

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 118
Project title	Empowering local women to reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade in Liberia
Country/ies	Liberia
Lead Partner	Wild Chimpanzee Foundation
Project partner(s)	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL), Libassa Wildlife Sanctuary (LiWiSa)
IWTCF grant value	£533,278.00
Start/end dates of project	July 2022 – December 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 July 2022 – 31 March 2023 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Prof. Christophe Boesch
Project website/blog/social media	www.wildchimps.org www.facebook.com/wildchimps www.linkedin.com/company/15740334
Report author(s) and date	Tarik Bodasing – 21/04/2023 Dr Annika Hillers – 11/05/2023

1. Project summary

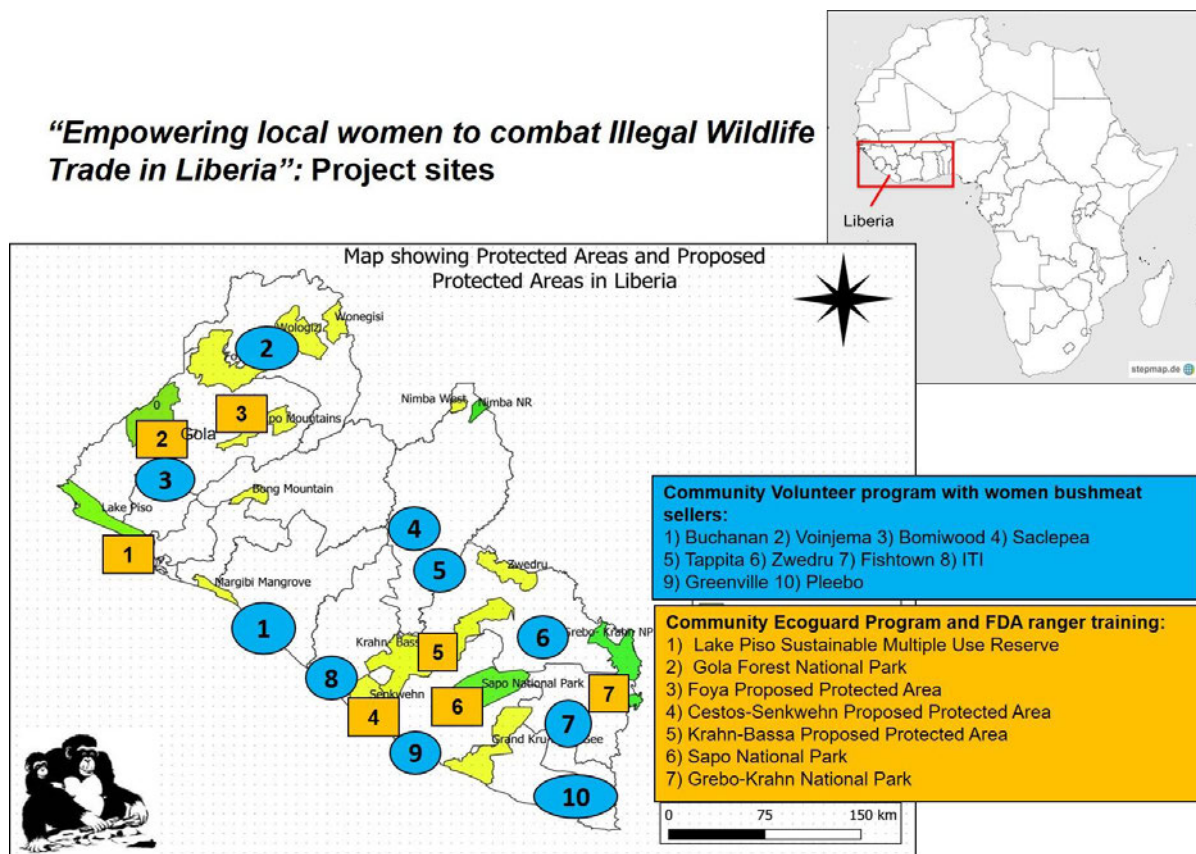
The project aims to reduce the demand for bushmeat and other wildlife products and to improve wildlife law enforcement in Liberia, through collaboration and awareness with female bushmeat sellers in major bushmeat hubs, support for local female community ecoguards for forest patrols and awareness, and capacity building for rangers, who collaborate closely with the community ecoguards. These activities build upon successful pilot projects and are complementary to ongoing community engagement and law enforcement network activities. The project expands on the proven successful collaboration with female bushmeat sellers, targeting major bushmeat

hubs and allowing the women to shift to viable, legal businesses. Such interventions have previously been tested in smaller scale pilot projects and have yielded positive results showing in particular that the involvement of the local women, empowering them to change their IWT-based livelihoods to legal and viable alternatives, reduces the pressure on Liberian wildlife and increases public knowledge about the law and protected species.

The project specifically targets 300 female bushmeat sellers in at least ten major bushmeat hubs throughout rural Liberia. These hubs were identified through information obtained from the Wildlife Crime Task Force (WCTF), as well as additional bushmeat market surveys conducted during this project. The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation (WCF), the Liberian Forestry Development Authority (FDA) and the Forestry Training Institute (FTI) have been working with the Liberia Marketing Association (LMA) in order to conduct the bushmeat market surveys, including bushmeat sellers’ income surveys. LMA is also helping to identify female bushmeat sellers at each bushmeat hub to be trained and participate in the program, which includes mentoring and payment of regular stipends, in return of regular awareness raising conducted at the respective markets.

The project also increases the number of female community ecoguards in the national community ecoguard program at seven (Proposed) Protected Areas (P)PAs in Liberia (Sapo, Gola Forest and Grebo-Krahn National Parks, Lake Piso Sustainable Multiple Use Reserve, and Krahn-Bassa and Cestos-Senkwehn Proposed Protected Areas). The number of women in the program was still low at some sites (Sapo and Gola Forest National Parks, Cestos-Senkwehn and Foya PPAs, and Lake Piso Sustainable Multiple Use Reserve). WCF is working with FDA, FTI, SCNL and RSPB to increase the number of female ecoguards to at least ten women per site, and ensure regular monitoring of the community ecoguard teams by mentoring, and strengthening the FDA community ecoguard unit. Sites with more female ecoguards show higher program success, with significant reduction of illegal activities, such as poaching for live trade and bushmeat consumption. The project provides training in SMARTmobile, navigation, protected species identification, national conservation law and basic first aid.

“Empowering local women to combat Illegal Wildlife Trade in Liberia”: Project sites



Map depicting the areas of project intervention in Liberia

Rangers at the (P)PAs are currently not patrolling regularly, and are not using standardized protocols for patrolling, and for recording wildlife, and wildlife crime. Protected area rangers are also not fully collaborating with local community ecoguards and communities. In order to improve collaboration between the FDA Protected Area Division, local communities and law enforcement authorities, WCF and partners are building the rangers' capacity and establishing a standardized system for how the rangers will use the information collected by the community ecoguards for targeted law enforcement missions. Selected rangers are receiving additional training from Libassa Wildlife Sanctuary (LiWiSa) on animal care as well as the WCTF on wildlife crime case management, allowing them to follow up on cases of Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) and on animals released back to the wild, after confiscation and successful care at LiWiSa.

Overall, the project is creating opportunities for positive collaboration with local forest fringe communities through strengthening of relationships, direct employment for youth and marginalized groups and conservation of critical natural resources in the landscape.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project works with three direct project partners and three key stakeholders. The three partners are the Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL), the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), and the Libassa Wildlife Sanctuary (LiWiSa).

SCNL provides technical advice and supervision for the community ecoguard program in north western Liberia (Gola Forest National Park, Foya Proposed Protected Area, Lake Piso Sustainable Multiple Use Reserve) and contributes to the capacity building of FDA rangers.

RSPB is assisting WCF in all aspects of project coordination and liaising with partners as required. RSPB collaborates with WCF to provide technical advice, training, and supervision for the community ecoguard program (particularly in the north-west regions) and mentors the FDA community ecoguard unit to build their capacity. This also includes technical advice and training on the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART).

LiWiSa's role in the project is to participate in IWT awareness raising in the bushmeat markets and communities and in training community ecoguards in supporting the monitoring of released animals.

The three key stakeholder of the project are the Forestry Development Authority (FDA), the Forestry Training Institute (FTI), and the Liberia Marketing Association (LMA).

FDA is the main project key stakeholder and all activities are planned and implemented together with FDA. FDA staff are actively participating in all project activities, mainly as supervisors for key activities, and FDA is also benefiting from training and capacity building in the project. FDA's ownership and capacity building are invaluable for the sustainability and success of the project.

FTI graduates and interns are involved in the bushmeat market and community ecoguard activities of the project. With WCF, FDA and LMA, FTI is responsible for the bushmeat market and bushmeat sellers' income surveys. Twenty FTI students were trained in data collection methods and 12 then conducted the initial survey in 17 bushmeat markets throughout Liberia. Two FTI graduates are working as long-term interns with the National Community Ecoguard Unit, the monitoring of community ecoguard teams and the related database.

LMA is fully involved in the planning, coordination and monitoring of the community volunteer program with the female bushmeat sellers in the bushmeat market hubs selected throughout Liberia. LMA is represented through their market superintendents in each market, who helped with the identification of the female bushmeat sellers. They help to suggest alternative businesses, support awareness and also help with monitoring the women in the program, as well as the bushmeat sellers in general, as it is expected that not only those bushmeat sellers in the community volunteer program will change business, but also some of those who will be sensitized by the community volunteers.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1. A nationwide community volunteer program with female bushmeat sellers established with education, training, and awareness-raising to reach the sellers and the broader community

Activity 1.1 - Carry out bushmeat market surveys including income surveys of bushmeat sellers in 10 major Liberian cities at the beginning and end of project

In order to confirm the ten major bushmeat hubs in Liberia, an initial bushmeat market survey was successfully conducted in collaboration with 12 students from FTI at 17 markets across Liberia in September 2022. Initially, it was planned to visit only ten markets, but the number was increased to ensure the real hotspots are identified. Income surveys of female bushmeat sellers were incorporated into the larger bushmeat survey form, which was deployed on smartphones via the Kobo Collect app. This activity has been implemented beyond expectation for the initial survey.

Evidence: Bushmeat market survey report, presentation on bushmeat market survey, attendance sheet for presentation on survey results.



FTI students trained to conduct the national bushmeat market survey (left) and female bushmeat seller observed in Voinjema market (right)

Activity 1.2 - Identify 300 female bushmeat sellers in marketplaces and engage them to formally commit to changing business to legal enterprise

As of 31 March 2023, 85 female bushmeat sellers from three out of 10 target markets have been engaged in the community volunteer program (20 in Buchanan, 35 in Voinjema, 30 in Bomiwood). Initially, it was planned to start with 100 women from ten markets, i.e. ten female bushmeat sellers per market, but then the team realized that more female sellers are interested in joining the program immediately. Second, due to extremely bad road conditions, some of the bushmeat markets became very difficult to access. Therefore, the identification and training of the female bushmeat sellers is taking more time as expected, which will also be the case for the monitoring of the women. Therefore, it was decided to allow more female bushmeat sellers at each market to join the program from the start, instead of working with three consecutive groups of 100 women each. This also allows for faster impact and better group dynamics. The remaining 215 female bushmeat sellers from seven other bushmeat hubs (Saclepea, Tappita, Zwedru, Greenville, ITI, Fishtown, Pleebo) will be identified and trained in Year 2.

Evidence: Community Volunteer Agreements with all women signed on to program; monitoring and compliance reports from program pre and post intervention.



The WCF/FDA team engaging bushmeat sellers in Buchanan market (left) and female bushmeat sellers signing up to the community volunteer program to change business in Voinjema market (right).

Activity 1.3 - Train 300 female bushmeat sellers in relevant laws, protected species, importance of wildlife, risks of zoonotic diseases, and awareness communication methods based on successful pilot methods

As of 31 March 2023 there are 85 women trained at three main bushmeat hubs (20 in Buchanan, 35 in Voinjema, 30 in Bomiwood) in protected species identification, zoonoses and the national wildlife conservation act. The 215 additional female bushmeat sellers will be added at the remaining seven target locations in Year 2.

Evidence: Attendance sheets of training and community volunteer agreements signed, pictures from training.



Female bushmeat sellers trained in the community volunteer program in Buchanan (left) and in Voinjema (right)

Activity 1.4 - Conduct at least 60 awareness-raising events targeting bushmeat markets, consumers, restaurant owners, and schoolchildren

During the training of the female bushmeat sellers, work plans were developed with them and the respective market superintendents from LMA. These work plans include the awareness activities that are expected to be done by the female bushmeat sellers. At the end of Year 1, the training of the first 85 female bushmeat sellers had just been completed and the implementation of the awareness-raising events had not kicked off and the monitoring of the events had not started yet.

Evidence: Work plans and awareness events reporting forms.

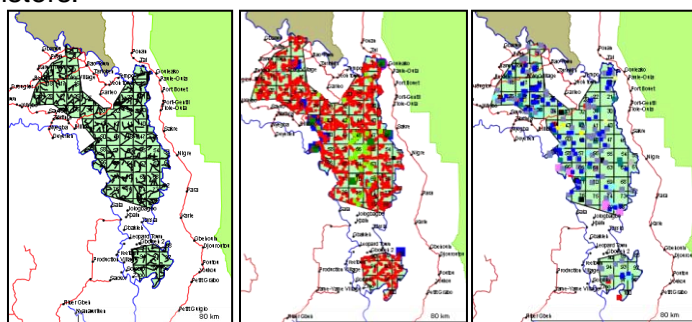
2. Community Ecoguard Program supported in 7 (proposed) protected areas, with the number of female participants increased

Activity 2.1 - Support 35 Community Ecoguard Teams in seven (proposed) protected areas to carry out regular patrols

Thirty-two community ecoguard teams with female community ecoguards are actively patrolling in five of seven (proposed) protected areas: Grebo-Krahn National Park 7 mixed teams, Krahn-Bassa Proposed Protected Area 8 mixed teams, Cestos-Senkwehn Proposed Protected Area 5 mixed teams, Gola Forest National Park 10 mixed teams, Lake Piso Sustainable Multiple Use Reserve 2 teams (female). In Foya Proposed Protected Areas, 4 mixed teams have been formed, but they are not yet patrolling. Due to the unforeseen bad security situation at Sapo National Park, with the park being infested by thousands of miners, currently only one community

ecoguard team is patrolling in the tourism zone, but so far there is no female community ecoguard in this team and therefore, it was not counted.

Evidence: SMART monthly or quarterly patrol reports, patrol maps and community ecoguard stipend payment registers.

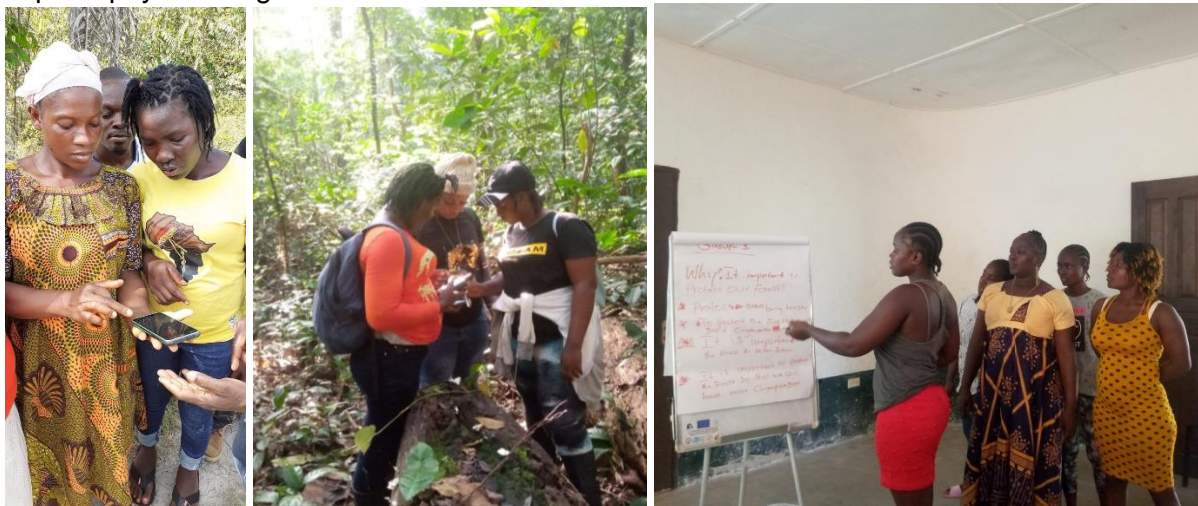


Examples of maps presented in the SMART reports – here maps of the patrol coverage (left), observations of human activities (middle) and of wildlife in GKNP between July 2022 and March 2023

Activity 2.2 - Train, equip, and support at least 70 female ecoguards to patrol in seven (proposed) protected areas

As of 31 March 2023, 59 female ecoguards are supported by the project and are going on regular patrol in five of seven (Proposed) Protected Areas: Grebo-Krahn National Park 11, Krahn-Bassa Proposed Protected Area 12, Cestos-Senkwehn Proposed Protected Area 6, Gola Forest National Park 10, Lake Piso Sustainable Multiple Use Reserve 10. In Foya Proposed Protected Areas, 10 women were trained, but they are not yet regularly patrolling. In Year 2, additional female ecoguards will be trained for Cestos-Senkwehn and Sapo National Park.

Evidence: SMART monthly or quarterly patrol reports, patrol maps, and community ecoguard stipend payment registers.



New female community ecoguards undergoing training in the use of equipment, the SMARTmobile app, and the community ecoguard patrol methodology at Lake Piso Sustainable Multiple Use Reserve

3. Capacity of FDA rangers increased at (proposed) protected areas

Activity 3.1 - Train 100 FDA rangers from seven (P)PAs in Community Ecoguard Program methods, patrol planning, and wildlife crime law enforcement protocols

In July 2023, protected area management training was conducted for 58 FDA rangers from all (proposed) protected area in Liberia. The training included, among other topics relevant for protected area management and law enforcement, the community ecoguard program methods, patrol planning and wildlife crime law enforcement protocols. After the training 14 rangers were selected as focal points (two per (Proposed) Protected Area). In Year 2, further training will be provided in wildlife crime investigation and animal handling and release.

Evidence: Attendance registers from training sessions, attendance on patrols, number of patrols, patrol hours, number of arrests and seizures



FDA rangers and other protected area staff participating in training in SLC Camp/Gola Forest National Park in July 2023, which also covered the community ecoguard protocol, patrol planning and wildlife crime.

Activity 3.2 - Establish and implement systems for rangers to use the CEP-collected data, and to conduct awareness-raising with the community ecoguards and other community members

Currently, rangers are not yet regularly patrolling and they are not making use of the regular surveillance patrols of the community ecoguards in order to plan their law enforcement patrols. The project will continue to work with FDA to ensure that the SMART reports can help the ranger patrol planning and improved law enforcement, and also to ensure full and effective collaboration between rangers and community ecoguards. Two FTI graduates supported by the project have been trained in the SMART software, analysis and reporting and are working with the community ecoguard unit at the central FDA office on the national community ecoguard database twice a week.

Evidence: Community Ecoguard Patrol Manuals, SMART reports and database

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Baseline	Change to date	Remainder	Indicator	Evidence source
Output 1: A nationwide community volunteer program with female bushmeat sellers established with education, training, and awareness-raising to reach the sellers and the broader community – very likely to be achieved				
No female bushmeat sellers signed up to intervention program and have received training outside of Monrovia & Paynesville	85 female sellers	215	300 women signed up to intervention program and received training	Community volunteer agreements female bushmeat sellers per market; stipend payment slips post training, awareness records
No markets outside Monrovia surveyed for bushmeat sales	17 markets surveyed	0	10 markets successfully surveyed at start of program	Bushmeat market survey report
No awareness events conducted	0	60	60 awareness raising events conducted	Attendance list; photos, awareness event forms
Output 2: Community Ecoguard Program supported in 7 (proposed) protected areas, with increased number of female participants – certainly to be achieved				
28 female ecoguards participating in ecoguard patrols	31 additional females ecoguards recruited	11	70 female ecoguards	Community ecoguard database; SMART reports
42 ecoguard patrols with females taking place the 7 protected areas per year (105 in 2.5 years)	47	163	210 patrols conducted (previous number of patrols doubled)	Community ecoguard database; SMART reports

Number of observed illegal activities in protected areas per each (proposed) protected area	Between 3.7 (old areas) and 5 (new areas) signs of illegal activities/km	3.3-4 signs of illegal activities/km	10% reduction in illegal activities in old areas and 20% in new	Community ecoguard database, SMART database and reports. Annual SMART reports
Output 3: Capacity of FDA rangers increased at (proposed) protected areas – very likely to be achieved				
7 rangers trained in community ecoguard methods, wildlife crime protocols and in animal care	57	43	100 rangers trained	Attendance sheets; SMART reports from FDA
Systems established for rangers to use data to conduct awareness and inform law enforcement	1	0	1 system established	Monthly or quarterly SMART reports, National Community Ecoguard database

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Reduction in IWT products with improved wildlife law enforcement through collaboration and awareness with bushmeat sellers, support for female community ecoguards for forest patrols and awareness, and capacity building for rangers

The outcome is likely to be achieved. At this stage the indicators still appear appropriate to evaluate the expected outcome.

Indicator	Baseline	Progress	Likelihood of delivery	Evidence
10 broader communities receive awareness on wildlife conservation issues and law	No communities around target markets receive awareness	Not yet achieved as no awareness events have been done yet.	High	Attendance registers for awareness events; photos, awareness record sheets
Bushmeat sales in markets reduced by 50% by sellers changing business	Bushmeat sales very high at target markets; all female sellers selling bushmeat	Unknown, will only be known after the post intervention market survey	Medium	Post market intervention survey report
Bushmeat sellers increase income by 10% after changing business	Current salary of bushmeat sellers before changing business	Unknown, will only be known from post intervention survey	Unknown	Post intervention market survey report
70 local community women provided with livelihoods alternative to bushmeat trade, through community ecoguard Program	28 young females in communities around Protected Areas employed as community ecoguards	59 women currently employed as community ecoguards across 7 target protected areas	High	Agreements with female community ecoguards; stipend payment slips
More effective wildlife crime law enforcement through 100 better-trained FDA rangers	7 rangers from FDA trained in community ecoguard methods, wildlife crime and animal handling protocols	57 rangers trained	High	Training reports; photos

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Local stakeholders are interested in awareness raising campaigns, are willing to participate, and are receptive to changing practices

Comments: Relevant for Outcome and Outputs 1 & 2. Recruitment of 85 female bushmeat sellers to intervention programme and employment of 59 female ecoguards to project indicates that this assumption is holding true and there is significant interest from women to participate in these conservation and alternative livelihood activities.

Assumption 2: Stability of the COVID-19 pandemic (national regulation dependent):

Comments: Relevant for Outcome and Output 1. No issues relating to project delivery as Covid-19 levels remain low and have not affected any activities across any of the Outputs.

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

The targeted positive impact of the project is the following: Liberia's wildlife is effectively protected by all relevant stakeholders and poverty for local community members is reduced in the long term through increased capacity and sustainable incomes

The engagement of 300 female bushmeat sellers as community volunteers is a significant step in reducing illegal wildlife trade and is a high-level intervention. Removal of these women from major bushmeat markets, as well as further positive impacts through the awareness activities conducted by them with their former colleagues and other bushmeat stakeholders will result in a considerable decrease in bushmeat sales (indicated in the initial bushmeat survey report) and potentially also reduce trade in wildlife between sellers and hunters. However, it remains to be seen whether the change is temporary due to the intervention program, or if it lasts beyond the implementation period of the project. The actual percentage reduction also will only be measured at the end of the final market survey (final bushmeat survey report).

Additionally, recruitment and training and support for 70 female ecoguards from the community is a major step in combatting local scale wildlife trade. Many young women may turn to selling bushmeat around protected areas and those employed as female ecoguards are now patrolling protected areas and reporting on illegal activities. This equates to more boots on the ground (support for FDA) and a greater presence of disruptive enforcement, which can reduce illegal wildlife trade. SMART reports indicate the level of enforcement on ecoguard patrols and disruptive influence on illegal activity.

Besides providing regular financial support to the community volunteers (US\$ 60 per volunteer per month for six month) and the female community ecoguards (US\$150 per mission, bi-monthly missions), the project is providing substantial skills training to young women, including training in advanced patrol protocols, wildlife identification and use of equipment (use of compass, GPS, SMARTmobile). The new skills and regular secure income are increasing the socioeconomic status of the women and their level of independence, as well as their overall wellbeing. Both program are helping those women involved in illegal bushmeat trade to change to legal, more sustainable activities, with less risk and stress.

The project also increases the capacity of several key partners including FTI (recruitment of graduates to SMART Focal Unit) and FDA (ranger and SMART Focal Unit training), which will allow for more effective and more professional implementation of activities.

4. Thematic focus

The project is working to support all IWT Challenge Fund themes: 1) Reducing demand for IWT products, 2) Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents, 3) Strengthening law enforcement, and 4) Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT. An increase in female community ecoguards combined with more frequent patrols and awareness in and around protected areas supports themes 1, 2 and 3 by increasing awareness on the law and protected species, the deterrent effects on the ground and strengthening the law enforcement impacts by supporting ranger patrols and recording of illegal activity. Awareness attendance sheets, SMART patrol coverage maps and SMART reports provide evidence to support this action. Concurrently, the project is also supporting theme 4 by providing sustainable alternative livelihoods for those impacted by IWT in communities. This is being done through engagement of 300 female bushmeat sellers to the community volunteer intervention programme. The agreements signed by female bushmeat sellers at the different markets is evidence of this action. In addition, the 59 female ecoguards are receiving bi-monthly stipends to participate in a conservation friendly activity that also support sustainable conservation practices.

Stipend payment slips and SMART databases at the different protected areas are evidence of this support.

5. Impact on species in focus

The project is aiming to ensure a positive impact on not only one, but series of threatened species, such as critically endangered chimpanzees and forest elephants, the endangered pygmy hippopotamus, three different species of pangolins, threatened monkeys and duikers. In particular duikers, monkeys and pangolins are targeted by the bushmeat and pet trade. The project is providing intense training for female bushmeat sellers, ecoguards and FDA rangers on protected species and the wildlife law. Furthermore, community ecoguard patrols and the engagement of female bushmeat sellers are reducing the pressure from illegal poaching and the demand for bushmeat.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

The project is currently providing direct financial support to 85 female bushmeat sellers engaged as community volunteers who raise awareness in their respective markets and committed to shift from selling bushmeat to sustainable and legal alternatives (Indicators 1.2 and 1.3). In Year 2, the number of community volunteers will be increased to 300 (at the end of April 2023 the number was already increased to 215). Furthermore, the project provided regular stipends for 59 female community ecoguards for forest patrols and awareness (Indicator 2.2). In Year 2, this number will increase to 70. The project also supports two FTI graduates, who are working as long-term interns to support the national community ecoguard unit and are leading on the establishment of the national SMART database for the community ecoguard data at central FDA. Considering the average household size in Liberia, these figures can be multiplied by five, to estimate the number of indirect beneficiaries of the project. This would mean that in top of 372 direct beneficiaries (of which 371 are women), 1860 indirect beneficiaries will be reached.

Besides the direct financial support, all community volunteers, community ecoguards, interns and FDA rangers involved in the project are obtaining new skills and knowledge on biodiversity and conservation, and their value for Liberia and beyond, through training, mentoring and awareness, which will further contribute to poverty alleviation in the short, medium and long term. The project directly targets the women in the communities located around the (proposed) protected areas who are involved in bushmeat trade, as well as female bushmeat sellers in Liberia bushmeat major bushmeat hubs. They all are not only exposed to a risk by engaging into a criminal activity, but also are most likely to be the first affected by potential zoonotic diseases.

The training for FDA rangers will lead to an improved protection of the (proposed) protected areas and thus to an improved security situation, also for local communities. The training also leads to improved skills and collaboration with the community ecoguards and host communities in general (Indicators 3.1 and 3.2). So far, out of 100 rangers targeted, 58 were trained.

The evidences for the achievements so far the training attendance sheets, payment sheets for stipends, work plans, SMART reports, and pictures.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

The main focus of the project is on local women involved in the bushmeat trade and sale in the local communities around (proposed) protected areas and major bushmeat market hubs. The community volunteer program targets 300 female bushmeat sellers (Indicators 1.2 and 1.3), the community ecoguard program supports 70 female ecoguards (Indicator 2.2). Out of these, 85 female bushmeat sellers and 59 female community ecoguards are already active in the project, for which training attendance sheets and reports, community volunteer and community ecoguard agreements, pictures, and the community ecoguard database give evidence.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	50%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which	50%

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	
---	--

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation plays a vital role in recording the successes of the IWT CF project. It provides quality data to inform management decisions that eventually lead to greater accountability and lessons learnt. To ensure an effective and efficient system for tracking the project indicators, a detailed monitoring and evaluation plan was developed for the project in November 2023. Subsequently, relevant stakeholders and project partners updated the plan on 19 January 2023 and a workshop was facilitated by the M&E Officer to train all project partners and key staff in the plan. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan is to track and assess the project indicators and to ensure that activities and plans are going according to schedules. All indicators were disaggregated and units of measurement were established. This helps to ensure that project data are properly collected, stored, and used for decision-making, accountability (both to donor and local community/partners) and learning purposes.

Additionally, an indicator tracking tool (ITT), and other output monitoring tools were developed to assist with tracking awareness raising events under the project. The training assessment exit questionnaire and attendance sheet were updated. The updated attendance sheet disaggregates the age ranges of participants to include youth (<35) and adults (>35) years.

All project-related data are collected from relevant partners and field staff on a monthly basis. Data relating to training attendance, ecoguard patrols, awareness, and community volunteers are entered into a database every month. Data collection during this reporting period is spread across different landscapes and partners. For example, 12 interns from the Forestry Training Institute supported the collection of the project baseline data using the KoboCollect toolbox in 17 targeted locations. Data from the field were imported appropriately into a database system. To validate the quality of the data, the M&E Officer ensures that both primary and secondary data are verified using a number of data verification standards. Where feasible, additional interviews or discussions were initiated to further validate particular information such as the number of participants at a training. In such cases, verification with training participants using simple random sampling is critical to ensuring that the project is registering the intended change or hitting the right targets. M&E processes during this project are expected to be participatory, integrating both the project beneficiaries and stakeholders to keep up to speed with the progress of the project indicators.

Under the IWT Challenge Fund project “*Empowering Local Women to Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade in Liberia*”, 300 bushmeat sellers are to be recruited, and trained and formally commit to changing business to legal enterprises (Indicators 1.2 and 1.3). These bushmeat sellers eventually become part of the WCF’s community volunteer program through signing agreements. As part of this agreement, community volunteers pledge their full support to conservation policies, particularly the National Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management Law of Liberia (2016). Recruitment commenced in early February 2023 and is ongoing across ten bushmeat hotspots markets where the baseline survey was conducted.

Indicators of achievement are: **Indicator 1.1** Bushmeat market and bushmeat sellers’ income survey was conducted in 10 major Liberian cities at the beginning and end of the project. Interns from the Forestry Training Institute carried out the project baseline data collection in 17 targeted market locations in Liberia. **Indicator 1.3** Number of female bushmeat sellers trained in relevant laws, protected species, the importance of wildlife, risks of zoonotic diseases, and awareness communication methods (disaggregated by county and district) As of 31 March 2023, 85 female bushmeat sellers have been engaged in three targeted market locations. Preliminary monitoring exercises in Buchanan show a high level of compliance among the community volunteers. Evidence shows that there was no bushmeat selling in five local markets in Buchanan. The women were enthused to sign community volunteer agreements. Some of the women have already started to change their businesses, however, further monitoring to establish the percentage of women who have changed businesses has not yet been determined. **Indicator**

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

2.1 Number of patrols carried out annually by community ecoguards in 7 (P)Ps disaggregated by landscape: **Indicator 2.2** Number of female ecoguards trained, equipped, and patrolling in 7 (P)PAs (disaggregated by landscape). Currently, there are 59 female community ecoguards that have been trained and equipped and carrying out patrols in (proposed) protected areas. Please refer to the SMART report for details. **Indicator 3.1** Number of FDA rangers trained in community ecoguard program methods, patrol planning, and wildlife crime law enforcement protocols: 58 Forestry Development Authority staff have received training in protected area management.

9. Lessons learnt

The design and implementation of the national bushmeat market survey and the follow up recruitment of female bushmeat sellers at various markets across Liberia worked extremely well. The response was better than expected in terms of number of women interested in participating in the program, and the project has already recruited 85 women out of a target of 300.

By contrast, continued issues with FDA's lack of decision making, and other NGO interference at Sapo National Park have hampered the progress of key project activities in the landscape. In the future it may be more prudent to simply focus on fewer protected areas and try to increase the level of support per protected area or add an additional activity instead of trying to cover more protected areas.

Unfortunately, another component of the project that has been hampered by the FDA has been the training of rangers on various different protocols. FDA policy on ranger rotation has been extremely confusing and they have delayed several times resulting in a delay in delivery of this activity. It may be better to work solely with standalone units within the FDA e.g. Wildlife Confiscation Unit or SMART and Community Ecoguard Focal Unit rather than trying to coordinate rangers for training across multiple protected areas.

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

The action taken in response to the feedback given when funding was obtained are as follows:

1) Contact with Fauna & Flora International and PCI Media: Several (online) meetings were held with both entities to ensure good collaboration and to avoid duplication of efforts. Project progress has been shared, both entities were invited to relevant meetings, where the progress on relevant project components was presented. Likewise, WCF attended workshops linked to the IWT CF projects of both partners and provided expertise and input.

2) Concerns on length of project and time needed for women to establish alternative businesses: As pointed out in our previous response, there is close collaboration ongoing with the Liberia Marketing Association, to help the female bushmeat sellers to find alternatives and support them in this important step. The monitoring of the female bushmeat sellers and their expected change in business is ongoing, but from experience we have seen that the change in business either is done immediately or not at all. We still believe that the change to alternative businesses is possible within the available timeframe, as most women chose to remain in the market environment.

3) Involvement of FDA in 2023 elections: So far, the 2023 elections did not cause any constraints for the project implementation, as only the FDA management is getting involved. Potentially, some activities may slow down or be interrupted during the month of October, when the actual elections will happen, but we do not foresee any major interruptions or delays of the project. This may only be the case of political unrest, which for now we are not expecting. WCF and project partners continue to monitor the situation very carefully, to be able to adapt and to take the necessary action, in case any issue may arise linked to the upcoming elections.

11. Risk Management

The risk register was submitted for this project. There is no update, as no new risk occurred.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The very high interest of the female bushmeat sellers in the training and in the community volunteer program has been overwhelming, and in contrary to the initial plan to recruit only ten female bushmeat sellers per market, we increased the initial number for each market, in order to address the high demand and interest from the women. The monitoring of the women and their engagement in continuous awareness will show if the women's enthusiasm will hold.

For the community ecoguard program, delays have been observed at those sites where none of the project partners is the lead conservation partner for FDA, i.e. for Sapo National Park and Cestos-Senkwehn Proposed Protected Area. Unfortunately, though the community ecoguard program is a national initiative and has shown to significantly improve the protection of (proposed) protected areas in Liberia and beyond, not all partners in the sector are in support of this program. Therefore, in case the blockage and delays persist, the community ecoguard teams from Cestos-Senkwehn may be transferred to the adjacent Krahn-Bassa Proposed Protected Area. For Sapo National Park, a large area has become a no-go zone because of thousands of illegal miners in the park. However, WCF is now allowed to conduct regular patrols in a newly established tourism zone, as we are FDA's lead partner for ecotourism activities at Sapo. Therefore, we will recruit the remaining female community ecoguards to support the patrols in the tourism zone.

Generally, it is a problem that FDA rangers are not regularly patrolling anywhere in Liberia, even though they have been trained in the needed skills. Project partners continue to address the lack of action with the FDA management, as it is linked to the limited capacity of key staff in FDA's Protected Area Division.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Overall, there has been a very high level of interest in the project activities, not only from the side of the communities and market areas, but also from the Liberian government, lawmakers, civil society organizations and even donors. Also the strong support from the British Embassy in Liberia and the public presence of the embassy staff linked to our project activities has created a lot of additional awareness about the project. In particular the promotion of the female bushmeat sellers and female community ecoguards through increased skills and awareness have raised attention. FDA and WCF were asked to report on the progress directly to the Liberian Senate, and we have been contacted by a few other donors who are interested in supporting women-led conservation initiatives. We also were contacted by a couple of journalists who are interested in portraying some of the women.

So far, we do not have any plans for any specific scientific publication and therefore did not take any action linked to the project's open access plan.

With regard to the sustainability of the project, except from an increased interest from other funding sources, including sustainable funding through payment for ecosystem services and REDD+, no changes have been considered for the sustainable post project benefits. However, the increased interest in sustainable and inclusive co-management systems for (proposed) protected areas, as well as formalized benefits for local community members are supporting the community-based conservation activities and will help to improve both, biodiversity protection and the involvement and wellbeing of local community members, if well planned, especially of women and other marginalized groups.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The IWT Challenge Fund and the UKAID logos have been displayed on all project equipment and materials, such as project vehicles and laptops. Banners have been produced showing these logos, the project title and partners. These banners have been used for all training events. The community volunteer T-Shirts for the female bushmeat sellers are also showing the IWT CF and the UKAID logos, as well as the training material.

In all communication, training materials, presentations etc. the contribution of the UK Government has been recognized. The funding of the IWT Challenge Fund has been identified as a distinct project with a stand alone and clear identity.

There is a good understanding of the IWT Challenge Fund and its purpose within Liberia, in particular among those stakeholders who have been part of previous initiatives to combat IWT. For the past six years, the FDA and partners have been collaborating well to ensure improved law enforcement in Liberia in particular considering the National Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management Law and the protected species of Liberia. The British Embassy in Monrovia is very active in the conservation sector, and has been highly supportive to the IWT CF grantees in the past and now, which also has highly increased the knowledge of Liberian government institutions and other key stakeholders in the IWT Challenge Fund.

WCF has active Twitter, Instagram and Facebook accounts, as well as a Youtube Channel, where IWT CF project activities have been reported on. These accounts have been linked back to the IWT Challenge Fund/Biodiversity Challenge Funds and its social media channels.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes, the M&E Officer (James Gbeaduh; [REDACTED]) and the Project Coordinator (Tarik Bodasing; [REDACTED]) are both responsible to monitor compliance with safeguard protocols.
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	The Project Coordinator has been integral in leading community ecoguard training, which includes relevant safeguard policies and the code of conduct.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% [11] Planned: 100% [11]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	
There has not been any particular lesson learned and no particular challenge observed on Safeguarding in the past 12 months.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	
Safeguarding is integrated into every training that WCF conducts. As a major focus of this project is supporting female community ecoguards, relevant safeguard policies and the code of conduct are integral components of the ecoguards' training. An agreement is signed by all ecoguards that the code of conduct is understood and to be abided by. The project grievance mechanism and WCF's zero tolerance for sexual harassment allow for discreet investigation and immediate exclusion of violator. This also serves as a deterrent. All project participants are educated on the safeguarding policy and how they can contact the team in case of any grievance, thus safeguarding activities are ongoing throughout the project activity cycle.	

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				

Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	238,978.50	180,289.75		

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by IWT Challenge Fund?

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

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

For now, we are not yet reporting in this optional section.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact <i>Liberia's wildlife is effectively protected by all relevant stakeholders and poverty for local community members is reduced in the long term through increased capacity and sustainable incomes</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted first detailed national bushmeat survey at 17 markets across Liberia Recruited and trained 85 female bushmeat sellers to change business More than doubled the total number of female community ecoguards operating in key protected landscapes 	
<p>Outcome <i>Reduction in IWT products with improved wildlife law enforcement through collaboration and awareness with bushmeat sellers, support for female community ecoguards for forest patrols and awareness, and capacity-building for rangers</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 broader communities receive awareness on wildlife conservation issues and law Bushmeat sales in markets reduced by 50% by sellers changing business Bushmeat sellers increase income by 10% after changing business 70 Local community women and youth provided with livelihoods alternative to bushmeat trade, through Community Ecoguard Program More effective wildlife crime law enforcement through 100 better-trained FDA rangers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially achieved (3/10) Not yet achieved (survey to be conducted) Not yet achieved (survey to be conducted) 84% achieved (61/70 females) 57% achieved (57/100 ranger trained) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete recruitment and training of female bushmeat sellers at remaining 7 markets Verify compliance of sellers who have been recruited Employ and training 9 more female community ecoguards and deploy (mainly Sapo NP) Support ongoing patrols by female community ecoguards at key PAs Commence female ecoguard SMART patrols at Foya PPA and Sapo NP (tourism zone)
<p>Output 1. A nationwide community volunteer program with female bushmeat sellers established with education, training, and awareness-raising to reach the sellers and the broader community</p>	<p>1.1 Bushmeat market and bushmeat sellers' income surveys conducted in 10 major Liberian cities at beginning and end of project</p> <p>1.2 300 female bushmeat sellers identified and formally committed to changing business to legal enterprise</p> <p>1.3 300 female bushmeat sellers trained in relevant laws, protected species, importance of wildlife, risks of zoonotic diseases, and awareness communication methods</p> <p>1.4 At least 60 awareness-raising events targeting bushmeat markets, consumers, restaurant owners, and schoolchildren</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushmeat market survey successfully completed at 17 targeted markets at start of project Output 1 85 out of 300 female bushmeat sellers recruited and formally committed to changing their businesses. 85 women trained in conservation principles and wildlife crime laws 	
<p><i>Activity 1.1 Carry out bushmeat market surveys including income surveys of bushmeat sellers in 10 major Liberian cities at the beginning and end of project</i></p>		<p>50% Achieved (initial survey)</p>	<p>Plan for end of project survey repeat for comparison</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<i>Activity 1.2 Identify 300 female bushmeat sellers in marketplaces and engage them to formally commit to changing business to legal enterprise.</i>		Partially achieved (85 bushmeat sellers have been recruited and trained.	Recruit remaining 215 women
<i>Activity 1.3 Train 300 female bushmeat sellers in relevant laws, protected species, importance of wildlife, risks of zoonotic diseases, and awareness communication methods based on successful pilot methods</i>		Partially achieved	Train remaining 215 women
<i>Activity 1.4 Conduct at least 60 awareness-raising events targeting bushmeat markets, consumers, restaurant owners, and schoolchildren</i>		Not achieved	Awareness events in bushmeat markets about to start
Output 2. Community Ecoguard Program supported in 7 (proposed) protected areas, with the number of female participants increased	2.1 At least 210 patrols carried out annually by community ecoguards in 7 (P)PAs 2.2 At least 70 female ecoguards trained, equipped, and patrolling in 7 (P)PAs 2.3 Illegal activities in 7 (P)PAs reduce by 10% on old areas and by 20% in new areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47 patrols completed by community ecoguards in Cesto-Senkwehn PPA, Grebo-Krahn NP, Krahn Bassa PPA, Lake Piso MUR and Sapo National Park. 59 female ecoguards employed, trained and equipped under the project. 59 female ecoguards actively patrolling and currently supported under the project Evidence provided in Section 3 and Annex 1	
<i>Activity 2.1 Support 35 Community Ecoguard Teams in 7 (proposed) protected areas to carry out regular patrols</i>		Partially achieved	47 patrols completed by community ecoguards in 5 out of 7 targeted landscape.
<i>Activity 2.2 Train, equip, and support at least 70 female ecoguards to patrol in 7 (proposed) protected areas</i>		Partially achieved	58 female ecoguards actively patrolling.
Output 3. Capacity of FDA rangers increased at (proposed) protected areas	3.1 100 FDA rangers from 7 (P)PAs trained in Community Ecoguard Program methods, patrol planning, and wildlife crime law enforcement protocols 3.2 Systems established for rangers to use the CEP-collected data, and to conduct awareness-raising with the community ecoguards and other community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57 FDA rangers training in basic law conservation principles and in law enforcement and community ecoguard patrol protocols. Partially achieved - SMART Mobile central database in place but not yet being used to plan ranger patrols and other interventions 	
<i>Activity 3.1 Train 100 FDA rangers from 7 (P)PAs in Community Ecoguard Program methods, patrol planning, and wildlife crime law enforcement protocols</i>		Partially achieved (57 rangers trained in basic law conservation principles and in law enforcement and community ecoguard patrol protocols	Design training package with FDA Head of Wildlife Confiscation Unit and Law Enforcement Division and Manager Libassa Wildlife Sanctuary Implement training programme at all proposed sites
<i>Activity 3.2 Establish and implement systems for rangers to use the CEP-collected data, and to conduct awareness-raising with the community ecoguards and other community members</i>		Partially achieved	Conduct further training in SMART and other systems e.g. Wildlife Crime database and app that will improve law enforcement in and around PAs

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Liberia's wildlife is effectively protected by all relevant stakeholders and poverty for local community members is reduced in the long term through increased capacity and sustainable incomes			
Outcome: Reduction in IWT products with improved wildlife law enforcement through collaboration and awareness with bushmeat sellers, support for female community ecoguards for forest patrols and awareness, and capacity building for rangers	0.1 10 broader communities receive awareness on wildlife conservation issues and law 0.2 Bushmeat sales in markets reduced by 50% by sellers changing business 0.3 Bushmeat sellers increase income by 10% after changing business 0.4 70 Local community women and youth provided with livelihoods alternative to bushmeat trade, through Community Ecoguard Program 0.5 More effective wildlife crime law enforcement through 100 better-trained FDA rangers	0.1 Bushmeat survey report, photos 0.2 Bushmeat survey report, Agreement signed with volunteers, annual report 0.3 Bushmeat sellers income survey 0.4 Training report, stipend payment slips 0.5 Training report, Training attendance sheets, CEP database	Stability of the COVID-19 pandemic (national regulation dependent)
Outputs: 1. A nationwide community volunteer program with female bushmeat sellers established with education, training, and awareness-raising to reach the sellers and the broader community	1.1 Bushmeat market and bushmeat sellers' income surveys conducted in 10 major Liberian cities at beginning and end of project 1.2 300 female bushmeat sellers identified and formally committed to changing business to legal enterprise 1.3 300 female bushmeat sellers trained in relevant laws, protected species, importance of wildlife, risks of zoonotic diseases, and awareness communication methods 1.4 At least 60 awareness-raising events targeting bushmeat markets, consumers, restaurant owners, and schoolchildren	1.1 Bushmeat survey and report, including pre- & post salary survey report 1.2 Agreement signed with volunteers, stipend payment slips 1.3 Attendance sheets, report including results from pre- & post project salary and outcomes surveys, Bushmeat survey report 1.4 Report and photos of the actions, Annual Report, photos, signed receipts	Local stakeholders are interested in awareness raising campaigns, are willing to participate, and are receptive to changing practices Stability of the COVID-19 pandemic (national regulation dependent)
2. Community Ecoguard Program supported in 7 (proposed) protected areas, with the number of female participants increased	2.1 At least 210 patrols carried out annually by community ecoguards in 7 (P)PAs 2.2 At least 70 female ecoguards trained, equipped, and patrolling in 7 (P)PAs 2.3 Illegal activities in 7 (P)Pas reduce by 10% on old areas and by 20% in new areas	2.1 Monthly field reports, CEP database, maps 2.2 Training report and attendance sheets, stipend payment slips, Monthly field reports, CEP database 2.3 SMART reports	Local stakeholders are interested in awareness raising campaigns, are willing to participate, and are receptive to changing practices
3. Capacity of FDA rangers increased at (proposed) protected areas	3.1 100 FDA rangers from 7 (P)PAs trained in Community Ecoguard Program methods, patrol planning, and wildlife crime law enforcement protocols 3.2 Systems established for rangers to use the CEP-collected data, and to conduct	3.1 Training attendance sheets and reports, CEP database 3.2 Monthly field reports, CEP database, Annual report	

	awareness-raising with the community ecoguards and other community members		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Carry out bushmeat market surveys including income surveys of bushmeat sellers in 10 major Liberian cities at the beginning and end of project 1.2 Identify 300 female bushmeat sellers in marketplaces and engage them to formally commit to changing business to legal enterprise 1.3 Train 300 female bushmeat sellers in relevant laws, protected species, importance of wildlife, risks of zoonotic diseases, and awareness communication methods based on successful pilot methods 1.4 Conduct at least 60 awareness-raising events targeting bushmeat markets, consumers, restaurant owners, and schoolchildren 2.1 Support 35 Community Ecoguard Teams in 7 (proposed) protected areas to carry out regular patrols 2.2 Train, equip, and support at least 70 female ecoguards to patrol in 7 (proposed) protected areas 3.1 Train 100 FDA rangers from 7 (P)PAs in Community Ecoguard Program methods, patrol planning, and wildlife crime law enforcement protocols 3.2 Establish and implement systems for rangers to use the CEP-collected data, and to conduct awareness-raising with the community ecoguards and other community members 			

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Old project Code	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF - CO1	N/A	Number of people reported with changed behaviour in IWT post-intervention	Number of people with changed behaviour in IWT post-intervention	People	Gender: female Survey type: Structured direct observation	0	0	0	0	300
IWTCF - CO2	N/A	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced / Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed	Number of IWT behaviour change materials produced and distributed	Number	Typology of materials produced (protected animals flyers)	90	0	0	0	300
IWTCF - CO3	N/A	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message	Number	Type of communication channels (i.e. radio, television, internet, social media etc)	2	0	0	2	5
IWTCF - A01	1.2	Number of people who received training in sustainable livelihood skills	Number of people who received training in sustainable livelihood skills	People	Gender: females Age group: Below 35=20 Above 35=65	85	0	0	85	300
IWTCF - A02	2.2	Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after train	Number of community ecoguards reporting they are applying new capabilities after the training.	People	Gender: females Type of training: Community Ecoguard Patrol Protocol	58	0	0	58	70
IWTCF - A15	0.3	Number reporting a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities	Number reporting a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities	People	Gender: 20 females Age: 3 female <35 yrs and 17 >35yrs Type of practice: bushmeat selling	20	0	0	20	300

IWTCF – B01	3.1	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills	Number	Gender: 4 females; 82 males Types of law enforcement training: Sustainable Protected Area Management	57	0	0	57	100
IWTCF – B09	2.1	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	Frequency of patrols carried out by community ecoguards supported through the project	Frequency		47	0	0	47	84
IWTCF – B10	0.5	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	Number		0	0	0	0	5
IWTCF – D02	1.3	Number of individuals benefitting from training (i.e. broader households of individual directly trained)	Number of individuals benefitting from training (e.g relevant laws, protected species, zoonotic diseases, and awareness communication methods.	People/Number	Gender: 114 females and 21 males	135	0	0	135	300
IWTCF – D03	N/A	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project	Number of local/national organizations with improved capability as a result of the project.	Number of organisations	Type of institution	4	0	0	4	5

Old indicators

Project (Old) Indicator Code	Indicator name	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
0.1	Number of communities aware of wildlife conservation issues and law	Number	Location	17	0	0	17	10
0.2	Percentage of reduction in bushmeat sales by sellers changing business	Percentage	Geographic location	0	0	0	0	50%
0.3	Percentage of bushmeat sellers increase income after changing business	Percentage	Gender Targeted location/market	0	0	0	0	10%
0.4	Local community women and youth provided with livelihoods alternative to bushmeat trade, through Community Ecoguard Program	Number	Gender: female	58	0	0	58	70

1.1	Number of markets where Bushmeat and income surveys conducted in Liberian cities at beginning and end of project	Number	Location: targeted markets	17	0	0	17	10
1.4	Number of awareness-raising events targeting bushmeat markets, consumers, restaurant owners, and school children	Number	Types: Community ecoguards awareness.	42	0	0	42	60
2.3	Percentage of reduction in Illegal activities in 7 (P)PAs	Percentage	Landscape type (protected area and proposed protected area)	0	0	0	0	10% for old areas and by 20% new areas
3.2	Systems established for rangers to use the CEP-collected data, and to conduct awareness-raising with the community ecoguards and other community members	Number	type	1	0	0	1	1

Table 2 Publications

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

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

Suppl. Material 1: Attendance Sheets training

Suppl. Material 2: SMART reports from community ecoguard patrols

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	-
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	