



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

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

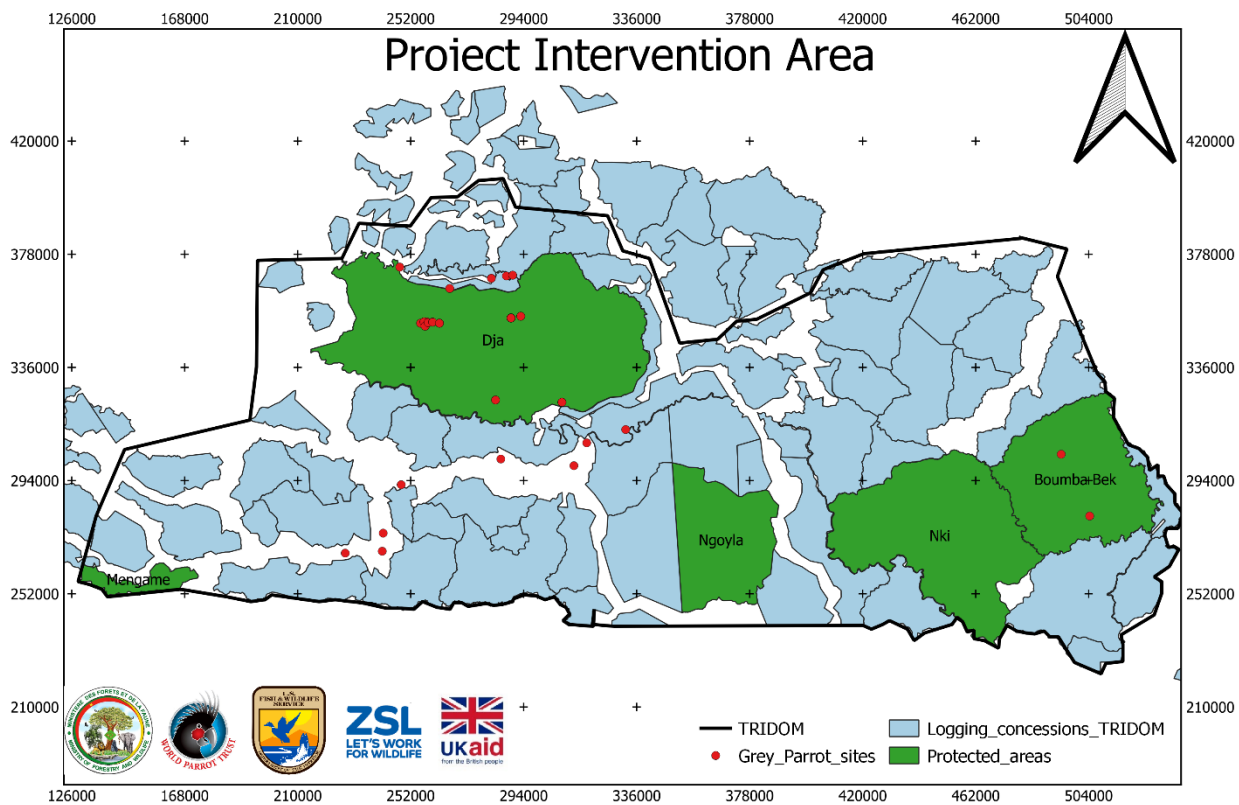
### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	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)	World Parrot Trust
IWT grant value	██████████
Start/end dates of project	01/06/2019 - 31/05/2022
Project Leader’s name	Andrew Fowler
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/dja-conservation-complex">https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/dja-conservation-complex</a>
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### 1. Project summary

This project aim was to 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 was to be achieved by: building the capacity of law enforcement agents to detect, investigate and prosecute IWT cases; identifying key parrot aggregation sites and adapting protected area management systems to enhance protection; working with communities to tackle IWT and enhance resilience to wildlife crime.

During the first year of the project, several trainings on aspects of Law Enforcement as pertains particularly to the trade in African Grey Parrots (AGPs) were given to government staff in the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF), by implementing partners including members of Veterans for Wildlife, The Parrot Trust and in-country experts (ZSL, LAGA, members of the Cameroonian judiciary, TRAFFIC) and MINFOF. Eleven missions to identify AGP aggregation sites within the TRIDOM landscape were completed and aggregation sites mapped. Securing these sites has been included into the SMART planning approach implemented in protected areas in the TRIDOM landscape. Six additional communities were engaged through the Village Savings and Loans Associations network. Work was begun with the Limbe Wildlife Centre to explore the options for piloting soft release of AGPs in the Douala-Edea landscape before releasing in the Dja Biosphere Reserve.



## 2. Project Partnerships

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

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

### Government Agencies

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

### Communities

ZSL has worked with its project partner Association pour la Promotion des Actions

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

### **Private Sector**

During this reporting period, ZSL continued to maintain its relationship with Pallisco who manage forestry concessions in the eastern Dja peripheries. They benefit from improved capacity to protect their forests, and improved relations with other stakeholders. We have also engaged with CUF and ALPICAM to help them improved wildlife management practices in their concessions. 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. ALPICAM surveillance team was also trained to use the SMART approach in their concessions. ZSL also facilitated positive collaboration between our partner logging companies and DBR CS in the southern and eastern sector of the DBR in order to maximise SMART capacity.

### **NGOs**

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

### **Media**

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

## **3. Project Achievements**

### **3.1 Outputs**

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

A total of 481 copies of books presenting the 1994 Cameroonian Wildlife Law in French and English were printed and distributed to various Law Enforcement agencies (MINFOF, Customs, Magistrates, Gendarmes, Police and villagers etc.) for a better understanding and application of the relevant law which would act as deterrent to traffickers and their networks. In addition to distribution of the law enforcement books, 55 law enforcement agents (ecoguards and Magistrates) from protected areas within the TRIDOM (Boumba Bek National Park (NP), Nki NP, Mengame Gorilla sanctuary, Ngoyla-Mintom and Dja wildlife reserves) received training in the conservation of the AGP in Cameroon jointly delivered by ZSL, TRAFFIC, LAGA and MINFOF hierarchy. The gender balance was taken into consideration as 13 participants out of 55 were female officers, giving 23.6% of female participation (indicator 11). 20 Ecoguards staff from the MINFOF (17 men, 3 women) including 16 from the DBR and 4 from the Regional Protection Unit benefit a training from foreign expert in investigation and patrol

techniques. These consisted in the investigation techniques, how to search, secure a crime scene and gather evidence, searching, and recording offenders under minutes as well as their custody saw (in the market, the barriers of control, the road and rail care as well as in the airports and the seaports). Other aspects of the training were placed on human rights, the first aid methods in the forest.

The overall strategy of training bringing together various law enforcement groups has created an effective collaboration and information sharing system (email and WhatsApp groups, etc.). These improved communication channels amongst law enforcement agents have led to the organisation of 02 successful operations in Bertoua (East Region) in August 2019 with the rescue of 75 AGPs (indicator 1.2) and in September 2019, in Abong-Mbang with the seizure of 62 AGPs from a trafficker. Three other seizures were done from the CSN intelligence in August 2020 at Djoum (08 individuals); October 2021 at Djoum (1 individual, the "caller") and December 2021 at Lomie (15 individuals and hunting guns) which were subsequently entrusted to the Limbe Wildlife Centre for rehabilitation before being released into their original environment. For the seizure of 1 individual the "caller" parrot of the group had been captured, and therefore it had been released into its natural environment a few days later. It should be noted that boxes adapted to the movement of parrots had been manufactured and delivered to the various posts of the conservation services in the intervention zones. These boxes were therefore used each time during the said seizures. This gives a total number of 161 AGPs seized by Q4 of Y1 (indicator 1.2, 2.2). Additional operations carried out within the same period conducted to the seizure of other wildlife products and animals (chimpanzees, pangolin, panthers' skin, mandrills, and small monkeys). In March 2020 in Djoum and Abong-Mbang respectively and suspects in possession of hunting guns and ammunition were arrested (indicator 1.2, 2.2). All the suspects (7) involved in the four operations were arrested (indicator 1.3) and for the meantime only one case has been submitted to the competent jurisdiction by agents who received training (Indicator 1.4). Another 10 prosecutions were opened, 7 had an issue, and 3 still ongoing at the court (Indicator 1.3).

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

A total of 50 sites were shortlisted during interviews and focus group discussions as potential aggregation sites for AGPs. Eleven field missions allowed the identification of 25 geo-referenced sites with grey parrot signs (vocalisations, observations, hunting signs, etc) from which two have been identified as active AGP aggregation sites with video records in one of the site numberings more than 200 individuals. These 02 sites that are within DBR have been incorporated into MINFOF ecoguard patrol plans (Indicator 2.1, 2.2). During these eleven field visits, 18 Camera traps were deployed for the period of the visit (indicator 2.3), Patrolling per month is ongoing with the number of days in patrol varying from 20 days/months (two teams for 10 days) in Mengame to 30 days/months (three teams of eight men for 10 days) in DBR (indicator 2.2). These Patrols have enabled the identification of another roosting site at Nnemeyong (East DBR). All the AGP glue traps found in the 02 majors key sites identified and the shelters of the captors as well as parrot cages have been destroyed by MINFOF SMART patrols (indicator 2.2, 2.4, 2.5). A total of 204 patrols have been carried in the whole landscape with the DBR always including the 02 aggregation sites into their patrol routes. A total of 27,416.13 km of forest area have been covered during these patrols. In addition, the rapid response squad made of 22 ecoguards based in Djoum is actively working to disrupt AGP trafficking routes and dismantle poaching and capturing network through roadblocks and patrols (road, river, field).

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

The identification of AGP aggregation sites assisted in identifying new partner villages with which to collaborate in reducing IWT (Activity 3.1). Based on these AGP sites, scoping visits were held with targeted communities and after discussions including project presentation of benefits/constraints/outcomes,

communities showed their willingness to participate or not in the project. The willingness to be involved in the project was finalized by the completion of an FPIC procedure (Activity 3.2) coordinated by the chief of the village who gave approval for the activities to start.

Prior to the processes of engaging with various villages groups, a general assessment of well-being and KAP (knowledge, attitude, practice) metrics was established in the landscape to evaluate livelihoods metrics and KAP from local communities in the TRIDOM area (Activity 3.3). The survey involved 192 persons from 10 villages in the landscape. Another KAP survey for the end of the project assessment was carried on in November 2021, to evaluate the potential changes relevant from the project implementation. Not all the 6 target villages, but other communities (implicated in other projects) participated for a total of 256 persons interviewed. The FPIC agreement was followed by the trainings held successively in the 6 selected villages (Biba 2, Ayene, Akom, Alat-Makay, Nomedjoh and Lomie Centre) on Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) rules of procedure (Activity 3.4; Indicator 3.1). As soon as the VSLA groups were functioning (start of saving meetings; 197 members with 114 women, 57.86%), the sensitization on IWT activities impacting AGPs was introduced during follow-up meetings that led later to the introduction of the voluntary participation in the CSN process (Activity 3.4). Note that at the end of the implementation period, number of regular participants has reduced to 133, and a total cumulated amount of 3,038,600 CFA has been saved to date with a mean saving per community varying from 1,025 CFA (Baka principally) to 16,700 CFA with a baseline of 0 CFA (Indicator 3.3).

From the working methodology, The ZSL CSN phone line was communicated to community members with instructions on how this line works (Indicator 3.2). Several calls were received, of which led in particular to the seizure of grey parrots, as mentioned in Output 1.

Still based on the group's dynamics, a decision was taken to start with the introduction on Income Generating Activities (IGAs). 5 villages over 6 received trainings on different IGAs raised-up after a participatory diagnosis. Five essential activities were shortlisted: kitchen garden, banana-plantain production, tree-nursery production techniques, chicken rearing and NTFP value chain enhancement. The methodology used for the diagnosis was the following: (1) communities' willingness and selection of a specific IGA activity, (2) local past experiences (success and failure) and (3) community proposed IGA activities which fit with project aims (Activity 3.5). The different trainings were delivered with the technical support of APADER (local NGO); with experimental fields established for different items (Activity 3.6). The trainings in each community covered a period of 3 months, step by step, and item after item. A total of 192 persons attended the trainings, and 6 groups' representatives participated to an experience sharing trip to the West side of Cameroon, where agricultural entrepreneurs are well organized (Indicator 3.4). After the trainings, school fields were established everywhere, as a practical example of the trainings. The practical sessions have started with the construction of propagator for PIF (banana-plantain nursery), the experimental fields of pepper, basilic and carrots, tree nursery of avocados and the farming of maize and soya (in preparation for poultry farm where these crops will provide feed for the chickens). Beneficiaries additionally were trained on improved tree plants production technics (grafting and layering). Various materials were distributed to groups for a successful implementation of the activities. These materials included hoes, sprayers, selected seeds, material to construct propagators (saw, plastics), sacks for tree nursery, boots, shovel, and dibbles. The IGA implementation work plans were agreed based mostly on weather (rainy/dry seasons). The project partner (APADER) organizes with ZSL monthly follow-up trips to monitor the communities' activities (Activity 3.7). These follow-ups have enabled the overseeing of the different issues (insects destructing crops, soil quality, personal engagement of members, etc.) faced by beneficiaries while implementing activities and to propose solutions to adapt to these issues. At the end of the project implementation period, beneficiaries choose to focus on one or more IGAs, and they were accompanied for their individual establishment. Once the agricultural IGAs established, the chicken raring activities were the next. For this to be completed, beneficiaries were encouraged to farm maize (70% composition of chicken feeding material). 3 villages over the 6 are engaged in the chicken rearing complete chain (egg-incubation-maturation-food production).

The stakeholder platform of actors around the Dja biosphere reserve all along the project was a good place to share and learn from others active in the area. We participated and organized as frontline actor to 3 "Forum des acteurs du Dja" between 2020 and 2022. Various stakeholders such as the private sector (PADI-Dja, Hydromekin, SFID, Pallisco, etc.), the NGOs (ZSL, WWF, AWF, UNESCO, European Union, etc.), the government ( MINFOF, MINEPIA, etc.) community members, etc. are always present to discuss different issues faced by each in the TRIDOM landscape and the way forward for effective collaboration and information sharing which might be important for the mitigation of illegal wildlife crimes and incidents

(Activity 3.8). the latest forum focused on communities who held the first part by the discussions and talks to raise-up their feelings/points of view/willingness/expectations from the conservation programmes. This forum will continue to take place beyond this grant.

### 3.2 Outcome

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

Additionally, to the initial identified AGP sites, a new site has been spotted at Nnemeyong (Esatern Dja), a corridor between DBR and NMWR. Today, all the sites are surveyed, geo-referenced and introduced into the patrol deployment plans for their protection. To date, at these sites, patrol data reveal four incidents of AGP trapping in a protected area, and about 14 occurrences of large groups of parrots (indicator 1).

Effective use of the SMART tool by conservation services in the TRIDOM is complete. Indeed, several continuous training courses for ecoguards on the one hand and senior management ecoguards being able to effectively use the SMART querying, planning, and reporting capabilities in the DBR, MWS and BBNP on the other hand, suggest that today the conservation services of the area are autonomous with a database of centralized and under the control of the curators of the said protected areas (Indicator 1). SMART planning and reporting are now used to adapt patrols in order to increase coverage and target areas such as AGP roosting or aggregation sites to make AGP observations and remove threats (AGP traps or trappers' huts). A total of 27,416.13 km was covered in 204 patrols (Indicator 1). In order to ensure that patrol teams carry out their duties following the protocol, new devices were provided to DBR, MWS and BBNP staff. The devices include 03 binoculars, 02 cases, 01 camera Nikon, 01 satellite phone, 06 GPS and 08 PDA and chargers. To date, approximately 65 ecoguards have been equipped, trained, and can carry out SMART based anti-poaching patrols with limited supervision in the landscape. A MINFOF rapid response squad supported by ZSL was created and located at Djoum. From there, ecoguards are being deployed in numerous locations in the Cameroon segment of the TRIDOM landscape (Indicator 1).

Talking about the trafficking incidents, 6 incidents (indicator 1) relative to grey parrots (161 individual in total seized) have been recorded at Bertoua, Abong-mbang, Lomie and Djoum; while 16 seizures involving pangolin scales, elephants, leopard, mandrill were made during this grant period by TRIDOM MINFOF patrol teams (Indicator 2).

Ten cases were prosecuted in courts this past year; 7 have already closed by a decision, and 3 are ongoing (indicator 3).

Concerning the local community, a well-being and Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey involving 192 persons was carried out in the TRIDOM area in February 2019. This study suggests income-generating activities in the area vary very little over the years and basic needs are still not fully met (indicator 4). However, KAP data revealed that community members are becoming increasingly conservation-minded but still lack the means to fully adopt alternative sources of income and alternative sources of protein (indicator 5). Moving forward with the implementation of these IGAs has gradually contribute to reducing poaching intensity within the TRIDOM and disrupt IWT networks.

The total number of direct beneficiaries still implicated at the end of the project is n=181 from 6 communities, currently involved in IGAs implementation through VSLA groups. A FGD organized in two communities (2 men groups, 2 women groups) with 8 participants per groups, highlighted a beginning of changing feeding behaviour, with an increase rate of animal protein coming from poultry products (eggs and chicken). This increasing interest for chicken protein has a direct impact on the bushmeat feeding. Additionally, the introduction of vegetables agriculture brought a more complete meal in the households (Indicators 4). Sales from NTFP products, chicken, vegetables, 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) and reduce the reliance on wildlife-linked income activities. Continuously, beneficiaries are realizing that there are other sources to generate money than being involved in IWT. A last KAP survey done in November 2021 reveals that 68.34% of beneficiaries have their kids in school, and just 3.9% of the sample eat just once per day, 58.2% eat twice per day, and 37.9% eat three time per day (indicator 4).

### 3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

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

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

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

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

**Assumption 3:** The implementation of the SMART adaptative management approach leads to improved detection rates in the first instance and supports us to establish an accurate baseline for future monitoring. SMART implementation in the DBR has reached quite a good level from poorly executed patrols characterised by previous inconsistencies in data collection to a more targeted patrol implementation, containing meaningful data that informs management in decision-making. This trend is being gradually extended to MWS and BBNP where senior management staff are now capable of doing data downloads, patrol debriefings, data cleaning and mission report production independently, and using the information contained within the database to plan new missions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inadequate mobile phone network coverage that renders communication poor, is a major setback to effective collaboration between community members and Law Enforcement officers. Usually, information about poachers and traffickers' activities reaches the correct quarters a few days after - therefore a sting operation can't be carried out, thus discouraging community members from providing further information.

As a remedy, some villagers are targeted and included in training sessions where they are drilled on information and communication techniques. While in the field, the Law Enforcement Coordinator always encourages them to keep on providing information even if action is not taken. Involving them more in conservation activities would change their mind sets and improve upon the conservation of biodiversity in general.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

**Assumption 17** Minimum of 20,000cfa 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The identification of many AGP key aggregation sites in the TRIDOM is one of the main axes of this project. In order to disorganize or dismantle the traffic network we mapped out the network and put in place mitigation measures for securing the AGP aggregation sites and disrupt traffic to the exit points (airport and seaport). Further explorations were done during patrols, and a new site has been identified and added to the map. A protocol has been put in place for the collection of AGP baseline information. We have identified a total of 26 sites within the TRIDOM and have confirmed 02 as being key sites that are subject to SMART patrols. We are continuing to strengthen the enforcement to deter people from getting involved in the illegal trade in AGP. After a needs assessment, law enforcement officers of the TRIDOM landscape were equipped, trained, and empowered to carry out SMART-based anti-poaching patrols with limited supervision in the landscape in order to secure AGP roosting or aggregation sites and provide valuable observations for parrot conservation.

Various capacity building programmes carried out in the implementation of this project have impacted positively in the fight against illegal wildlife trade in the TRIDOM landscape in general. Knowledge acquired by participants from wildlife law enforcement experts has improved upon eco-guards' abilities to effectively fight against the illegal wildlife trade in Cameroon. It is due to knowledge acquired that 75 AGPs were seized in Bertoua and 62 AGPs seized in Abong-Mbang (Ind. 2), 9 AGP in Djoum, and 15 AGP in Lomie. Other major seizures carried out as a result of the implementation of this project include a leopard skin, pangolin scales, mandrill, chimpanzees, a huge consignment of wild meat, hunting guns and ammunition. This has helped to curb the illegal trade in wildlife products in the area and Cameroon as a whole.

By creating income from natural resources (NTFP valorisation) and diversifying income sources associated with regular "environmental sensitization/education" (either directly or by radio programme "forêt et faune"), people are progressively perceiving that collaborating to reduce IWT activity within their area region will clearly improve their well-being and long-term access to natural resources. The introduction of new agricultural practices to ease and improve some crops' production and reduce bad practices will have over the time a great impact on general farming practices and thus on the environment.

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

Strengthening law enforcement and Ensuring effective legal frameworks.

The involvement of professionals in the field of law enforcement (lawyers, judges, prosecutors, etc.) and investigation techniques (former soldier and firefighter, wildlife veteran) to provide the various training courses are one of the best means of strengthening the capacities of the staff in charge of the management and surveillance of protected areas. In addition, the acquisition and distribution of documents and materials suitable for the execution of the work in optimal conditions, are activities which from now on will contribute to the effective strengthening of the application of the law. Law enforcement trainings have enabled the swearing of 13 ecoguards as judicial police officer with special competence, this to empower them in their daily work.

Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT.

So far, savings amount accumulates from 0 to 9,010 CFA in the first year of VSLA implementation and to 16,000 CFA to date. Note that some VSLA members have save over 20,000 CFA/year. With the effectiveness of IGAs, we expect this mean saving value to accrue again. VSLA and IGA implementation are additional means given to communities to improve their well-being. They receive appropriate training and support materials to be autonomous in various speculative activities even after the end of the project.

Results and additional value income are already effective in some families of beneficiaries. For example, new banana-plantain PIF production are progressively being adopted by beneficiaries. The adoption of organic pest repellent and organic fertilizer production is being tested by a few beneficiaries who have been trained for this purpose.

## **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. Very little was known concerning its distribution by the personnel in charge of their protection, especially after receiving total protection status by the law since 2017. To date AGP traffic and capture ban campaign is done in the landscape via radio shows and recent arrest and prosecutions of AGP trappers has acted as a deterrent for open and free trade in AGPs in the TRIDOM. Also, various training sessions organised to sensitise stakeholders and build their capacities in Law Enforcement has increased the pressure on traffickers leading to parrot seizures and suspects arrests in August and September 2019, April 2020, October and December 2021 (Ind.1.2).

Our activities with various communities around the TRIDOM have been fruitful as many community members are denouncing poaching and trafficking in their areas thereby helping to maintain a viable population of AGPs in the wild (Ind.3.2). In concrete terms, the seizures of April 2020 and October 2021 were made following denunciations from the community surveillance network.

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**

The activities aimed at increasing local communities' income as described above (VSLAs and improved crop varieties and the extension of these activities to include improved poultry) also outlined under question 4 have contributed to reduction in poverty and can be considered pilot projects to what ZSL and partners see as a major contribution to this objective in the extension of these activities in coming years.

The contribution to poverty alleviation is assisted also by the strengthening of law enforcement agencies because this reduces pressure on local forest resources, reduces the ability of outside gangs to exert pressure on communities to assist in illegal activities, and enhances the ability of local communities to more effectively govern themselves and the natural resources at their disposal.

## **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

There are not expected to be direct gender equality impacts from the project, but efforts were made in the course of all relevant activities such as training of government staff (MINFOF ecoguards) to include female staff wherever possible. It should be noted that the gender composition of governmental staff is disproportionately male, with 5% female present. All our training components emphasise the importance of gender inclusion and equality.

Some community activities such as Income Generating Activities concerning the gathering and transformation of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are directed at women who traditionally engage in these activities, but all activities are approved and agreed by the communities and it is they who decide the constituency of the groups, some of which are female only by choice.

## **8. Sustainability and legacy**

The work undertaken as part of this IWT CT project contributes to a wider programme of landscape-based conservation in the TRIDOM region, concentrating on the Dja Biosphere Reserve and periphery. The sustainability and legacy of this particular project will be achieved through ongoing support to the

government of Cameroon in effective protected area management and the sustainable management of natural resources in zones between protected areas. This forms part of a programme funded by the European Union which will bring in a new phase of funding under the Nature Africa programme beginning in 2024. Until that funding becomes available, ZSL has also applied for funding from other sources including the DEFRA BLF programme for the Western Congo Basin.

The development of sustainable community activities including improved varieties of poultry and crops like plantains is contributing to the legacy of the project and will continue under ZSL's ongoing programme, to which ZSL is committed. Communities are beginning to grow maize as a food crop for their chicken rearing and it is hoped that this project will become self-sustaining with some continued input and support as required by ZSL and partners.

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. ZSL will continue to provide technical input to MINFOF in the form of training and supplying of equipment to build on the work achieved during this project. The work done by ZSL in the region and using IWT CF funds contributes to a multi-partner landscape approach which will continue beyond the term of this IWT project.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

A major success of this year's activities involved the successful seizure and delivery of live parrots by MINFOF staff to suitable rehabilitation centres in Yaounde and Limbe (Mvog Betsi Zoo and the Limbe Wildlife Centre). This was the result of the provision of suitable transport cages to the MINFOF teams and some basic courses in animal husbandry that familiarised the ecoguards with how to supply fresh water and suitable food to seized birds. The major lesson learned here is to sensitise MINFOF officials to regard parrots as subjects for potential rehabilitation and release through suitable centres such as Mvog Betsi zoo and the Limbe Wildlife Centre rather than the emphasis being on the chain of custody of the birds as evidence for future prosecution.

The project also demonstrated the difficulties of establishing sustainable and long-term Income Generating Activities in remote villages, especially those related to poultry. A lot of veterinarian intervention is required in the short term to establish the populations. It is also essential to have expert guidance in ageing chicks to make sure that they are of an appropriate age for vaccination etc. The untrained eye cannot easily distinguish between chicks of different age grades, but this makes a lot of difference to the success of the vaccination programme.

In terms of project administration and implementation, we have learned the need to be adaptable and agile in how activities are implemented, in this case to take account of a developing pandemic and the effect this had not only directly on the project but also on the wider community in terms of moral and sense of security. It is important to have provision for stochastic events such as natural emergencies and plans for how to manage them. In particular, communities must feel secure that we will not abandon them, and NGO staff equally need to feel that they will be supported during stressful periods and not abandoned or adversely affected by decisions.

The relationship between the local Dja Conservation Service and partners, including ZSL and local communities was seen to improve over the last few years as a result of better engagement and the development of effective personal relationships with key personnel. The establishment of WhatsApp groups and other means of communication has assisted in this process and is a good indication of the importance of ongoing dialogue and communication between all parties.

## **9.1 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.)

During this IWT project, we monitored 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.

The Monitoring and Evaluation procedures developed during this period tie in to the more general monitoring metrics that ZSL has employed to monitor our activities in the TRIDOM landscape. These are particularly relevant to those activities concerned with supporting local communities and the training of law enforcement personnel.

ZSL has considerable experience in monitoring biodiversity and this was utilised in the georeferencing of key parrot aggregation sites.

## **9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews**

During the progress of the project, annual reports highlighted several issues of concern that have been addressed. These concerned highlighting more clearly which activities and results were tied directly to the funding from the IWT CF and which to other funding sources. The ZSL TRIDOM programme is funded by many sources and we have tried to show which indicators can be attributed directly to IWT funding. However, it will always be the case that programmes work from multiple funding streams and that this process leads to opportunities for wider results than would be attainable through a more siloed approach.

Some concerns addressed the institutional level, particularly around issues of gender and Environmental and Social Management Planning. In response we have tried to include equality considerations more centrally in our training engagements with government staff. The project struggled to fully address this issue directly due to a number of extraordinary circumstances during the lifetime of the project, 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 were also asked to more fully report against indicators in the logframe rather than general activity implementation and to track progress of those indicators. We have tried to do that in this report.

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

The project formed part of a larger body of work by ZSL and partners in the TRIDOM landscape, much of which was funded by the ECOFAC 6 funding from the European Union and grants from the USFWS and other donors. We have produced logos of the IWT Challenge Fund which are displayed on ZSL vehicles engaged in activities funded by the IWT Challenge Fund.

The IWT funded component concentrated on the conservation of African grey parrots, establishing their main population refuges within the landscape and on tackling the illegal trade in their body parts and sale into the pet trade. This included construction and provision of transport cages, familiarisation of law enforcement agents in basic animal husbandry designed to ensure greater survival of seized parrots and strengthening of the law enforcement response to the illegal trade in parrots within the landscape, both as a source of illicit birds and as a transport conduit for birds to exit points from Cameroon by road, port or airport.

ZSL has a programme of making its work visible and sharing conservation successes through social media such as Twitter and Facebook and through the ZSL website. In the case of the African grey parrot related work funded by the IWT CT, this included highlighting the work in seizing birds and ensuring that these confiscated birds were successfully transported to suitable locations for recovery and possible eventual release back into the wild.

This formed the theme of several social media messages, which have always credited donors responsible for assisting in funding the work.

In particular, the government of Cameroon is aware of the general funding that the UK government provides, and the IWT Challenge Fund is recognised by many of our governmental partners, especially those engaged in law enforcement related activities, in this case primarily staff in the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife, with whom we work closely.

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

COVID 19 impacted Cameroon in common with much of West and Central Africa during the project period mostly in terms of restricting travel and making direct and unprotected contact between individuals more difficult.

Air and land borders were closed and within country travel was restricted, with government staff not holding in-person meetings in response to a government decree.

For ZSL's activities under the IWT grant, this meant we were not able to travel to the field for supervisory meetings as frequently as previously. It also meant that we needed to put protective barriers in place in the form of wearing face masks and hand washing stations in villages and supplying communities with protective face masks so that they could continue to hold their community meetings in a safe environment.

We adjusted our workplan to require fewer in-person meetings with communities and made more use of remote means of communication such as mobile phones and creating WhatsApp groups where these were possible and appropriate.

We are not aware of any direct effect our activities may have on preventing future pandemics, but in general, installing good hygiene practices and monitoring human health is likely to assist in this indirectly.

We do intend to continue using some of the more indirect ways of managing activities, particularly the increased use of social media such as WhatsApp groups, which have proved very useful.

## 12. Finance and administration

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (from Section 5)	████████	████████	██████	
Consultancy Costs				
Overhead Costs	████████	████████	██████	
Travel and subsistence	██████	██████	██████	Staff stay longer than initially planned during raining seasons ( April, Mai, ) because field activities or community meetings are delayed
Operating Costs				
Capital items (from Section 6)				
Others (from Section 7)	████████	████████	██████	
Audit costs				
<b>TOTAL</b>	████████	████████	██████	

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
(Africa Deputy Programme Manager)	██████
Grant Miller (Illegal Wildlife Trade Coordinator)	████████
Africa Programme Manager	
Cameroon Country Manager (Andrew FOWLER)	████████
Operations Officer	
Vicky FOMETE (Finance and Administration Manager)	████████
Malenoh NDIMBE ( Research Monitoring and Surveillance Officer)	██████
Amandine Toumbou (Dja Field Officer)	████████
<b>TOTAL</b>	████████

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

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
consumables	█
Binoculars (3)	█
Printing and ink	█
Communications	█
Fuel and Vehicle Maintenance	█
CSN payments and community sensitisation	█
MINFOF Coordination Costs	█
Mobilisation costs for patrols (50 patrol days per month @ 8GBP x 6 ecoguards per patrol day)	█
Communications for chef d'antenne (25GBP x 3 sites for 12 months)	█
Vehicle fuel and maintenance (mobile unit vehicle)	█
<b>TOTAL</b>	█

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

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	



## 12.2 Value for Money

The project has provided substantial training and support to MINFOF ecoguards, services supplied by ZSL staff (including Bird Curator at London Zoo and senior staff from the Parrot Trust) and ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor and veterans from the armed forces, police and fire service. These were experts in their respective fields, who contributed their expertise and time either at very low rates or as contribution to the project. This represents good value for money.

The project sought to source good quality products and equipment at good rates for use in training and local community-based activities. We also produced cages for transporting confiscated parrots locally at a good price and using locally sourced materials wherever this was possible.

APADER assisted in the implementation of Income Generating Activities with local communities and they are an established and reliable local provider with whom ZSL has an ongoing relationship, and we are thus confident this collaboration represented good value for money.

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

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

Success stories in conservation are important and need to be highlighted wherever possible to encourage further efforts. The success stories often seem small in comparison to the huge and at times overwhelming challenges that are faced on a daily basis by those practicing conservation in the field.

During the period of this project, several seizures of African grey parrots were made by MINFOF ecoguards who had been trained by ZSL and other partners in basic law enforcement techniques and in some basic themes of animal husbandry designed to increase the survival rate of seized parrots. One of the reasons ZSL applied for and obtained this funding from the IWT CT was because previous seizures had resulted in 100% mortality of all seized birds due to lack of the means of transporting them effectively and a lack of the basic knowledge required to ensure their survival. On a number of occasions subsequent to the training, seized birds were looked after and transported to rehabilitation centres in Yaounde or Limbe, some of which were eventually returned to the wild after their wing feathers had grown back. This represents a small but important success and the basis for building a more widespread network for effectively seizing, rehabilitating and releasing African grey parrots. For reasons of security, we do not publicise the names or identities of ecoguards involved in seizures so we will not be supplying photographic evidence of this success. Not all successes can necessarily be trumpeted, but they are nonetheless important and significant.

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> 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.			
<b>Outcome:</b> 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.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> # 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 protection established and illegal activities deterred.	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 practices – this is something which will be reinforced during training provided, along with bespoke anti-corruption input as standard.
	<b>Indicator 2.</b> # 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): • 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 adaptative management approach leads to improved detection rates in the first instance and supports us to establish an accurate baseline for future monitoring.
	<b>Indicator 3.</b> # of prosecutions of IWT cases linked to the TRIDOM that lead to a judicial disposal (baseline of 10 in 2017/18): • 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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p><b>Indicator 4.</b> % 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"> <li>• minimum of 50% by Q4 Yr3</li> </ul>	<p>0.4, 0.5 Knowledge, Attitude, Practice (KAP) survey reports provided by ZSL</p>	<p>effective and trends of detection of wildlife poaching will ultimately decrease reflecting actual reductions in such incidents.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 5.</b> % of targeted TRIDOM community members (n= 120) reporting increase in support for efforts to address IWT (baseline established Q1 Yr1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimum of 50% by Q4 Yr3</li> </ul>		<p>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</p> <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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			engagement of community members.
<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p>	<p>1.1 # law enforcement personnel (, customs, police, gendarmerie, MINFOF) successfully completing training in 1). anti-corruption; 2). core policing skills including basic investigative techniques, managing evidence and initial intelligence management, parrot and other relevant wildlife related laws and husbandry for seized live parrots: •48 staff complete bespoke training and are operational by Q4 Yr1 • Additional 36 by Q4 Yr3 • Trained agents will be comprised of at least 5% female officers (reflective of general personnel levels)</p> <p>1.2 # of agency led operations carried out by trained personnel in the TRIDOM and at air/seaports Pre-project baseline of 0. • 2 by Q4 Yr1 • 8 by Q4 Yr3</p> <p>1.3 # of arrests by trained personnel linked to agency led operations (Pre-project baseline of 0) • 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>1.1 ZSL training reports with attendance records; before and after assessment/evaluation; feedback from mentoring.</p> <p>1.2 Customs, police, gendarmerie, MINFOF reports.</p> <p>1.3 MINFOF reports</p> <p>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> <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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>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.</b></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 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 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><b>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),</b></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"> <li>• Total 3 by Q4 Yr1</li> </ul>	<p>3.1 Attendance list and reports from meetings.</p> <p>3.2 Number of communities regularly</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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>incentivised through establishment of VSLAs and enhanced local livelihoods.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total 8 by Q4 Yr2</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Minimum of 8 by Q2 Yr2.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Minimum of 20,000cfa per annum by Q4 Yr3</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• 120 by Q4 Yr3 With 25% of those trained actively taking up IGAs by Q4 Yr3</li> </ul> <p>3.5 # of communities actively participating in community stakeholder platform and exchange visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of engaged communities (8) actively participating in community platform or exchange visits by Q4 Y3</li> </ul>	<p>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>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 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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			<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 participate in platform meetings and exchange visits.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (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><b>Activity 1.1.</b> Bespoke training materials developed for different law enforcement agents based on agency and roles.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2</b> 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><b>Activity 1.3</b> Ongoing mentoring provided to trainer personnel.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.1.</b> Information gathered from MINFOF ecoguards, communities and literature to identify aggregation sites for grey parrots.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Activity 2.2.</b> Aggregation sites mapped and incorporated into MINFOF ecoguard SMART patrol plans and protection strategies.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.3.</b> Training of MINFOF ecoguards in use of SMART, including reporting and analysis of data and adaptive management.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.4.</b> Ongoing MINFOF SMART-based patrolling and protection of the aggregation sites.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.5.</b> Satellite-linked camera-trap system deployed at aggregation sites (2 in total) .</p> <p><b>Activity 2.6.</b> Rapid Response Protocol developed in collaboration with MINFOF, relevant training of personnel undertaken and system piloted.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.1.</b> Identification of communities with which to collaborate.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2.</b> FPIC carried out in communities and wellbeing metrics agreed.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.3.</b> Surveys of well-being metrics and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.4.</b> VSLAs and CSNs established in participating communities.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.5.</b> Meetings with VSLAs to establish the most appropriate IGAs for implementation.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.6.</b> Training provided to representatives of 8 VSLAs on the income generating activities identified during consultative process.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.7.</b> Implementation of IGAs with work plan agreed, including regular follow up from project partners.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.8.</b> Stakeholder platform meetings held.</p>			



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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>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><b>Indicator 1:</b> # 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 baseline to be established): • Minimum of 10 seizures by Q4 Yr1;</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 undergone AGP trapping. This site was immediately cleaned off all traps and plans to visit on the monthly basis put in place with DBR Conservation Service. From the current baseline of 58 patrols in the DBR, we will endeavour to increase patrol number to increase coverage and secure aggregation sites. Once AGP active aggregation sites are confirmed in other PA of the TRIDOM landscape the same approach will be used.</p> <p>By the end of Q4 of Y1, 7 seizures of diverse magnitudes were effected. These involves 2kg of pangolin scales, a mandrill and a consignment of bushmeat seized in April 2019, Leopard skin and elephant meat seized in June 2019, and 3 giant antelopes seized in June 2019 in Djoum. These add to the Grey Parrots seized in August and September 2019 in Bertoua and Abong-Mbang respectively (Ind 2). With this number of arrests carried out and continuous capacity building workshops organised, we are optimistic that by the end of Q4 of Y3, we will witness a reduction of over 50% in poaching and trafficking activities in the TRIDOM.</p> <p>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>

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

	gathering attributes (Act.1.1) A total of 481 copies of books presenting the 1994 Cameroonian Wildlife Law in French and English were printed and distributed to various Law Enforcement agencies (MINFOF, Customs, Magistrates, Gendarmes, Police and villagers etc.)		
<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.</p> <p>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>		
<p><b>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.</b></p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 794 1153 1437"> <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> </td> <td data-bbox="1153 794 2085 1437"> <p>2.1 At the end of the project, 6 to 10 sites must be identified throughout the TRIDOM.</p> <p>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>A total of 50 sites were shortlisted during interviews and focus group discussions as potential aggregation sites for AGPs. Eleven field missions allowed the identification of 25 geo-referenced sites with grey parrot signs (vocalisations, observations, hunting signs, etc) from which two have been identified as active AGP aggregation sites</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> </td> </tr> </table>	<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>2.1 At the end of the project, 6 to 10 sites must be identified throughout the TRIDOM.</p> <p>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>A total of 50 sites were shortlisted during interviews and focus group discussions as potential aggregation sites for AGPs. Eleven field missions allowed the identification of 25 geo-referenced sites with grey parrot signs (vocalisations, observations, hunting signs, etc) from which two have been identified as active AGP aggregation sites</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>
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	<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>2.3 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>
<b>Activity 2.1.</b> Information gathered from MINFOF ecoguards, communities and literature to identify aggregation sites for African grey parrots.		4 staff from Ngoila Reserve and 3 from Nki National Park A were interviewed and sent to the field. During that mission 2 parrots sites were identified and parrots traps removed.
<b>Activity 2.2.</b> Aggregation sites mapped and incorporated into MINFOF ecoguard SMART patrol plans and protection strategies.		In addition to 25 possible aggregations sites identified last reporting period, an additional confirmed 02 active AGP aggregations have been integrated into Ngoila patrol plans
<b>Activity 2.3.</b> Training of MINFOF ecoguards in use of SMART, including reporting and analysis of data and adaptive management.	Despite the COVID 19, we have managed training from the 04 to 06 November 2020 in 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	<b>Activity 2.3.</b> SMART of MINFOF ecoguards in use of SMART, including reporting and analysis of data and adaptive management.
<b>Activity 2.4.</b> Ongoing MINFOF SMART-based patrolling and protection of the aggregation sites.	During this reporting period, SMART Patrol frequently all the key sites (once or twice by month) in the Dja (38 patrols carried and 5840 km covered by car), in Boumba Bek (1 patrols carried or covered by car) and in Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary (12 patrols 1522km covered by foot and by car)	Patrol all key sites frequently. increase patrols based on the size of the site and the threats they face.

<p><b>Activity 2.5.</b> Satellite-linked camera-trap system deployed at aggregation sites (2 in total)</p>	<p>This year one deployment of opportunistic cameras trap was placed on potential aggregation but no parrot picture was taken.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 2.6.</b> Rapid Response Protocol developed in collaboration with MINFOF, relevant training of personnel undertaken, and system piloted.</p>	<p>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><b>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.</b></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"> <li>• Total 3 by Q4 Yr1</li> <li>• Total 8 by Q4 Yr2</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Minimum of 20,000cfa per annum by Q4 Yr3</li> </ul> <p>3.4. # of individuals from 8 VSLA communities trained in appropriate income generating activities (IGA), including NTFP collection (baseline 2):</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. Number of new communities engaged by Q4 Yr2. The identification of AGP aggregation sites assisted in identifying new partner villages with which to collaborate in reducing IWT (Activity 3.1).</p> <p>3.3 the savings are based on the “stamp” value which varies from 100 CFA (Baka villages) to 1000 CFA from one group to another. The mean saved amount per participant now goes from 3,365 CFA at Nomedjoh to 16,700 CFA at Lomie Centre, for a total cumulated saved amount of 2,748,600 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"> <li>• 120 by Q4 Yr3 With 25% of those trained actively taking up IGAs by Q4 Yr3</li> </ul> <p>3.5 # of communities actively participating in community stakeholder platform and exchange visits:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Endogenous Animators</li> <li>• Technical support of producers in the different villages</li> <li>• Training on the introduction and improvement of small livestock</li> <li>• Training on the small scale production of kitchen garden (pepper, carrots, basilic, leek...)</li> <li>• Production of banana-plantain through PIF method (Plant Issu de Fragment de tige)</li> <li>• Training on tree nursery multiplication</li> </ul> <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>
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## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	X
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?</b>	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
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.	