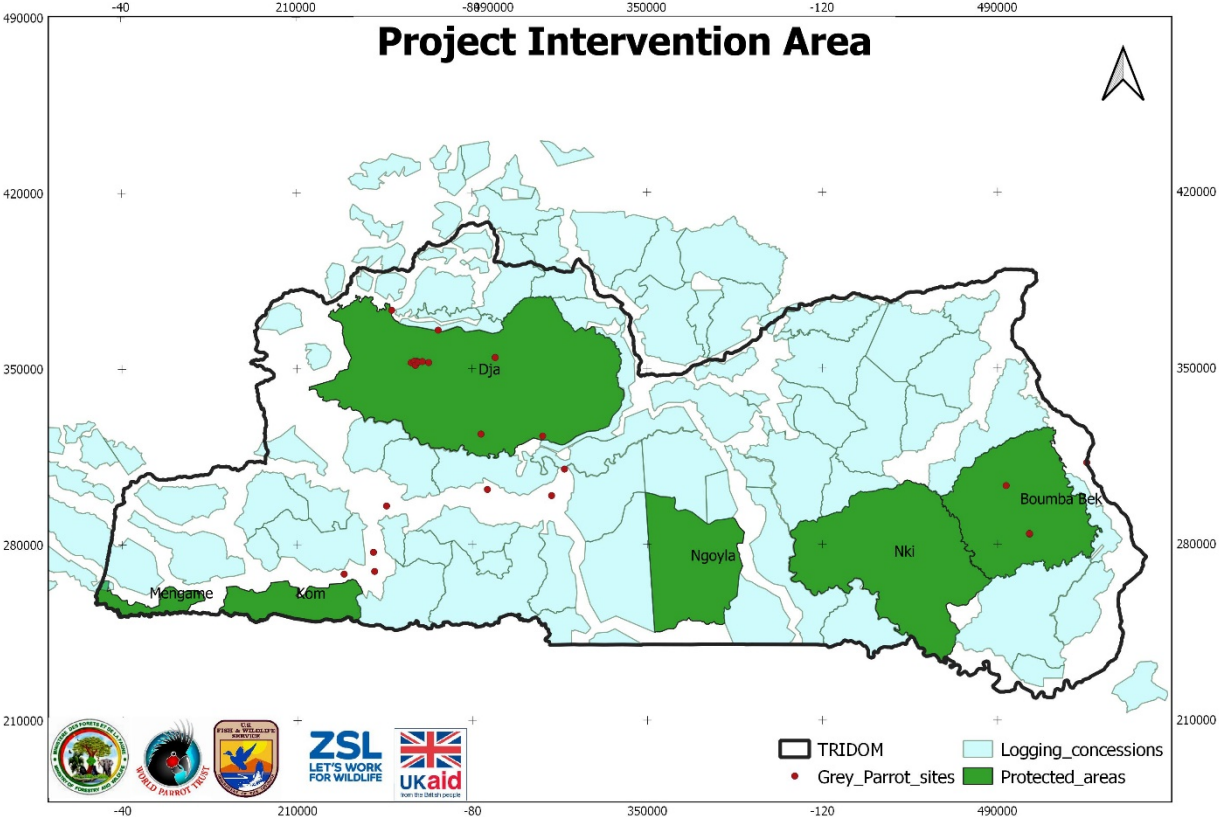
Project reference	IWT062
Project title	Disrupting the illegal wildlife trade in grey parrots in Cameroon
Country/ies	Cameroon
Lead organisation	ZSL - Zoological Society of London
Partner institution(s)	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) Cameroon World Parrot Trust (WPT) APADER (Association pour 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 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 April 2020 - 31 March 2021 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Andrew Fowler
Project website/blog/social media	Zsl.org
Report author(s) and date	Andrew Fowler, Oliver Fankem, 7 th May 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 (MINFOP), the MINFOP 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 MINFOP at central level and was based on the need expressed by MINFOP for continued external support in combating IWT. Over the course of the second 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. Key to the success of our work is the engagement and involvement of local community and indigenous groups in the landscape. ZSL’s social team have spent considerable time consulting and building relationships with local communities, utilising Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) processes. MINFOP is the partner for site-based protection efforts and we continue to see a positive change in their adaptive decision-making, informed by SMART patrol data. The SMART approach has been adopted as a standard tool for protected area management in Cameroon, and ZSL is leading the implementation of SMART connect to increase the usefulness of the data for adaptive management, with all data intended to be housed centrally at MINFOP on an appropriate database.

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. ZSL has also distributed copies of the 1994 Cameroon Wildlife Law to government agencies and judiciary and held sensitisation meetings with relevant members of the government and judiciary to highlight the importance of this document. ZSL and other NGO partners are also following the current revision of the Cameroon Wildlife Law and will follow a similar process.

Communities

ZSL has continued to work 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 and Income Generating Activities (IGAs). 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. 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 Wildlife Centre, WildAid, etc.) and abroad (Veterans for wildlife, World Parrot Trust, etc.) 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 have continued to partner community radio stations 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. Events such as the launching of the ZSL led USFWS MENTOR-Bushmeat programme have been covered on social media, and on mainstream media in Cameroon.

British High Commission

ZSL has maintained a good working relationship with the BHC in Yaounde, and ZSL Country Director addressed the BHC staff on issues of illegal wildlife trade during one of their regular Friday morning discussion slots. The (outgoing) British High Commissioner, Rowan Laxton attended the launch of ZSL hosted USFWS MENTOR-Bushmeat programme, which involved 7 young conservationists from several countries in Central Africa spending six months in Cameroon for orientation and classroom lessons in aspects of the illegal bushmeat trade before returning to their respective countries to carry out agreed relevant projects.

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/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.

A key component of the work of ZSL and partners in the landscape is the provision of training and ongoing mentoring of law enforcement personnel (Activity 1.1 and 1.2). This is provided by Cameroonian staff of organisations such as LAGA, TRAFFIC, WWF and by external partners such as the London based ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor and Veterans for Wildlife and the World Parrot Trust. The emphasis is on designing training materials that are relevant and useful and delivering training in the conditions in which law enforcement personnel work. Therefore, ZSL uses the MINFOF facilities in Lomie, Djoum and the Advance patrol post situated inside the Dja Biosphere Reserve to carry out training.

One of the main issues surrounding the seizure of live animals and birds, notably African grey parrots, is the poor survivorship of confiscated specimens. Because the MINFOF protocol demands that all seized contraband is transported to Yaounde for official transfer, this means that seized parrots are often transported by road for several hours in the cages in which they were seized, resulting in very high mortality. Additionally, if they are seized over a weekend, they will remain confined and unfed for several days. To counter this, ZSL has constructed and delivered transport cages based on designs agreed with Limbe Wildlife Centre and sensitised appropriate personnel. The creation of social media contact groups such as WhatsApp has allowed for actions to be taken rapidly and advice given by relevant experts to ecoguards in real-time concerning animal welfare.

Another important element of ZSL's approach is ongoing mentoring (Activity 1.3 Ongoing mentoring provided to trainer personnel) which has been facilitated by ZSL's Law Enforcement Advisor who has experience as team leader in the UK Customs Service. The creation of WhatsApp groups and regular remote communication has also facilitated this.

Several on-going cases related to the Illegal Wildlife Trade are being pursued through courts, with ZSL and partners ensuring that witnesses are available to give evidence through supporting transport and feeding. This is an ongoing process involving a lot of travelling and time spent with relevant authorities to encourage an understanding of the importance of the 1994 Cameroonian Wildlife Law.

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.

Over this grant period, we've continued to work closely with MINFOF and key community members to collect information on parrot aggregation sites (Activity 2.1). Based on all additional information gathered, 2 additional sites were added to the 25 existing sites and a total of 16 field missions (01 at BBNP, 10 at DBR, 03 at Nki NP and 2 in Ngoila Reserve) were carried out to confirm the existence of AGP aggregation sites. Field missions of 07 days on average were carried out in targeted sites. These 16 field missions allowed the confirmation and mapping of 4 main AGP aggregation sites (Activity 2.2). During these field missions, 15 motion triggered camera traps (were placed at strategic points of the site for the duration of the patrols (Activity 2.5). These very important sites in the case of Ngoila Reserve and Nki National Park have been incorporated into PA surveillance plans.

In order to secure these very important areas for parrots in the TRIDOM, and despite COVID 19, we managed to carry out SMART training from the 04 to 06 November 2020 in Sangmelima for Mengame, Ngoila and DBR staff, alongside remote assistance from the ZSL SMART expert when required. These training sessions were attended by all four "chef d'antennes" (sector chiefs) when relevant, conservators, heads of Anti-Poaching Units and protected area SMART focal persons (activity 2.3).

In general, during this reporting period, SMART Patrols have been ongoing in the Dja (38 patrols carried and 5840 km covered on foot, boat or car), in Boumba Bek (1 patrols carried out 321 km mostly covered by car) and in Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary (12 patrols 1522km covered by foot and by car (activity 2.4). To complement these patrols, we deployed 15 opportunistic motion-triggered cameras traps on potential aggregation sites but no parrot pictures was taken (Activity 2.5). A rapid response squad made of 22 ecoguards based in Djoum and 10 based in Ngoila are actively working to disrupt AGP trafficking routes and dismantle the poaching and capture network through roadblocks and patrols (road, river, field). Parrot capturing activities seem to be reducing, which suggest we are gradually building a law enforcement group that could potentially play an important role in stopping IWT in the larger TRIDOM landscape (Activity 2.6).

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.

Following the first year of implementation, which consisted mainly in the identification of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) followed by the training and establishment of VSLAs and CSNs, the second year of the project saw the effective establishment of IGAs as an alternative to hunting and trade related to bushmeat in general, and to the African grey parrot in particular. However, there was naturally a continuity in savings which at the end of this project year is now 2,748,600 FCFA (Activity 3.4; Indicator 3.1, 3.3). After the various phases which led to the selection of IGAs to be set up with the beneficiaries (Activity 3.5), the various training sessions were carried out with the technical support of the partner APADER (Activity 3.7). Several results have emerged to date:

- Maize production in 4 of the 6 villages with the following goals: chicken nutrition, household food and marketing. The average harvest is estimated at 30kg for 0.5kg of seed.
- Introduction in 4 communities of soya and bean crops as a dietary alternative to proteins, supplement for enriched chicken feed (soya) and marketing.
- Continuous cultivation of vegetable gardens (chilli, carrots, basil, pepper, village vegetables) in 8 villages including the 5 IGA villages. Participation of these villages in the competition for the best vegetable garden, the criteria of which were: size of the vegetable garden, quality of sprouts, maintenance of the plants, quantity of harvest and quantity / amount sold. A total of 97 people participated, 40 people (the first 5 of each group) received a package of prizes including machete, sprayer, hoe, bucket, shovel, dibble, seeds, watering can and boots, according to their order of merit. The rest of the participants received symbolic prizes of encouragement. Cultivation is underway with 23 vegetable gardens in the process of being produced.

- Villages apart from Alat Makay to date have been trained and are producing plants resulting from stem fragments (Plant Issu de Fragment de tige – PIFs). Clonal fields were established and have started their 1st production cycle in Akom and Biba 2. Nomedjoh have just planted their community PIF clonal field. Additionally, there are several individual initiatives of PIF production with 7 individual propagators constructed and followed at Ayene, Akom and Biba 2.
- The tree-nursery activity is effective with the domestication tests of some Non Timber Forest Product (NTFP) trees such as Moabi and bush mango. Beneficiaries were also encouraged to plant avocado which were then grafted. Others fruit trees are present in the nurseries such as guava trees (marcottage technique), safflower trees and layered citrus trees.

Following the first training established, members of the groups of Biba 2, Akom and Ayene were trained on raising improved village chickens. To date, only Akom and Biba 2 have started their breeding with the acquisition of 60 breeders each. The chicks have almost entered the laying phase, and the next phase is the introduction of incubator usage training.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

- **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.**

Several large seizures of pangolin scales and live African grey parrots have occurred in and around the TRIDOM landscape during the reporting period. It is difficult to ascertain the direct influence of the specific activities carried out by ZSL, but the general trend, resulting from the work of many different organizations including LAGA, TRAFFIC, WWF, WildAid, Limbe Wildlife Centre and Tikki Heywood Foundation is that some progress is being made in discovering illicit trade in wildlife products and live animals. Some of these cases have been carried forward to prosecution but that remains a challenging and expensive process, with a fairly low rate of success, despite vigorous efforts at sensitization and disbursement of copies of the 1994 Cameroonian Wildlife Law. Generally, the level of competence and professionalism among law enforcement personnel can be seen to have increased, while a lot of work is needed to maintain the level of training and to hold frequent refresher and consolidation courses. It is also recommended that partners carrying out training make efforts to harmonise their approaches and material and identify potential candidates for advanced training. This effort is made more complicated by the fact that law enforcement assignments are made at the national level, with no input from partners, and trained personnel are often transferred out without warning. Sensitisation has been extended to care for seized live animals, especially African grey parrots, and several transport cages have been provided and protocols for basic animal husbandry provided.

- **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 27 African Grey Parrot (AGP) possible aggregations sites have now been identified with 4 actively confirmed as being used by AGPs. (**Doc 3. Rapport de suivi de la dynamique, de la fréquentation des Perroquets gris à queues rouges effectuée dans et à la périphérie (UFA 10027) du Parc National de Nki.**)

Du 11 au 18 novembre 2020). The 02 sites within DBR are now patrolled every month as indicated in MINFOF ecoguard patrol plans (Indicator 2.1, 2.2). Also, 15 opportunistic camera traps were deployed in one of the 27 possible sites with no information of AGP activities (indicator 2.3), Patrolling per month is ongoing with the number of days in patrol varying from 10 days/months (one team for 10 days) in Nki NP to 30 days/month (three teams of eight men for 10 days) in DBR (indicator 2.2). All the AGP glue traps found in the 04 majors key sites identified and the shelters of AGP trappers as well as parrot cages have been destroyed by MINFOF SMART patrols (indicator 2.2, 2.4, 2.5). A total of 51 patrols have been carried in the whole landscape, with the DBR ecoguards always including the 04 aggregation sites into their patrol routes. In addition, the rapid response squad made of 22 ecoguards based in Djoum and 10 based in Ngoila are actively working to disrupt AGP trafficking routes and dismantle poaching and capturing networks 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.**

The total number of direct beneficiaries to date is n=181 from 6 communities, currently involved in IGAs implementation through VSLA groups. A quick Focus Group Discussion (FGD) organized in two communities (2 men's' groups, 2 women's' groups) with 8 participants per groups, highlighted the beginning of a change in feeding behaviour, with an increased rate of animal protein coming from poultry products (eggs and chicken). This increasing interest in chicken protein has a direct impact on the rates of bushmeat consumption. Additionally, the introduction of vegetable agriculture has introduced a pattern of more nutritious meals into the households (Indicators 4). Sales from NTFP products and first harvest of plantain from PIF production brought in additional effective income to contribute to the payment of school fees and healthcare (Indicator 5). Continuously, beneficiaries are realizing that there are other sources to generate money than being involved in IWT.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Attendance of law enforcement personnel from several LE agencies, including MINFOF, Customs and Gendarmerie attests to a growing understanding of the importance of combatting the IWT. Equally, the follow-up mentoring and creation of discussion groups such as WhatsApp groups to exchange information suggests law enforcement personnel have understood the intended messaging. It remains to be established whether the increase in the rate of seizures will diminish once the measures start to take effect.

The set-up of SMART is now effective in the TRIDOM protected areas and its implementation has been reinforced by MINFOF staff training and ongoing technical support from ZSL and partners. 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. In Nki National Park and Ngoila Wildlife Reserve, the process of setting up the SMART approach has been engaged with both conservators and for now data are collected using paper and GPS, with the intention that this will be replaced by the use of electronic data collection devices (PDAs) in the future. 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 to remove threats (AGP traps or trappers' huts). This year, patrol teams in the TRIDOM were able to cover over 7683km in 51 patrols (indicator 1). In addition, ZSL continues to support the deployment of the MINFOF rapid response squad located in Djoum which can be mobilised and sent to numerous locations in the Cameroon segment of the TRIDOM landscape at short notice.

Significant progress has been made among participating communities in setting up Income Generating Activities, which have begun to show small but significant profits, particularly in

chicken rearing. Additionally, communities have shown a willingness to pass information on to relevant authorities via an anonymous and confidential help line to report IWT activities in their area. In one case this resulted in a direct seizure of 8 African grey parrots being transported along a road near a village. The confiscated parrots were then transported to the Limbe Wildlife Centre for care and eventual soft release. All 8 parrots survived.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: The MINFOF arrest and seizure reports give an accurate assessment of actual rates. There is no reliable baseline. Attempts have been made to compile a database of seizures, but this has not yet reached a reliable level. It is difficult to quantify actual rates of IWT, but apparent increase in rates of seizure and arrest indicate an increasing understanding of the importance of these activities.

Assumption 2: Accurate measurement of the actual rates may be complicated by 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.

This is still an issue and we can only continue to train and sensitise the relevant authorities and law enforcement staff. We can certainly say that the training is well received and well attended and the ongoing mentorship through social media and continued meetings suggests significant take-up of the concepts and ideas.

Assumption 3: 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.

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 PAs in 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 patrol plans. When ecoguard patrols are intensified in particular zones within protected areas, we have documented declines in hunting signs and increases in wildlife encounters in those areas.

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 made in the region. 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 patrol 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. We are not able to quantify whether this has reduced incidences of poaching.

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 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 Generating Activities, are giving them an alternative to improve their well-being thus may contribute to reduce the pressure on wildlife fauna.

Increasing income from developed IGAs will increase the saving rate in VSLA, thus improving the household well-being and reducing the participation to IWT related activities.

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, both men and women being involved in activities increases the saving rate per household, thus increasing 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 such as poultry and agroforestry.

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.

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

The project impact statement to be considered: Impact:

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 27 sites and have updated key sites to 4 that are going to be subject to SMART patrols. We are continuing to strengthen the enforcement to deter people from getting involved in the illegal trade in AGP.

The establishment of community engagement activities with the objective of reducing IWT in direct relation to the Cameroon red-tailed grey parrot, contributes in turn to general awareness of IWT in relation to the wildlife resources of the TRIDOM landscape (forest elephant, gorilla, chimpanzee and pangolins).

The introduction of new sources of income and dietary diversification initiates the beginning of a gradual change in dietary and socio-environmental habits. This being the case, the establishment of IGAs through training and practical support, offers an opportunity for the transmission of friendly-environmental practices (in terms of responsible agriculture and breeding). These new practices adopted today by the beneficiaries, will thus be transmitted to the neighbours but even better to the next generations.

On the other hand, direct sensitization is continuous beyond the target villages thanks to a wider radio coverage carried out in the radio program "forest and fauna" and broadcast by 4 community radio stations in the TRIDOM area. Note that the "Forest and fauna" program mainly deals with subjects related to fauna and natural resources; wildlife law texts; user rights; as well as news directly related to wildlife (decree, incident, good practices, etc.)

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

The project addresses the following commitments under the Kasane statement:

A. ERADICATING THE MARKET FOR ILLEGAL WILDLIFE PRODUCTS

3. Strengthen, and if necessary establish, partnerships among source, transit and destination countries to combat the illegal wildlife trade along its entire chain.

B. ENSURING EFFECTIVE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND DETERRENTS

5. Ensure that relevant prosecutors, judges, Financial Intelligence Units, and authorities engaged in law enforcement, have the resources, knowledge and capacity effectively to investigate and prosecute financial crimes associated with wildlife crime.

D. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

11. Support work done in countries to address the challenges that people, in particular rural populations, can face in living and coexisting with wildlife, with the goal of building conservation constituencies and promoting sustainable development

13 Support work by countries and intergovernmental organisations, as well as non-governmental organisations, that seeks to identify the situations where, and the mechanisms by which, actions at the local level, including with community groups, can reduce the illegal wildlife trade.

In the London Conference Declaration, it was acknowledged that successfully tackling the illegal wildlife trade demands a strong and co-ordinated enforcement response, at the site, community, national and international levels, and in source, transit and destination countries, using the fullest capacity of institutions and available tools and techniques.

Support the strengthening and, if necessary, the establishment of regional wildlife enforcement networks.

The introduction of VSLAs and IGAs are the means of offering sustainable alternatives to IWT at several levels (reduction of famine, diversification of diet, development of value chains of known natural resources such as NTFPs, income creation through the marketing of different products resulting from the activities).

5. 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.

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.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

To date, six villages (n=181 participants) are continuously involved in the activities of the project, with the aim of reducing poverty by increasing income and creating wealth through good practices. At the end of Q4 Y2, the activities carried out initially contributed to the continuous supply of fresh food such as plantain, maize, beans, vegetables (carrots, leeks) and animal proteins (eggs and chicken), thus raising the food level in the households (Indicator 4). The activities implemented made it possible not only to diversify the menu of households, but also to start a trade in the food produced, thus making more money daily (Indicator 4).

Support and training in the development and exploitation of some NTFPs such as djansan, moabi and bush mango, now offers the possibility of making profitable known products which were not exploited in an optimal way. Facilitating the obtaining of administrative documents for the collection and sale of NTFPs is all the more important as community members were not always aware of the procedures, and for the most part still found themselves in a legal offense. thus, seeing their products confiscated. Finally, the first spin-offs from IGAs motivate the communities who take ownership of the activities, each according to their possibilities. The number of direct denunciations (either during community meetings or through the radio program) is clearly increasing (Indicator 5).

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

At the end of Q4 Y2, the number of people participating to the project has a little reduced to n=181 (112 women, i.e., 61,87%). The activities finally selected to be implemented, was based on the criteria of both men and women. Therefore the project in accordance with the groups selected a various set of IGA which historically were done mostly by women (NTFP collection, vegetables agriculture, breeding) but also by men. In the field, the observation made is that women are more involved in vegetable garden activities. They produce chilli, basil, carrots, leeks, zome (local vegetable). They ensure the cultivation of corn, soybeans, and beans. Note that these activities are those with a direct contribution to the "household basket".

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

9. Lessons learnt

- During this reporting period we have learnt that in addition to joint patrols (Mengame and DBR) and attendance to the same training, TRIDOM coordination meetings allows for more effective enforcement in the TRIDOM landscape as it increases collaboration between TRIDOM landscape partners including ecoguard.
- 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, Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary and to some extent BBNP 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.
- The selection process of the IGA to be implanted (FPIC process, participative cartography, FGDs, community brainstorming) (Indicator 3.3), and the training/practice methods used (Activities 3.1, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7) ensure a good take-on rate, since the activities were not imposed to them and the trainings were soft and well disseminated. Secondly, most of the chosen activities were almost part of their daily life, thus, not too many things to learn. Note that to carry a community-based activity, is important to obtain the consent and the ideas/suggestions from the community in which the project is going to be implemented.
- Follow-up and on-ongoing contact with law enforcement training with refresher courses is vital to maintain progress made through trainings.
- The creation of a WhatsApp group to provide immediate advice to ecoguards who seize IWT products, particularly live animals like African grey parrots, has increased the survivorship of seized live wildlife. Ecoguards are able to communicate with ZSL staff and experts at the Limbe Wildlife Centre in real time for guidance on how to care for the animals.

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

The review of the last Annual Report raised a few concerns, some of which we are in the process of addressing at an institutional level, particularly around issues of gender and Environmental and Social Management Planning. The comments in the review highlighted 'Gender equality considerations could be further mainstreamed through the project, including through the inclusion of a logframe indicators relating to gender equality in components relating to enforcement capacity building.' The project struggled to address this issue directly this year due to a number of extraordinary circumstances, prominent among which were the effects of COVID-19 on our ability to meet and engage with appropriate partners more than to provide the minimum supervision necessary to continue activities. We will more fully address these and other concerns during the next project phase in consultation with our specialist London based team.

'The interrelation and distinction between IWT funding and other funding streams could be further detailed in project reporting to better understand the extent to which IWT funding is directly contributing to change, and what change may better be attributed to other funding streams.'

Considering the landscape-based approach and the inter-relatedness of the various grants from the EU, USFWS and others, it is difficult to isolate the direct contribution to change of this individual grant. The landscape design of activities is designed to maximise the impact of the activities as a whole, with the various strands of funding contributing to this. We have tried to highlight the specific contribution of the IWT funding to the development of a SMART-based patrolling approach and the continuing training of law enforcement personnel, including ongoing mentoring. IWT has also specifically assisted in improving the survivorship of seized live animals, particularly African grey parrots.

Please address which Kasane and London Declaration objectives as well as those under the IWT Challenge Fund in your next annual report.

This has been explicitly linked to the Kasane Statement text in the appropriate section.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

In the original proposal, we had committed to deployment of Instant Detect (Activity 2.5) remotely activated cameras which would supply images to a central hub for analysis. Unfortunately, the technology to achieve this has not been produced according to the originally envisaged timeline and we have been unable to deploy the technology.

In the absence of this technology, we deployed further opportunistic cameras to monitor human activity and African grey parrot activities at selected aggregation sites.

Due to the COVID pandemic, we were unable to engage as fully in parrot rehabilitation work as intended with our partner the World Parrot Trust. As a result of not being able to travel to visit the Limbe Wildlife Centre, and London based staff being unable to visit Cameroon, we instead produced additional transport cages and sensitisation in parrot handling for MINFOF personnel.

12. Sustainability and legacy

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

The SMART patrol reports are generated by the staff of the Conservation Service of the respective protected areas 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, Mengine Gorilla Sanctuary) and MINFOF have assigned a focal point whose main role is 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.

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 intended development of a soft release programme to allow the release of captures 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 several social media channels covering the major social platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube) with accounts including a dedicated ZSL Africa Twitter account.

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. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

It should be noted that COVID-19 affected all aspects of life and work in Cameroon in direct and indirect ways. A decision was made to continue as far as possible to support the law enforcement agencies and local communities with whom we have engaged in the landscape while observing rigorous safety protocols. Therefore, meetings and travel were minimised and more remote means of management such as telephone and social media were used. Cameroon has poor communication infrastructure and limitations in coverage made some of the work difficult. The emphasis was on support of existing activities rather than making major new progress.

The government of Cameroon issued directives on measures to be taken to avoid the spread of COVID-19 in Cameroon in March 2020, which included the mandatory wearing of face masks in public places, restrictions on unnecessary travel, a ban on meetings of more than 50 people and closure of land, sea and air borders. The closure of borders was lifted later in 2020, and at present international travel is possible with a negative test taken 72 hours before travel, and with a mandatory test given at airports for travellers entering the country.

ZSL and other NGOs continued to operate in a more restricted capacity throughout the pandemic according to health and safety protocols drawn up to reflect the directives given by the government of Cameroon, the World Health Organisation and their own internal guidelines.

These protocols called for mandatory handwashing and face mask wearing at all events, meetings, workshops etc, with necessary PPE supplied to all participants. Field trips were minimised, with indirect means of contact such as phone and social media being encouraged where possible. Large meetings have not been held, and attendance at steering committees etc has been done by remote means wherever possible.

The arrival of Covid-19 had an impact on the course of field activities which for a few months went from direct monitoring to indirect monitoring by phone. This period had a mixed impact, because it favoured on the one hand a relaxation in certain communities, but on the other hand, it allowed us to note that many beneficiaries already mastered well what they had been trained on. With the implementation by the Government of barrier measures, the kits were distributed to the communities (face mask, hydroalcoholic gel, buckets with tap for washing hands, and soaps). Community meetings were adapted to be held outdoor, with reduced number of participants and respecting physical distance and mask wearing.

Project staff are the first to ensure that barrier measures are applied and undergo regular COVID testing in Yaounde.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

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.

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2020-March 2021)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

17. 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 the reporting period, a number of high profile seizures of products of the illegal wildlife trade were made in the landscape, including a seizure of 4.4 tonnes of pangolin scales. The personnel involved in these seizures included staff trained by ZSL during this reporting period. For reasons of personnel security we do not publicise these successes, but they indicate a willingness on the part of law enforcement personnel to carry out their duties according to training and protocols despite many obstacles and opportunities do otherwise.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	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>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 law enforcement personnel (2018</p>	<p>So far of 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</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 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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>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. During 2020-21, several seizures of live African grey parrots were made in the landscape, one of which was in response to information supplied by an informant in ZSL's Community Surveillance Network.</p> <p>4.4 tonnes of pangolin scales were seized by Customs officers, some of whom had undergone training with ZSL.</p> <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>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	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>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 took 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 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</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</p>	<p>From the first year of implementation, ZSL developed a training approach that brought together wildlife stakeholders from other structures including LAGA, TRAFFIC, WWF, 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-</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>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>evidence and initial intelligence management, parrot and other relevant wildlife related laws and husbandry for seized live parrots, ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 air/seaports Pre-project baseline of 0 • 2 by Q4 Yr1 • 8 by Q4 Yr3 1.3 # of arrests by trained personnel linked to agency led operations (Pre-project baseline of 0) • 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 	<p>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) which was systematically followed up during the second year of this project implementation.</p> <p>Foreseeing government policy of constant transfer of wildlife law enforcement stakeholders (Eco-guards, Judicial personnel, Customs etc), ZSL produced 481 copies of the 1994 wildlife law code during the first year of the project which were continuously been 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>In July 2020, 12 law enforcement agents (7 Eco-guards, 1 Commissioner of police, 2 Magistrates and 2 community members) from the Dja Reserve (a trafficking hotspot in the North of TRIDOM) received training in information collection and dissemination (source management) jointly delivered by ZSL, TRAFFIC, LAGA and MINFOF Hierarchy. The training that covered information gathering procedures from source areas through the judicial process also involved other sensitive issues as Human Rights, Trade Trends, the 1994 wildlife Law in Cameroon and CITES procedures. ZSL always takes into account gender balance as 3 participants out of 12 were female officers, giving 25 % of female participation.</p> <p>There is a continuous follow up system through a WhatsApp group created during the first year of project implementation to keep in touch and provide guidance to participants confronted with AGP-related case implementation. As a result of intelligence acquired from the above training, in August 2020, a trafficker was arrested in Djoum (a trafficking hotspot in Northern TRIDOM) in possession of eight(8) African Grey Parrots ready for the market in the capital city of Yaounde. He was later on found guilty by the court of First Instance in Djoum and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment (Act.1.2) with over 1 million francs to be paid as damages to MINFOF. This is a follow up to the seizure of a hunting gun in the Eastern Sector of the Dja Reserve in June 2020 and ammunitions seized by conservation elements of the Southern sector of the Dja Reserve in April 2020.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>This has led to an improvement in collaboration between the various stakeholders and improved communication through the already existing common WhatsApp group. 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 in August and September 2020, 2 chimps was seized in the town of Djoum and Lomie (South and East Regions of Cameroon) and handed over to the authorities of the Mefou Park Sanaga Yong primate sanctuary respectively for proper care. Though no arrests took place, a follow up to their wellbeing indicates that the baby chimps are fast adapting to their natural environments.</p> <p>Experiencing the positive impacts of the training in July, another training (on source management) was implemented in November in the town of Sangmelima where 8 eco-guards from the Dja Reserve were trained in information collection and communication techniques. Experience obtained from the training let to the seizure of a chimp and a Leopard skin in the town of Djoum in November and December 2020 respectively by the conservation office. Though no arrests were carried out, it however, deters and paralyses the trafficking chain in this area.</p> <p>We believe that due to improved collaboration and constant communication, more arrests and prosecutions would be effected during the coming implementation year.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Bespoke training materials developed for different law enforcement agents based on agency and roles.</p>		<p>ZSL works with and consults MINFOF and other law enforcement agencies in order to create bespoke training input to frontline law enforcement officials, which is subject to pre-training assessment with the relevant agencies or units by ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor. Often, this reveals lack of understanding and knowledge in very basic tenets of law enforcement skills. Thus, any support, guidance or training is adapted and made bespoke to address the needs, especially around essential policing and evidence gathering attributes (Act.1.1)</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.</p> <p>Home based training materials were produced in collaboration with structures like TRAFFIC,</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
			<p>LAGA, WWF and the Legal Department of the Djoum Court of First Instance to enrich participants' (Eco-guards) capacities in the fight against illegal wildlife trade. These include the continuous distribution of 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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<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 July and November 2020 respectively, a total number of 20 frontline actors (eco-guards) from the four sectors of the Dja Reserve (Somalomo, Djoum, Lomie and Meyomessala), received training on information collection (intelligence gathering and communication) from ZSL, TRAFFIC, LAGA, the Bench and the Legal Department of the Djoum Court of First Instance. From intelligence acquired from these training sessions, in August 2020 intelligence information from one of the trainees led to the apprehension of a trafficker in possession of 8 AGP in the town of Djoum heading for the market in Yaounde. Other wildlife products were seized, including ammunitions, chimps and a leopard skin by elements of the Dja Reserve within this reporting period.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>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.</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>2.5 # 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>2.1 At the end of the project, 6 to 10 sites must be identified throughout the TRIDOM. During this reporting period, 2 additional potential sites were explored to make a total of 27 potential sites identified in the TRIDOM. So far 4 sites have been recognized to be aggregations sites for AGP in the TRIDOM</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. Over the last reporting period, A total of 540 man-days was used by ecoguards to secure the 4 sites now identified as main parrots aggregations sites in Ngoila Reserve, Boumba Bek NP and Nki NP.</p> <p>2.3 3 This year one deployment of opportunistic 15 motion-triggered cameras trap was placed on potential aggregation but no parrot picture was taken.</p> <p>2.4 A rapid response squad made of 22 ecoguards based in Djoum and 10 based in Ngoila are actively working to disrupt AGP trafficking routes and dismantle poaching and capturing network through roadblocks and patrols (road, river, field).</p> <p>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 evidence of trapping going on there.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1. Information gathered from MINFOF ecoguards, communities and literature to identify aggregation sites for African grey parrots.		This year, 4 staff from Ngoila Reserve and 3 from Nki National Park A were interviewed and sent to the field. During this mission 2 parrots sites were identified and parrots removed.	Continued information gathering on aggregation sites through ecoguards and communities mainly around Nki National Park, Ngoila,
Activity 2.2. Aggregation sites mapped and incorporated into MINFOF ecoguard SMART patrol plans and protection strategies.		To date in addition to 25 possible aggregations identified last reporting period, an additional confirmed 02 aggregation sites on the aggregations have been integrated into Ngoila SMART patrol plans	Visit identified potential aggregation sites on the patrol plans
Activity 2.3. Training of MINFOF ecoguards in use of SMART, including reporting and analysis of data and adaptive management.		Despite the COVID 19, we have managed to carry out SMART training from the 04 to 06 November 2020 in Sangmelima for Mengame, Ngoila and DBR staffs alongside remote assistance from the ZSL SMART expert when required. These training sessions were attended by all four “chef d’antennes” (sector chiefs) when relevant, conservators, heads of anti-poaching Units and parks SMART focal persons	
Activity 2.4. Ongoing MINFOF SMART-based patrolling and protection of the aggregation sites.		During this reporting period, SMART Patrols have been carried out in the Dja (38 patrols carried and 5840 km covered by car), in Boumba Bek (1 patrols carried out 321 km covered by car) and in Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary (1522km 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)		This year one deployment of opportunistic 15 cameras trap was placed on potential aggregation but no parrot picture was taken.	
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 and 10 based in Ngoila are actively working to disrupt AGP trafficking routes and dismantle poaching and	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		capturing network through roadblocks and patrols (road, river, field).	
<p>Output 3. 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>3.3 Average value of savings accrued by VSLA participants per annum (pre VSLA baseline of 0):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 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</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 181 (112 women, 62.87%). They have started saving according to VSLA rules.</p> <p>Number of new communities engaged by Q4 Yr2.</p> <p>3.3 the savings are based on the “stamp” value which varies from CFA (Baka villages) to from one group to another. The mean saved amount per participant now goes from CFA at Nomedjoh to CFA at Lomie Centre, for a total cumulated saved amount of CFA by Q4 Yr2.</p> <p>3.4 the first 12 villages are almost producing from IGA trainings received. Among the 6 new created VSLAs, 5 have already received IGA trainings, implementation and are practicing them both individually and commonly (Ayene, Biba 2, Akom, Nomedjoh and Lomie Centre) for a total of 154 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 	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	stakeholder platform and exchange visits:	<p>Next to this, the beneficiaries received appropriate material for the individual establishment of the IGAs. These were hoes, machetes, sprayers, boots, dibbles, shovels, watering cans...</p> <p>3.5. The traditional "Stakeholders' Forum" took place with the presence of all the structures intervening around and in the Dja Biosphere Reserve, including members of the partner communities. Their contribution to the heart of this forum consists of the presentation of new activities which they now master at this stage of the project. In addition, thanks to the production of vegetable gardens, PIF and henhouse, 2 communities were awarded during the "Rural Woman's Day" where their exhibitions were greatly appreciated by the decentralized services of the State in charge of agriculture and rural development.</p>	

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 benefitting from improved wellbeing.	Indicator 1: # of poaching incidents of grey parrots detected in the target TRIDOM protected areas (Dja Faunal Reserve, Mengame 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	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 of poor training or corrupt

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	protection established and illegal activities deterred.		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	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
	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 fa 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

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
3A	Village Savings and Loans Associations created	181 people (112 women, 62.87%)	Cameroonian	6 villages			6	8
4A	<p>154 persons trained. 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 scale production of kitchen garden (pepper, carrots, basilic, leek...) • Production of banana-plantain through PIF method (Plant Issue de Fragment de tige) • Training on tree nursery multiplication 		Cameroonian	102	154		254	

10F	Received training in information collection and dissemination (source management) jointly delivered by ZSL, TRAFFIC, LAGA and MINFOF Hierarchy. The training that covered information gathering procedures from source areas through the judicial process also involved other sensitive issues as Human Rights, Trade Trends, the 1994 wildlife Law in Cameroon and CITES procedures.	20 people, 25% female	Cameroonain	55	20		75	84
12	51 patrols 4,950 man days of patrolling		Cameroonain	83	51		134	

In Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should 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 need 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.	