

Applicant: **FANKEM ZEPOU, Oliver Ines**
Organisation: **Global Conservation**
Funding Sought: **£582,671.00**

IWTR10S2\1074

Strengthening Law Enforcement Responses to Counter IWT in Cameroon

This project will strengthen law enforcement capacity to reduce illegal wildlife trade in the Dja and Ngoyla reserves in southeast Cameroon. Exacerbated by weak law enforcement coordination and lacking local sustainable livelihoods, illegal wildlife trade continues to flourish, threatening the survival of key endangered and threatened species. In addition to strengthening law enforcement capacity, this project will support the development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and ecotourism markets for local livelihoods, ultimately reducing a key driver of illegal wildlife trade.

IWTR10S2\1074

Strengthening Law Enforcement Responses to Counter IWT in Cameroon

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Title | Mr |
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GMS ORGANISATION

| Type | Organisation |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Name | Global Conservation |
| Phone (Work) | [REDACTED] |
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Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary


Q3. Title:


Strengthening Law Enforcement Responses to Counter IWT in Cameroon


What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR10S1\1001

IWTR10S1\1149

Please provide a cover letter as a **PDF** document, responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable.

 [GC Stage 2 Cover Letter](#)

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Q4. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund themes will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Conservation Action 1

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

Conservation Action 2

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Conservation Action 3

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Threats 1

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threats 2

Climate change & severe weather

Threats 3

No Response

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

African Forest Elephant (*Loxodonta cyclotis*)

White-Bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tricuspis*)

Black-Bellied Pangolin (*Phataginus tetradactyla*)

Giant Pangolin (*Smutsia gigantea*)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Western Lowland Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*)

Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes ellioti*)

No Response

No Response

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

This project will strengthen law enforcement capacity to reduce illegal wildlife trade in the Dja and Ngoyla reserves in southeast Cameroon. Exacerbated by weak law enforcement coordination and lacking local sustainable livelihoods, illegal wildlife trade continues to flourish, threatening the survival of key endangered and threatened species. In addition to strengthening law enforcement capacity, this project will support the development of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and ecotourism markets for local livelihoods, ultimately reducing a key driver of illegal wildlife trade.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1 Cameroon

Country 2 *No Response*

Country 3 *No Response*

Country 4 *No Response*

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:

01 May 2024

End date:

31 March 2027

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q10. Budget summary

| Year: | 2024/25 | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | Total request |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Amount: | £207,558.00 | £185,264.00 | £189,849.00 | £582,671.00 |

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

We do not have unconfirmed matched funding.

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

The poaching of CITES Appendix I & II species has dramatically risen in the last two decades, decimating elephant, pangolin, primate, and other endangered wildlife populations to the brink of extinction in Cameroon. Cameroon has lost over 80,000 African forest elephants, and today, less than 2,000 remain, mostly in Dja Faunal Reserve and Ngoyla National Park in the southeast.

Until GC began protecting these parks in 2021, traffickers operated nearly undetected in the region, which holds the last intact tropical forest in Cameroon. In a 2018 report by the Zoological Society of London and Cameroon Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF), the total 219 forest elephants in the Dja Faunal Reserve represented an estimated 85% decline in population size in the park since 1995, primarily attributed to poaching for the illegal wildlife trade. Utilising this rate, experts have estimated the extinction of the African forest elephant in Cameroon and greater region within the next 10 years.

Pangolin poaching and trafficking have also drastically increased, driven largely by increasing demand from East Asia, particularly China and Vietnam. As populations of Asian pangolins decline and links between China and Africa strengthen, traders are increasingly looking to Africa to meet the growing demand. According to Ingram et al. (2019), Cameroon was among the largest exporters of pangolins from Africa for intercontinental trade before commercial international trade was banned in 2016.

Cameroon was among the largest exporters of pangolins from Africa for intercontinental trade before commercial international trade was banned in 2016.

GC and its partner, APIFED, are the only NGOs successfully operating in the southeast region of Cameroon

(Djoum, Mintom, Ngoyla, and Lomie), where poaching levels are high.

GC has been working to protect wildlife and the Dja, Ngoyla, and Nki reserves in this region by scaling and strengthening law enforcement capacity to counter illegal wildlife trade through GC's proven model and five-year strategy: the Global Park Defense. Global Park Defense combines park-wide surveillance and communications, community protection, SMART patrolling, investigative support, and community development in a proven methodology to reduce illegal wildlife trade.

However, poaching and the illegal wildlife trade will continue as long as impacted local communities are without access to realistic alternative livelihoods. Community based ecotourism and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) value chains are viable sustainable alternatives, however, support to establish and develop these markets has been minimal and lacking resources. Communities in the Djoum-Mintom-Ngoyla-Lomie landscape face challenges in the commercialisation of NTFPs, including market access and establishment of fair prices, weak bargaining power, difficulties in transportation, and weak cooperatives and governance. As a result, up to 75% of NTFPs are consumed only at the household level or wasted (Partnerships for Forests, 2023). Therefore, support and resources for the development of a community based ecotourism industry have been limited.

The solution is a multi-disciplined two-pronged approach to reduce IWT 1) strengthen law enforcement capacity and 2) develop sustainable livelihood alternatives.

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? How will you ensure activities are aligned and do not duplicate ongoing work in the region?

Due to the challenging environment, few NGOs have the capacity or working relationship with local law enforcement agencies to effectively operate in Cameroon. GC is one of the only NGOs operating alongside local authorities and MINFOF in southeast Cameroon. While other initiatives to reduce illegal wildlife trade in the country have focused solely on enhancing law enforcement capacity, they have not addressed one of the key underlying drivers of community involvement, namely a lack of sustainable livelihood opportunities. By contributing to separate avenues of economic development for the communities in the project area, the project will reduce the need for individuals to partake in illegal wildlife crime activities at all.

GC is aware of the work of Partnerships for Forests regarding NTFPs that APIFED has supported. GC and its partner APIFED, seek to build upon the pilot market and will meet with Partnerships for Forests before and during project implementation to ensure efforts aren't duplicated, best practices are shared, and mutual priorities are identified.

On the contrary to the NTFP market, no formally established ecotourism market exists at this time, although community members have verbalised their interest in participating in such a market, should the resources and training become available.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

Kasane Statement (Statements C7, D10). Through equipping and training Dja and Ngoyla rangers, the project will strengthen law enforcement capacity. Additionally through supporting the development of a NTFP market for locals, the project promotes the retention of benefits from these NTFPs for sustainable livelihood development.

Hanoi Statement (Actions C and D). All of the sub-activities under Activity 1 support the strengthening of law enforcement under Action C. By developing both an NTFP market and ecotourism market, GC will provide two additional sustainable livelihood alternatives.

London Declaration (Statement 13 and 18). GC will invest in capacity building through training and equipping law enforcement, as establishing a community surveillance network. By providing access to resources and guidance on NTFP markets, as well as a reliable exporter, and developing an ecotourism package, GC will increase the capacity of local communities to pursue these two sustainable livelihood opportunities.

IUCN Central African Elephant Conservation Strategy. Through strengthening law enforcement capacity to interdict and dismantle wildlife traffickers, as well as reducing the driver of participation in illegal wildlife trade, GC support Objective 1 of the Strategy.

UNEP-WCMC's National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA) Initiative. The development and support of a NTFP market aligns with the findings of the NEA initiative regarding the cultural and economic importance of NTFPs to over half of Cameroon's population.

At the national level, this project also supports the Cameroon National Elephant Action Plan to stem IWT and reduce poaching and enhance protection of forest elephants.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Exit Strategy

Q17. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What will be the **main activities** and where will these take place?
- How you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Under formal agreement with MINFOF, over the past two years, GC has been addressing critical threats in the Dja and Ngoyla reserves through equipping, training, and mentoring ranger patrols. The GC PM has confidence in the effective project design through his 20 years of experience in park protection in the project area and greater Southeast Cameroon subregion.

In 2022 alone, notable achievements of GC's partnership with MINFOF included: 12,450km patrolled; 67 suspects arrested; 25 firearms and 211 live ammunition confiscated; 1,734 snares dismantled; and 211 poaching camps destroyed. Through this project, GC expects to see further successes through additional law enforcement capacity building and preventative measures directed at community economic development.

This project will be delivered through a partnership between GC and APIFED, both locally based in-country. Each has trusted partnerships with government agencies mandated to combat illegal wildlife trade, and each works closely with local communities, including Assok, Lomie, Ngoyla, Ze, Zuebefam, Bemba, Nkole'nyeng, and

Nyabibete, through numerous agreements and consent documents.

GC relationship with MINFOF includes specific project agreements with the Conservation Service of MINFOF in Dja and Ngoyla reserves. In this project, GC will also build on its existing relationship with Cameroon's elite, port-based, multi-agency anti-smuggling units, the CAAT unit, which is composed of law enforcement agents from police, gendarmerie, customs, and MINFOF.

The project will:

- Strengthen Law Enforcement capacity of officers in Dja and Ngoyla reserves and customs officers at Yaoundé and Douala airports and seaports, through training, equipment, and ongoing skills development.
- Develop Sustainable Livelihoods through NTFP market and community-based ecotourism initiatives.

Law Enforcement Capacity Building

GC will provide an already-developed training curriculum for Dja and Ngoyla rangers in tactical training and evidence and information gathering and sharing. Specific training topics from the course curriculum are outlined in the attached References sheet. These rangers will then be able to apply their newly acquired skills when conducting SMART-based patrols under the ongoing mentorship of GC. MINFOF, supported by GC, will continue to increase the use of SMART patrolling within the two reserves, complemented by the provision of equipment, communications systems, and software by GC.

The deployment of real-time trail cameras along the Cameroon-Gabon border will help ranger patrols through analysis of weapon identification, group configuration, times of travel, and scale of trafficking along the trails. GC will also submit ivory samples to the wildlife forensic lab for DNA analysis to identify elephant poaching hotspots for informed patrol efforts.

Using lessons learned and best practices from the University College of London's Extreme Citizen Science (ExCiteS) programme with the Zoological Society of London, GC will train an additional 20 Community Surveillance Network (CSN) members on evidence collection and information sharing using the secure Sapelli software.

Additional law enforcement capacity building includes the training of customs officers from Yaoundé and Douala airports and seaports on illegal wildlife trade product identification and concealment methods. Training will focus on targeting of maritime shipments, risk profiling of traffic, establishing safe working practices, and species identification. All training will contain components on the establishment of a code of ethics and respect for human rights.

Community Development

The second component of the project aims to develop sustainable alternative livelihoods for communities to mitigate the impact of enhanced law enforcement capacity on poachers' livelihoods, and to reduce a driver of participation in illegal wildlife trade. GC and APIFED will facilitate the development of the NTFP market through workshops for NTFP producers, buyers, and exporters, as well as training on NTFP collection, drying, packaging, storage, transformation, and other best practices. A comprehensive guidebook will be developed to serve as a continued resource after project implementation.

The team will also begin to develop community-based eco-tourism for in Djoum, Ngoyla, Mintom, and Lomie, as an additional alternative livelihood source. This will involve first conducting an ecotourism feasibility study in collaboration with the local tourism councils, which will allow for the identification of market demand and trends. GC will then conduct workshops with the local communities' tourism clubs in Assok, Lomie, Ngoyla, Ze, Zobebam, Bemba, Nkole'nyeng, and Nyabibete to gain buy-in and identify business and job opportunities. These communities will then receive training on ecotourism skills, including boat piloting, forest campsite management, English language, wilderness guiding, birding, and cooking.

The project management plan (work plan, budget, M&E) will be reviewed bi-annually by the team and will adhere to comprehensive financial management procedures. Staff are experienced in managing multi-year, million dollar grants. This project will build on existing proven models, providing a low-risk, high reward to UK DEFRA.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

GC entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) in 2021 for a five-year commitment under GC's Global Park Defense model, which began with an initial assessment of illegal wildlife trafficking trends in Dja in 2021 and Ngoyla in 2022. GC's partnership with MINFOF extends to specific project agreements with the Conservation Service of MINFOF working in Dja and Ngoyla reserves, supporting the implementation of the SMART approach for site-based protection, while building law enforcement capacity.

Through this project, GC will strengthen the ability of law enforcement officers to conduct effective patrols and ultimately investigate, interdict, and arrest wildlife traffickers in Cameroon. The patrol tactics, trail camera sourced data, DNA analysis, and Community Surveillance Network intelligence will enable rangers to better identify illegal wildlife trade hotspots and trends, allowing them to target resources to these areas for effective interdictions.

By developing the capacity of rangers, the project will increase the amount of successful investigations and arrests of wildlife poachers and traffickers, which will serve as a deterrent to other traffickers. Additionally, since half of the training participants are expected to be female, the training, mentorship, and equipment will enhance female rangers' and customs officials' abilities to carry out job duties, increasing their likelihood of promotion, ultimately increasing female empowerment and gender equality within the law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, any knowledge and skills obtained through training and mentorship can be transferred to other agency members, as well as new members, building institutional memory.

For communities, common initiative groups and ecotourism clubs will have their organisational structures strengthened alongside enhanced leadership and managerial capability.

Q19. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

Women play a vital role in managing biological resources and are disproportionately affected by biodiversity loss. Biodiversity loss and degraded ecosystems can perpetuate gender inequalities by increasing time spent on natural resource collection, traditionally done by women, reducing time available for education and income generating activities.

Inequalities in rights and access to natural resources between women and men, such as land and finance, are prevalent across many contexts where women are disadvantaged compared to men for access in Cameroon.

Specifically within law enforcement and park protection, gender inequalities and exclusion is more evident, women are often not present in park ranger roles and tend to not receive training for skill sets to become a ranger.

GC will minimise any inequalities of gender gaps and empower decision making and access to resources in the communities where the project works. GC will also identify potential risks through gathering data in the assessments and encourage more equality across ranks and within communities. We will mitigate all risks, encourage more female participation in training sessions and hiring of rangers as well as fully engage community scouts where women thrive in this role of information gathering and collection.

While females have less access to participation in the law enforcement sector, they are primarily responsible for most activities along the NTFP value chain, collecting and selling over 60% of the NTFPs. GC and APIFED will ensure that at least 50% of participants in the NTFP workshop and training events are female. Additionally, in developing the materials for the workshop and training sessions, the project team will conduct interviews with female community members involved in the NTFP market for their input on challenges females face in accessing, contributing to, and navigating the market. Training will be tailored as needed to address these concerns.

Q20. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail - number of households should be the largest unit used.

Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

Species:

In the short term, this project will enhance the protection of highly vulnerable and trafficked species in Cameroon, including the African forest elephant, pangolins, gorillas, chimpanzees, and parrots. Enhanced ranger patrols will increase snare removal, reduce poaching activity, and minimise habitat degradation, resulting in fewer wildlife killed and trafficked within and out of Cameroon.

In the long-term, these species' populations are expected to grow and demonstrate improved conservation status.

People:

In the short-term, at least 100 rangers and customs officials will directly benefit from enhanced law enforcement capacity through training and mentorship. They will also gain access to useful equipment for improved capacity to carry out anti-poaching job duties.

Local communities in and around Dja and Ngoyla reserves will experience enhanced security, as poaching gangs and foreign criminals will be unable to operate or access the protected areas. The communities will be able to safely and sustainably harvest natural resources that were otherwise being destroyed or taken by organised poaching groups. The estimated 40,000 people living around these reserves will experience these benefits.

At least 160 community members will also benefit in the short-term through the organisation of a NTFP market. They will gain information on the logistics of processing, storage, access, and transports; networking; and improved ability to collect, dry, package, store, and transform NTFP products. An additional 50 community members will benefit directly through ecotourism skills development.

Long-term

Law enforcement officials will have improved job outcomes, increasing likelihood of promotion and career development. Ongoing mentorship will ensure skills obtained during training become institutionalised within the ranger and customs units. As a result, other law enforcement officials will have access to this institutional knowledge, contributing to project sustainability.

Greater transparency, less corruption, and good governance will support communities in the long term. The project will increase security and equitable power relations with rangers by giving communities a voice and role in the protection process, as well as a mechanism to report wildlife crime, through the Community Surveillance Network. The alternative livelihood source and opportunities to develop skills that divert citizens from poaching will provide increased income and safety from arrests.

Through the NTFP and ecotourism initiatives, the number of indirect beneficiaries in the long-term is estimated to be in the thousands. The 210+ trained community members will be able to effectively participate in ecotourism and NTFP markets, providing them and their families with increased income, enabling access to healthcare and the ability for children to attend school. Since average household size in the project area is 4.2, over 850 people will benefit directly from the increased income.

Potential to scale: The project can be scaled to engage Gabon in the TRIDOM area as GC has been working with the National Agency for National Parks (ANPN) to strengthen law enforcement responses to illegal wildlife trade.

The NTFP market can be scaled by connecting more producers, suppliers, buyers, and exporters and increasing training. Likewise, the ecotourism initiative can be scaled to include more communities and attractions.

Q21. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, your expected Impact.

Output 1 (Strengthened Law Enforcement Capacity) will be achieved by training rangers in patrol tactics and evidence gathering and sharing, training customs in product identification and concealment methods, supporting SMART-based patrols, deploying trail cameras, developing community intelligence sources, and utilising wildlife forensics.

Output 2 (Community Protection and Empowerment) will be achieved by developing NTFP and ecotourism markets through market networking, training on NTFP best practices, an ecotourism feasibility study, community workshops, and ecotourism skills development.

IF ranger capacity is enhanced through training, patrol support, equipment, and forensic analysis, and
IF customs officials are better able to identify and seize illegal wildlife shipments, and
IF drivers of participation in illegal wildlife trade are reduced through the development of alternative livelihood markets (NTFPs and ecotourism),

THEN law enforcement will be able to effectively patrol the reserves and prevent poachers from killing wildlife, allowing for endangered wildlife populations to increase,

AND communities will gain increased income from sustainable livelihood sources, mitigating the impacts of enhanced law enforcement capacity on local livelihoods,

AND IWT will be reduced in the region, leading to greater economic, social, and environmental security.

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q22a. How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? how will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

The training of rangers and customs officers will build the investigative and law enforcement capacity of the law enforcement agencies and will develop pathways to support cross-departmental exchange of information. By mentoring ranger patrols, GC will ensure rangers are able to effectively apply the skills and knowledge obtained during training, ultimately increasing long-term institutional capacity.


Furthermore, GC is supporting the development of both the NTFP market and ecotourism initiative, including equipping, training, and coordinating logistics. Once the markets are established with GC support, they shall remain self-sustainable based on supply and demand. The development of a comprehensive guidebook on NTFP best practices and market information, as well as the ecotourism feasibility study, will ensure key information is available to all project stakeholders, particularly community members, after the project term has ended to ensure continued market success.


Q22b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?


GC aims to scale the project in the next 5-10 years by increasing the number of communities involved in the NTFP and ecotourism initiatives. By expanding the number of NTFP producers, a larger proportion of the communities would be able to benefit from this sustainable alternative livelihood. This would require additional workshops and training sessions for market members. Likewise, through additional training in ecotourism skills, communities could support a larger local tourist market. Scaled economic development for communities would further reduce the need for locals to participate in illegal wildlife trade to earn a living. A potential limitation to scaling the NTFP market is the finite availability of NTFPs that can sustainably be harvested.


Additionally, GC would expand law enforcement capacity building to include training on intelligence analysis using the information collected through trail cameras and DNA forensic analysis.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

 [GC IWTCF Course Topics for Syllabus](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding Risk, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

| Risk Description | Impact | Prob. | Inherent Risk | Mitigation | Residual Risk |
|------------------|--------|-------|---------------|------------|---------------|
|------------------|--------|-------|---------------|------------|---------------|

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------|----------|--------|---|-----|
| Fiduciary | Project staff misappropriate budget spending. | Low | Unlikely | Medium | GC requires all staff to adhere to a strict Ethics Policy and Code of Conduct, including the use of organisation or project resources. Finance procedure is audited to reduce risk of any misuse of funds. The financial manager has managed several government funded projects of this scope and size. | Low |
| Safeguarding | The trained law enforcement officers are at risk of physical harm when conducting investigations due to direct or close contact with suspected traffickers. | Medium | Unlikely | Low | GC follows a strict Safeguarding Policy, which includes measures to protect project participants. GC has a proven track record of working with trusted and experienced law enforcement who must regularly undergo safety training and are equipped with protective gear to ensure their safety from their law enforcement agencies. | Low |
| Delivery Chain | The Community Surveillance Network members face retaliation for their participation in counter IWT efforts from the community. | Low | Unlikely | Low | GC adheres to internal policies protecting staff, trainees, and its partners. GC provides close supervision and continuously monitors the activities of the community networks. GC receives full buy-in from the communities where it works. GC protects the integrity of the community surveillance networks through strict communications and logistics procedures. | Low |
| Risk 4 | A pandemic or zoonotic disease outbreak, such as COVID-19, prevents in-person activities from being conducted. | Medium | Unlikely | Low | GC will abide by the laws and regulations of the federal, state, and local governments of Cameroon pertaining to any pandemic outbreaks. Training events and workshops will be held virtually if necessary. Otherwise, personal protective equipment will be provided to project staff and participants and kept within safe distances. | Low |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--------|----------|-----|--|--------|
| Risk 5 | Community members are not engaged in the training sessions, workshops, or discussions regarding the NTFP and ecotourism initiatives. | Low | Unlikely | Low | GC will leverage the existing relationship of its partner APIFED with the local communities. APIFED has been working on community development initiatives in this region, including workshops and open dialogues, enabling the project team to build upon this engagement further. | Low |
| Risk 6 | Political instability, social unrest, and/or natural disasters reduces the volume of tourists, threatening the viability of the ecotourism initiatives. | Medium | unlikely | Low | The project team has decades of experience operating in Cameroon and is confident conducting activities in the current political environment. GC understands political instability in the country is out of the organisation's control. However, GC field offices will continue to closely monitor and report any unrest if it occurs. | Medium |

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

Yes

Please provide brief details.

As this project involves strengthening law enforcement capacity to identify, interdict, and arrest wildlife criminals, there are sensitivities associated with this project's activities. Ranger and customs officers will be applying their newly acquired knowledge, skills, and abilities to conduct investigations and arrest traffickers. Publicising the law enforcement officers and their efforts may not only compromise active investigations, but also place them at risk of retaliation. Likewise, for their personal safety, the existence of the Community Surveillance Network is sensitive.

Q25. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

The primary monitoring and evaluation tools for this project include community surveys and household questionnaires, court case files, training reports, pre- and post-training evaluations, seizure reports, arrest records, and interviews with community members. Community surveys and household questionnaires will enable the project team to evaluate changes in the occurrence of unsustainable practices and household income within the project communities. Pre- and post-training evaluations and training reports serve to assess changes in knowledge, skills, and abilities of the rangers and customs officials to better identify, interdict, and arrest wildlife criminals in Cameroon. Additionally, the court case files, seizure reports, and arrest records, will enable GC and APIFED to assess the training participants' ability to apply the course material and achieve successful law enforcement outcomes.

Interviews with local community members will be critical in gathering M&E data on the impact of the non-timber forest products market and community-based ecotourism initiative, as well as the individuals' ability to utilise new ecotourism related skills from training.

As project lead, GC will maintain responsibility for ensuring the project's monitoring and evaluation is effective, organised, timely, and in line with DEFRA's requirements. GC will collate all collected data, including that collected by APIFED, into the half year, annual, and final reports to DEFRA. The project team will conduct monthly meetings to discuss performance and compare progress against the proposed indicators. These monthly meetings will give the team an opportunity to discuss challenges to implementation, allowing for possibilities to adjust program and activity structure for improved effectiveness.

The half year, annual, and final reports to DEFRA will follow the appropriate provided template, with clear evidence supporting our outlined progress towards achieving project target indicators. Reports will also capture key achievements, challenges to implementation, any potential underspend, lessons learned, and explanation for any deviations from project targets.

Per DEFRA's guidance, monitoring and evaluation assessments will be conducted by an independent third-party reviewer for the annual and final reports. GC will secure the independent reviewer, ensure full participation of all project partners and key personnel, and provide all project documentation, including evidence. Upon reception of the independent evaluation, the project team will conduct a post-review assessment to discuss the results of the evaluation, capture opportunities for improvement, and adjust future activities associated with the project .

Total project budget for M&E in GBP

£ [REDACTED]

(this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)

█


Number of days planned for M&E


200


Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q27. Logical Framework (logframe)

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

 [GC IWTCF R10 St2 Logframe](#)

 30/10/2023

 15:24:09

 pdf 283.48 KB

Impact:

Countering the illegal wildlife trade in Cameroon through increased law enforcement capacity and the creation of sustainable NTFP and community-based ecotourism markets for inclusive growth.

Outcome:

Skilled law enforcement in the Dja and Ngoyla reserves, combined with the development of alternative sustainable livelihoods to IWT, resulting in decreased poaching and enhanced socio-economic community development.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Strengthened law enforcement capacity to identify, interdict, and arrest wildlife criminals in Cameroon.

Output 2:

Local communities impacted by enhanced law enforcement capacity are protected and empowered through the development of sustainable livelihood alternatives.

Output 3:

No Response

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

1. IWT Law Enforcement Training and Support (GC lead):

1.1 Conduct four 5-day training sessions for 60 Dja and Ngoyla rangers (15 participants per session) in patrol tactics, evidence and information gathering and sharing in Lomie and Djoum.

1.2 Deliver four 2-day training sessions to 40 CAAT customs officers at Yaoundé and Douala airports and seaports on IWT and product identification and concealment methods (10 participants per session) to strengthen cooperation and coordination.

1.3 Provide mentorship and equipment to MINFOF for anti-poaching patrols in Dja and Ngoyla Reserves utilising the SMART protection approach.

1.4 Deploy 6 real-time cameras on trails along the Cameroon-Gabon border to monitor modus operandi of key wildlife traffickers and map illegal wildlife trade trafficking routes.

1.5 Train 20 Community Surveillance Network (CSN) members from 4 pre-identified communities on evidence collection and information sharing using Sapelli software.

1.6 Identify elephant poaching hotspots through DNA forensic analysis of large ivory seizures to better inform law enforcement patrol efforts.

2. Community Protection, Empowerment, and Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives (GC lead with APIFED support in the Djoum community)

2.1 Conduct an ecotourism feasibility study, including an NTFP market analysis, for Dja and Ngoyla reserves in collaboration with a Cameroon registered tour operator and the Djoum, Mintom, and Ngoyla tourism councils.

2.2 Host four 3-day workshops for a total of 100 NTFP producers, buyers, and exporters to discuss NTFP processing, storage, access, and transport (25 participants per session).

2.3 Deliver six 4-day training sessions for a total of 60 NTFP market members from 6 common initiative groups on NTFP best practices on NTFP collection, drying, packaging, storage, transformation (10 participants per session).

2.4 Develop a comprehensive guidebook on NTFP market information and best practices for NTFP collection, harvesting, processing, and packaging.

2.5 Host two 2-days workshops with APIFED, the local tourism councils comprised of local government officials, and community representatives to map potential sustainable tourism attractions and available infrastructure.


2.6 Conduct one workshop in each of 8 targeted communities' tourism clubs on available community ecotourism packages and gain community buy-in through a signed formal agreement.


2.7 Conduct training for 50 community members from all 8 communities' tourism clubs on ecotourism skills, including boat piloting, forest campsite management, English language, wilderness guides, birding, and cooking.


Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q28. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [GC IWTCF R10 St2 Budget](#)

 30/10/2023

 17:26:15

 xlsx 270.34 KB

Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

This project builds on existing activities that GC and their Global Park Defense model has used globally, as well as the 15+ years of experience the Project Manager has implementing counter illegal wildlife trade programs in Cameroon. GC will utilise lessons learned from these efforts to tailor the training curriculum and method. Additionally, GC can leverage strong existing working relationships with the local communities and rangers for quick project ramp up, as well as guaranteeing engagement in activities.

In this southeastern region of Cameroon, few other organisations have been conducting counter IWT initiatives due to the challenging operating environment. GC has demonstrated its ability to successfully implement projects with local authorities for real impact.

Additionally, Partnerships for Forests (P4F), supported by APIFED, has been contributing various initiatives to strengthen both the supply and demand of the NTFP market in Cameroon. Through this P4F project, APIFED trained and organised communities, particularly women and Indigenous people, around NTFP commodities through cooperatives. GC will build upon P4F's work by conducting training, hosting workshops, providing transportation and developing the NTFP market guidebook. GC will coordinate with P4F prior to project implementation and quarterly thereafter to ensure alignment in efforts without duplication.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/ will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Yes, GC is aware of current anti-poaching and IWT efforts in Cameroon. Many organisations, including the World Wide Fund for Nature, United Nations Development Program, LAGA, Zoological Society of London, Wildlife

Conservation Society, AWF, TRAFFIC, and Interpol, funded by numerous agencies (Global Environment Facility, U.S. Agency for International Development, Central African Forest Ecosystem Program, U.K. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Save the Elephants, Segre, etc.) have previously or currently implemented counter IWT programs in the region.

GC works in southeastern Cameroon and will complement existing efforts of the Last Great Ape Organisation and the Zoological Society of London who are mainly working elsewhere in the country with U.S. and UK government funding to build law enforcement capacity through training, equipment, and technical assistance.

GC coordinates closely with other NGOs operating within the area, including World Wide Fund for Nature, LAGA, Zoological Society of London, African Wildlife Foundation, and TRAFFIC by sharing best practices and information on IWT hotspots and trends. GC regularly shares intelligence with these organisations regarding investigations into regional wildlife trafficking networks, as well as poaching trends and hotspots.

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where IWT Challenge Fund funds will be spent. What benefits will the country/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any IWT Challenge Fund funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.

All of the funding will be spent locally, as we have a local office with locally employed staff in Cameroon. We are working closely with both the law enforcement and the communities in Cameroon to directly benefit those receiving training and capacity building. GC has prioritised budget spending for communities, law enforcement capacity building, and ensured robust monitoring and evaluation for the entirety of the project all within the budgetary suggestions outlined by DEFRA.

Q31. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity).

GC will employ numerous strategies to provide value for money while ensuring effective attainment of project outputs and outcome.

This project builds upon previous work implemented by GC in the project region. As such, GC does not need to spend significant time developing relationships with local stakeholders, as they already have existing working partnerships in place. These working relationships combined with having existing resources in place will allow for quick project ramp up.

The key personnel are locally based, minimising the costs of transportation and accommodation for staff, ensuring more funding is available for project activities.

The ecotourism feasibility study will provide the project team and stakeholders with information to ensure that the ecotourism initiatives are implemented in a manner that is cost-effective and maximises potential.

GC has secured confirmed matched funding for the 3-year project.

Close monitoring and evaluation will enable GC to evaluate project spending and identify areas for cost-saving without diminishing progress towards the outputs and outcome.

GC has developed the project budget with full consideration of variations in project expenses and has extensive experience managing budgets of a similar scope and size for projects in the same area.

Q32. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT Challenge Fund funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

GC does not plan to purchase capital items with IWTCF funding.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy:** including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy:** which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct:** which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

a) At the start of project implementation, GC will provide all project stakeholders with a copy of its Safeguarding Policy. APIFED will be required to adhere to all guidelines set forth in the policy. Community members will be made aware via public postings on community bulletins and handouts and through notifications by community leaders.

Individuals can raise a concern by submitting an Incident Reporting Form to the Designated Safeguarding Officer and/or Project Manager, GC senior executive, or Human Resources Director. Individuals can submit the form anonymously via post, if desired, for which the address is made available in the Safeguarding Policy and through the posted on the community bulletins.

b) Safeguarding issues are investigated by: CEO, Human Resources Director, PM, and Designated Safeguarding Officer. All documents will be recorded electronically, and stored both electronically and in hardcopy by the HR Director, including any documents obtained during the formal investigation process. The investigative team has full discretion as to the disciplinary action appropriate.

c) Prior to project implementation, GC will meet with APIFED and carefully review all organisational policies. Prior

to receiving funds, APIFED will be required to sign an agreement regarding its commitment to adhering to GC's Safeguarding Policy.

Q34. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

GC adheres to a strict Ethics Policy, which includes a zero tolerance policy to any human rights abuses. GC requires all employees, volunteers, contractors, and partners to abide by guidelines set forth in this policy. GC is committed to follow access and benefit sharing best practices where legislation is incomplete, use Prior Informed Consent principles with communities, and always respect the rights, privacy, and safety of people affected directly and indirectly by the organisation's efforts.

Additionally, 100% of the project's key personnel will be locals, ensuring the inclusion of strong leadership and participation from the communities, as well as incorporation of their perspectives, interests, and local knowledge. Local input and traditional knowledge will be leveraged, in particular for project activities involving the NTFP initiatives.

GC will also ensure that the ecotourism component of the project will be designed and implemented so that local communities maintain ownership, rather than outside investment or stakeholders.

Furthermore, this project meets all legal and ethical obligations of Cameroon and will follow appropriate procedures related to the collection, storage, and use of personal data of all participants and staff.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q35. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.


Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [GC High Commission Evidence](#)

 30/10/2023

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 pdf 350.09 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the Finance Guidance.


| Name (First name, Surname) | Role | % time on project | 1 page CV or job description attached? |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Oliver Fankem | Project Leader | 50 | Checked |
| Ben Mounoumek | Deputy Project Leader | 60 | Checked |
| Deghula Franklin | GC Financial Manager | 60 | Checked |
| Samuel Nebaneh | Lead Trainer | 40 | Checked |


Do you require more fields?


No

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 [GC IWTCF CVs](#)

 30/10/2023

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 pdf 702.75 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead partner name: Global Conservation

Website address: www.globalconservation.org

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The GC team has nearly 100 years of combined experience in designing, implementing, and managing complex counter IWT programs globally, including Cameroon. GC protects 24+ million acres across 22 national parks and 10 marine parks in 18 countries. In the first two years of its operations in Cameroon's Dja Park, GC contributed to the patrolling of 12,450km, arrest of 67 suspects, dismantling of 1,734 snares, and destruction of 211 poaching camps. Over the last six years in Cameroon, with support from the Zoological Society of London and African Wildlife Foundation, GC has trained 75+ eco-guards, rolled out SMART patrolling, operationalised a Rapid Response Squad, implemented robust wildlife population monitoring, and contributed to the prosecution of 63 wildlife crime cases.

In addition to financial and programmatic oversight, monitoring and evaluation, and risk management, GC will be responsible for all activities pertaining to Activity 1 for the law enforcement capacity building component of the project. GC will also lead on all activities located in the greater Lomie region for the NTFP and ecotourism initiatives. The GC Project Manager has nearly two decades of proven experience managing large scale grants to counter IWT in Cameroon.

International/ In-country partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: APIFED (Appui à l'autopromotion et l'insertion des femmes, des jeunes et des désœuvrés)

Website address: None

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

APIFED has received UKAID funding in the past and has a proven track record of operating in this area with similar projects of both scope and scale. The organisation has a known presence and repertoire with these communities. APIFED brings to the team valuable experience in training and organising women and indigenous communities in the sustainable collection and processing of high-value NTFP commodities through cooperatives. As an implementer of the Partnerships for Forests (P4F), APIFED contributed to the training of 285 individuals (61% women and 22% indigenous Ba'ka) on the NTFP process. In addition, APIFED supported the development and professionalisation of community NTFP cooperatives, including a 100% women-led cooperative.

For this project, APIFED will take the lead on all activities pertaining to ecotourism and NTFP market development located in the greater Djoum-Mintom region, as the organisation has local staff working on the ground already with the villages in this area. APIFED will be responsible for reporting all programmatic developments to GC, including information regarding key successes, challenges, lessons learned, and progress against target indicators.

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

2. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country partner *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country partner *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country partner *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country partner *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.


We have also included letters of support from the local government in the area where we will be working in as well as the MOU with Cameroon's Ministry of Tourism and Leisure between our partner organisation APIFED and the Ministry. The original, signed French version is behind the English translated version in the attached pdf named "GC IWTCF Letters of Support".

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [GC IWTCF Letters of Support](#)

 30/10/2023

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 pdf 1.31 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead partner.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 2015

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded? Through unrestricted, philanthropic funding by international donors, including the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, International Elephant Foundation (IEF), March Conservation Fund & Scales Fund, Swift Action Fund, Anthropocene Institute, Bushlife USA, and others.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims Global Conservation was founded to protect our most important and endangered wild spaces. Our mission is the direct funding of park protection systems for saving national parks and UNESCO World Heritage Sites in developing countries.

Activities GC delivers Global Park Defense - a highly effective and scalable program of park protection systems, equipment and training over 5 years. GC works with local communities and across indigenous territories to enable community protection integrated with park authorities and national and regional law enforcement.

Achievements GC protects 24M+ acres across 22 national parks and 10 marine parks in 18 countries. GC's efforts in Cameroon have contributed to patrol coverage of 40% of Ngoyla Reserve and 80% of Dja reserve, 63+ cases prosecuted, and training of 75+ rangers in SMART, patrol tactics, and wildlife law enforcement.

Provide details of 3 contracts/projects held by the lead partner that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

| | |
|--|---|
| Contract/Project 1 Title | Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda |
| Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) | \$ [REDACTED] USD |
| Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months) | 6 years |
| Role of organisation in project | Project lead and implementer that managed the grant and activities on the ground. |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project | GC supported Uganda Conservation Foundation and Uganda Wildlife Authority in building out critical new infrastructure and professional park management and protection systems, deploying Global Park Defense across nearly 85% of Murchison Falls National Park. UWA has been equipped, trained, and mentored through GC support. Over 40 rangers were trained in boat operations, safety and rescue techniques, and patrol operations. As a result, wildlife poaching was reduced to less than 5% of species killed annually, over 12,000 kilos of snares removed annually, and reduction in human wildlife conflict through automated alerting systems. |
| Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) | Deborah Olsen, CEO International Elephant Foundation (IEF) [REDACTED] |
| Contract/Project 2 Title | Stopping Elephant Poaching, Zimbabwe |
| Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) | \$ [REDACTED] USD |
| Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) | 4 years |
| Role of organisation in project | Project lead and implementer that managed the grant and activities on the ground. |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project | This project aimed to increase the effectiveness of anti-poaching ranger patrols and protection for the Kariba Dam. In 2017, GC deployed Global Park Defense in Mana Pools, including a Cellular Trailcam Network, thermal cameras, a Vulcan Domain Awareness System, ranger communications, and PROTECT Ranger training. GC supported patrols overseen by the project partners, Bushlife and the Zambezi Society. Mana Pools World Heritage Site has achieved its third year of zero elephant poaching across the park's 170,000 hectares. In 2022, 10 arrests were made with two convictions of 9 years. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) | Bushlife USA Nick Murray [REDACTED] |
| Contract/Project 3 Title | Global Park Defense - Malaysia, Cambodia |
| Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) | [REDACTED] |
| Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) | 5 years |
| Role of organisation in project | Project Partner - GC partnered with Wildlife Alliance, Conservation International, and the Ministry of Environment in Cambodia. GC deployed the Global Park Defense Program. |
| Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project | GC's 6-ranger Global Park Defense System Unit was embedded within the Cambodian Roveang Patrol Station to monitor key areas in the north of Central Cardamom National Park and Biodiversity Corridor. The rangers were able to ensure the protection of the Roveang quadrant and seized large numbers of snares, guns, and nets, as well as combatted high levels of land grabbing and logging. Within the first half of 2022, the project achieved 300 patrols and 35 night ambushes, over 12,000 snares removed, 25 live animals recovered, and over 14,000km patrolled. |
| Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) | Aileen Lee, SVP [REDACTED] Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation |

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Global Conservation

I apply for a grant of





£582,671.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, safeguarding and associated policies and workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.

Checked





| | |
|--|---|
| Name | OLIVER FANKEM |
| Position in the organisation | Central Africa Director |
| Signature (please upload e-signature) |  Oliver signature  30/10/2023  15:54:24  pdf 135.99 KB |
| Date | 30 October 2023 |

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

| | |
|---|---|
|  GC 2022 Audit Report  30/10/2023  15:56:51  pdf 588.15 KB |  GC 2020 Audit Report  30/10/2023  15:54:44  pdf 3.08 MB |
|---|---|

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

| | |
|---|---|
|  GC Whistleblowing Policy  30/10/2023  15:55:00  pdf 157.31 KB |  GC Safeguarding Policy FINAL  30/10/2023  15:54:56  pdf 228.79 KB |
|---|---|

| |
|---|
|  GC Code of Conduct  30/10/2023  15:54:50  pdf 185.86 KB |
|---|

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|---|---------|
| I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance". | Checked |
| I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund. | Checked |

| | |
|---|---------|
| I have provided <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project. | Checked |
| I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP . | Checked |
| I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application. | Checked |
| The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable). | Checked |
| I have attached the below documents to my application: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <u>cover letter from the Lead Partner</u>, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF. | Checked |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my <u>completed logframe</u> as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”. | Checked |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided. | Checked |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not. | Checked |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided. | Checked |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the <u>Lead Partner’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct</u> (Question 33). | Checked |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1 page CV or job description</u> for all the <u>Project Staff</u> identified at Question 36, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. | Checked |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. | Checked |
| I have <u>been in contact with the FCDO</u> in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not. | Checked |
| My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF. | Checked |
| (If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form. | Checked |
| I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates . | Checked |
| I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website . | Checked |

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Strengthening Law Enforcement Responses to Counter IWT in Cameroon

| | Activity | No. of months | Year 1 (24/25) | | | | Year 2 (25/26) | | | | Year 3 (26/27) | | | |
|----------|--|---------------|----------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Output 1 | Strengthened law enforcement capacity to identify, interdict, and arrest wildlife criminals in Cameroon. | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Conduct four 5-day training sessions for 60 Dja and Ngoyla rangers (15 participants per session) in patrol tactics, evidence and information gathering and sharing in Lomie and Djoum. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Deliver four 2-day training sessions to 40 CAAT customs officers at Yaoundé and Douala airports and seaports on IWT and product identification and concealment methods (10 participants per session) to strengthen cooperation and coordination. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Provide mentorship and equipment to MINFOF for anti-poaching patrols in Dja and Ngoyla Reserves utilising the SMART protection approach. | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | Deploy 6 real-time cameras on trails along the Cameroon-Gabon border to monitor modus operandi of key wildlife traffickers and map illegal wildlife trade trafficking routes. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|----------|---|---------------|----------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| 1.5 | Train 20 Community Surveillance Network (CSN) members from 4 pre-identified communities on evidence collection and information sharing using Sapelli software. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.6 | Identify elephant poaching hotspots through DNA forensic analysis of large ivory seizures to better inform law enforcement patrol efforts. | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2 | Local communities impacted by enhanced law enforcement capacity are protected and empowered through the development of sustainable livelihood alternatives. | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Conduct an ecotourism feasibility study, including an NTFP market analysis, for Dja and Ngoyla reserves in collaboration with a Cameroon registered tour operator and the Djoum, Mintom, and Ngoyla tourism councils. | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2 | Host four 3-day workshops for a total of 100 NTFP producers, buyers, and exporters to discuss NTFP processing, storage, access, and transport (25 participants per session). | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 | Deliver six 4-day training sessions for a total of 60 NTFP market members from 6 common | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | Activity | No. of months | Year 1 (24/25) | | | | Year 2 (25/26) | | | | Year 3 (26/27) | | | |
|-----|---|---------------|----------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| | initiative groups on NTFP best practices on NTFP collection, drying, packaging, storage, transformation (10 participants per session). | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.4 | Develop a comprehensive guidebook on NTFP market information and best practices for NTFP collection, harvesting, processing, and packaging. | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | Host two 2-days workshops with APIFED, the local tourism councils, and community representatives to map potential sustainable tourism attractions and available infrastructure. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.6 | Conduct one workshop in each of 8 targeted communities' tourism clubs on available community ecotourism packages and gain community buy-in through a signed formal agreement. | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.7 | Conduct training for 50 community members from all 8 communities' tourism clubs on ecotourism skills, including boat piloting, forest campsite management, English language, wilderness guides, birding, and cooking. | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Project Summary | SMART Indicators | Means of Verification | Important Assumptions |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Impact: (Max 30 words) (23) Countering the illegal wildlife trade in Cameroon through increased law enforcement capacity and the creation of sustainable NTFP and community based ecotourism markets for inclusive growth.</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) (28) Skilled law enforcement in the Dja and Ngoyla reserves, combined with the development of alternative sustainable livelihoods to IWT, resulting in decreased poaching and enhanced socio-economic community development</p> | <p>0.1 At least 100 community members report a decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities by the end of the project. [IWTCF- A15] – core indicator</p> <p>0.2 At least 2 serious wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution by the end of year 1 and at least 4 serious wildlife crime cases submitted by the end of the project [IWTCF- B12] – core indicator</p> <p>0.3 At least an 15% average increase in income per household in project communities by the end of year 2; 35% by the end of the project.</p> | <p>0.1 Data source: household questionnaires Data collection method: pre- and post-project household questionnaires Disaggregation: gender, age group, type of livelihood practice Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>0.2 Data source: court case files Data collection method: court case files, prosecution notes Disaggregation: type of charge Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>0.3 Data source: pre- and post-project household questionnaires</p> | <p>Community members view the sustainable livelihoods alternatives as superior to previous illicit/unsustainable activities.</p> <p>Communities are receptive to GC's involvement and enhanced law enforcement presence.</p> <p>Corruption amongst the rangers remains low.</p> <p>Profits from tourism are shared equally across all 8 communities.</p> <p>The NTFP market is strong enough to provide significant livelihood benefits to local community members.</p> |

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| | <p>Baseline will be determined through a questionnaire to households at the start of the project. [IWTCF-A14]</p> <p>0.4 At least 80% of individuals who received training report they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 months after their training session. This includes the participants for activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 2.3, and 2.7. [IWTCF-A02] - core indicator.</p> <p>0.5 At least 100 households demonstrate an increase in household income as a result of participation in NTFP and ecotourism markets. Baseline to be identified through income questionnaires/survey to households at the start of the project. [IWTCF-A13]</p> <p>0.6 A total of at least 40 wildlife seizures are made by Dja and</p> | <p>Data collection method: pre-and-post project household questionnaires Disaggregation: None Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>0.4 Data source: interviews with community members Data collection method: 12-month follow-up interviews and questionnaires with community members Disaggregation: gender, age group, training type Frequency: biannually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>0.5 Data source: household questionnaires Data collection method: questionnaires to households Disaggregation: None Frequency: Annually Responsibility: GC community officer</p> <p>0.6</p> | |
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| | <p>Ngoyla rangers and CAAT members by the end of year 1; at least 60 by the end of year 2. [IWTCF-B07]</p> <p>0.7 At least 2 key organisers of elephant poaching campaigns in Djoum and Mintom are arrested and prosecuted by the end of the project. [IWTCF-B10] – core indicator</p> | <p>Data source: seizure records Data collection method: seizure records, ranger and CAAT field reports Disaggregation: type of wildlife product Frequency: biannually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>0.7 Data source: arrest records Data collection method: arrest records, law enforcement case files, courts judgments Disaggregation: None Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> | |
| <p>Output 1: Strengthened law enforcement capacity to identify, interdict, and arrest wildlife criminals in Cameroon.</p> | <p>1.1 By the end of the project, 60 rangers from Dja and Ngoyla reserves are trained in patrol tactics and evidence and information gathering and sharing. [IWTCF-B01]</p> <p>1.2 By the end of the project, at least 40 CAAT customs officers</p> | <p>1.1 Data source: training reports Data collection method: training reports, attendance sign in sheets, instructor reports, training materials Disaggregation: gender, age group, type of law enforcement training Frequency: biannually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>1.2 Data source: training reports</p> | <p>Levels of corruption among law enforcement officers remains low.</p> <p>Dja and Ngoyla rangers and customs officers remain engaged in training activities.</p> <p>Interpersonal dynamics between instructors and the Dja and Ngoyla officers remains positive for an effective learning environment.</p> |

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| | <p>at Yaoundé and Douala airports and seaports are trained on IWT product identification and concealment methods. [IWTCF-B01]</p> <p>1.3 Each year of the project, at least 72 patrols for 10 days of SMART-based anti-poaching patrols are carried out by GC-mentored MINFOF rangers in Dja and Ngoyla reserves; for a total of 216 patrols by the end of the project (in 3 years). [IWTCF-B09]</p> <p>1.4 By the end of year 1, 6 real-time cameras are deployed on the trails along the Cameroon-Gabon border. [N/A]</p> <p>1.5 At least 20 Community Surveillance Network members are trained on evidence collection and sharing</p> | <p>Data collection method: training reports, attendance sign in sheets, instructor reports, training materials Disaggregation: gender, age group, type of law enforcement training Frequency: biannually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>1.3 Data source: MINFOF SMART patrol logs Data collection method: MINFOF patrol logs Disaggregation: reserve Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>1.4 Data source: real time photos captured by cameras Data collection method: camera memory cards Disaggregation: none Frequency: Annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>1.5 Data source: training reports Data collection method: training reports, attendance sign</p> | <p>Trail guard cameras work with satellite signal real time information with minimum maintenance.</p> <p>Community members willingly share evidence of poaching perpetrated in their land.</p> |
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| | <p>using Sapelli software by the end of year 1 of the project. [IWTCF-B01]</p> <p>1.6 By the end of year 1, at least 30 ivory samples undergo DNA forensic analysis; 60 ivory samples analysed by the end of year 2. [N/A]</p> | <p>in sheets, instructor reports, FPIC consent form, training materials Disaggregation: gender, age group, type of law enforcement training Frequency: once at the end of year 1 Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>1.6 Data source: forensic analysis reports Data collection method: CITES permit for export, forensic lab submission confirmation, forensic analysis reports, shipping confirmation Disaggregation: protected area Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> | |
| <p>Output 2. Local communities impacted by enhanced law enforcement capacity are protected and empowered through the development of sustainable livelihood alternatives.</p> | <p>2.1 By the end of year 1 of the project, an ecotourism feasibility study with NTFP market analysis is developed and distributed to key stakeholders. [IWTCF-D13]</p> <p>2.2 By the end of year 1, 2 workshops are hosted for at least 100 NTFP producers, buyers,</p> | <p>2.1 Data source: finalised ecotourism feasibility and market analysis report Data collection method: finalised ecotourism feasibility and market analysis report Disaggregation: None Frequency: once at the end of year 1 Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>2.2</p> | <p>The balance between supply and demand remains stable in the NTFP market.</p> <p>The NTFPs are profitable to provide a viable income to communities in comparison to income previously gained through poaching.</p> |

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| | <p>and exporters to discuss NTFP processing, storage, access, and transport; host 4 workshops by the end of year 2. [IWTCF-A01] - core indicator</p> <p>2.3 By the end of the project, at least 60/100 NTFP community members are gathered and trained on NTFP best practices, including collection, drying, packaging, storage, and transformation. [IWTCF-A01] - core indicator</p> <p>2.4 By the end of year 2, one comprehensive guidebook on NTFP market information and best practices to be developed and distributed to over 200 local community members. [IWTCF-B05] – core indicator</p> | <p>Data source: post-workshop briefing Data collection method: workshop materials, workshop attendance sheets, post-workshop briefings, minutes from workshop, workshop instructor notes Disaggregation: None Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC community officer</p> <p>2.3 Data source: training reports Data collection method: training reports, attendance sign in sheets, instructor reports, training materials Disaggregation: gender, age group, type of law enforcement training Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>2.4 Data source: finalised guidebook Data collection method: finalised guidebook, printing invoices Disaggregation: None</p> | <p>Community members follow best practices and guidelines set forth in the comprehensive NTFP guide.</p> <p>The communities' tourism clubs agree to the terms of the tourism agreement.</p> <p>Community members remain engaged in training and workshop activities.</p> |
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| | <p>2.5 By the end of year 1, GC to co-host with APIFED 2 workshops with at least 40 people, including local tourism councils, and community representatives to map potential sustainable ecotourism and cultural attractions. [N/A]</p> <p>2.6 By the end of year 1, one workshop is held in each of the 8 targeted tourism clubs on available community ecotourism packages. [N/A]</p> <p>2.7 By the end of the project, 40 community members (from Act 2.5) from all 8 tourism clubs are trained on the identified skillsets, including ecotourism skills, including boat piloting, forest campsite management, English language, wilderness guides, birding, and cooking. [IWTCF-A01] - core indicator</p> | <p>Frequency: once at the end of year 2 Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>2.5 Data source: workshop briefing Data collection method: workshop meeting minutes; workshop attendance sign-in sheet; list, map, and photos of various attractions sites Disaggregation: none Frequency: once at the end of year 1 Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>2.6 Data source: workshop briefing Data collection method: workshop meeting minutes, workshop attendance sheet, workshop materials Disaggregation: community name, gender Frequency: once at the end of year 1 Responsibility: GC PM</p> <p>2.7 Data source: training reports Data collection method: training reports, instructor notes,</p> | |
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| | | <p>training materials, training sign-in attendance sheets Disaggregation: community name, age group, gender, training topic Frequency: annually Responsibility: GC PM</p> | |
| <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. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)</p> <p><u>1. IWT Law Enforcement Training and Support</u> <i>(GC lead):</i></p> <p>1.1 Conduct four 5-day training sessions for 60 Dja and Ngoyla rangers (15 participants per session) in patrol tactics, evidence and information gathering and sharing in Lomie and Djoum.</p> <p>1.2 Deliver four 2-day training sessions to 40 CAAT customs officers at Yaoundé and Douala airports and seaports on IWT and product identification and concealment methods (10 participants per session) to strengthen cooperation and coordination.</p> <p>1.3 Provide mentorship and equipment to MINFOF for anti-poaching patrols in Dja and Ngoyla Reserves utilising the SMART protection approach.</p> <p>1.4 Deploy 6 real-time cameras on trails along the Cameroon-Gabon border to monitor modus operandi of key wildlife traffickers and map illegal wildlife trade trafficking routes.</p> <p>1.5 Train 20 Community Surveillance Network (CSN) members from 4 pre-identified communities on evidence collection and information sharing using Sapelli software.</p> <p>1.6 Identify elephant poaching hotspots through DNA forensic analysis of large ivory seizures to better inform law enforcement patrol efforts.</p> <p><u>2. Community Protection, Empowerment, and Sustainable Livelihood Alternatives</u> <i>(GC lead with APIFED support in the Djoum community)</i></p> | | | |

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- 2.1** Conduct an ecotourism feasibility study, including an NTFP market analysis, for Dja and Ngoyla reserves in collaboration with a Cameroon registered tour operator and the Djoum, Mintom, and Ngoyla tourism councils.
- 2.2** Host four 3-day workshops for a total of 100 NTFP producers, buyers, and exporters to discuss NTFP processing, storage, access, and transport (25 participants per session).
- 2.3** Deliver six 4-day training sessions for a total of 60 NTFP market members from 6 common initiative groups on NTFP best practices on NTFP collection, drying, packaging, storage, transformation (10 participants per session).
- 2.4** Develop a comprehensive guidebook on NTFP market information and best practices for NTFP collection, harvesting, processing, and packaging.
- 2.5** Host two 2-days workshops with APIFED, the local tourism councils comprised of local government officials, and community representatives to map potential sustainable tourism attractions and available infrastructure.
- 2.6** Conduct one workshop in each of 8 targeted communities' tourism clubs on available community ecotourism packages and gain community buy-in through a signed formal agreement.
- 2.7** Conduct training for 50 community members from all 8 communities' tourism clubs on ecotourism skills, including boat piloting, forest campsite management, English language, wilderness guides, birding, and cooking.