



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note:



To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30 April 2011

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	18-014
Project Title	Ecosystem-wide forest conservation in DRC using okapi as a flagship
Host Country/ies	Democratic Republic of Congo
UK contract holder institution	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
Host country partner institutions	<i>Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)</i>
Other partner institutions	Cardiff University, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Gilman International Conservation (GIC), Lukuru Foundation Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), Fauna and Flora International (FFI), ,
Darwin Grant Value	£299,028
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2010 – 31 March 2013
Reporting period (eg Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Noëlle Kümpel
Project website	www.zsl.org/virunga
Report authors, main contributors and date	Noëlle Kümpel, Bryna Griffin, Stuart Nixon, Johanna Segal 28 April 2011

2. Project Background

Found only in DRC, the okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*) is elusive and little-studied. Although listed as Near Threatened by IUCN, it is poorly known and increasingly threatened by hunting for meat and its beautiful skin and by habitat loss for an expanding human population. Despite being protected by national and international law, within the Okapi Faunal Reserve, a protected area at the core of its range and recognised as key to the okapi's long-term persistence (see Figure 1), numbers have declined 44% between 1996 and 2006 (Hart et al. 2008). Outside the reserve, however, huge knowledge-gaps exist regarding the species' distribution, abundance and threats. This information is essential to prioritising conservation actions and safeguarding the okapi's future.

In October 2008, following the ZSL-led surveys in the Semliki (Watalinga) forest of Virunga National Park, ZSL and ICCN hosted a multi-stakeholder meeting to disseminate information on the Virunga okapi population and agree a set of conservation actions to be implemented for its protection (Nixon and Lusenge 2008). Participants agreed that a multidisciplinary, national-level assessment of the species both inside and outside protected areas was warranted to inform the development of the first-ever conservation action plan for the okapi. This project is the result of that recommendation, building on ZSL's foundation of okapi conservation work, and will feed into both DRC's national conservation planning as well as the next IUCN Red List assessment for okapi.

In April 2010, with financial support from the UK's Darwin Initiative, ZSL initiated a coordinated, range-wide assessment of okapi in collaboration with numerous partners including ICCN (the DRC conservation authority), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Gilman International Conservation (GIC), the Lukuru Foundation, Fauna and Flora International (FFI), the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) and Cardiff University.

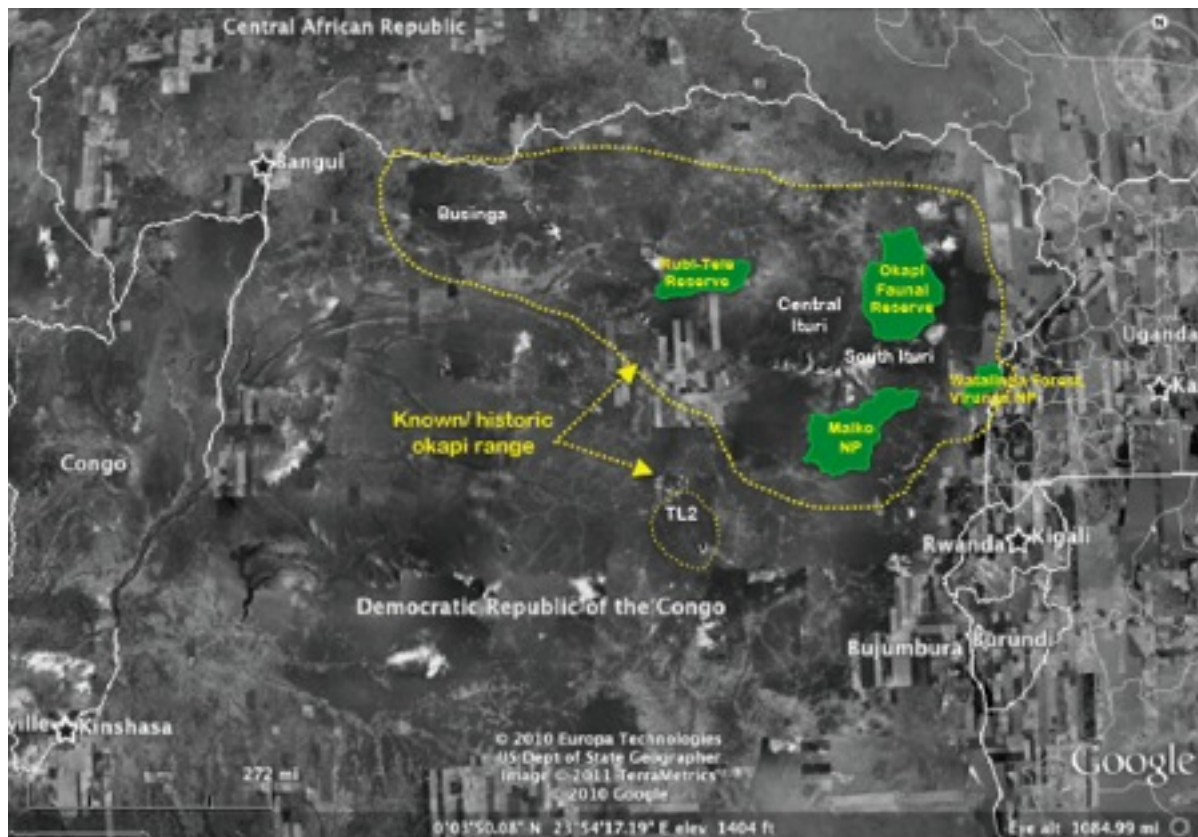
ZSL's okapi project is currently collating existing historical data on okapi from across the range, as well as collecting data on abundance, distribution and threats from ZSL and partners' field surveys. These data will provide the basis for a detailed assessment of the conservation status of okapi and a conservation action plan identifying priority sites in which to concentrate support for protected areas and community-based conservation initiatives. The plan, developed with input from numerous stakeholders on behalf of ICCN, will also detail recommendations for those activities most suited to the local context and current threats. To complete this assessment, there is an urgent need to survey some of DRC's most remote forest blocks as much of the okapi range has either never been studied or not surveyed since the country's civil conflict, rendering information out of date. Okapi dung samples are being collected during the course of these forest surveys for DNA analysis by a Cardiff University/ZSL Institute of Zoology PhD student working in conjunction with the project and funded by a Natural Environment Research Council studentship with ZSL as a CASE partner, to provide more detailed information on okapi population genetics. Additionally, data will be collected on human activities in the forests as well as on other sympatric, threatened species such as Grauer's eastern gorilla (*Gorilla beringei graueri*), eastern chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthi*), forest elephant (*Loxodonta africana cyclotis*) and Congo peafowl (*Afropavo congensis*).

In addition, ZSL's site-based work within the Virunga-Hoyo region focuses on building community and ICCN capacity to monitor and protect forests. These activities, which include training and monitoring, as well as promotion of alternative agricultural livelihoods to reduce deforestation, are largely supported by a grant from the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) providing matched funding support to this Darwin Initiative project. ZSL is leading this CBFF project with NGOs WCS and WWF, agroforestry consortium ESCO-ConsCo and ICCN, which will work with communities to reduce deforestation and alleviate poverty in the Virunga-Hoyo region. This work builds on the broader activities carried out by ZSL in the region since 2004 under an earlier European Commission grant, helping to rebuild the capacity of ICCN to manage Virunga National Park.

As stability and security return to DRC, hunting and deforestation are already expanding alongside development of extractive industries, infrastructure and agriculture. This turning

point in DRC's history provides an opportunity to explore remote areas of remaining forest, assess the status of its unique species and put in place strong protection measures before the growing threats become unmanageable. In doing this, ZSL also plans to draw attention to the importance of DRC's wildlife and the forests on which they depend.

Figure 1 The known historic range of okapi across DRC (in yellow) and key sites for surveys and data collection; protected areas are shown in green



References:

Hart, J., R. Beyers, F. Grossman, M. Carbo, S. Dino, and F. Kahindo (2008) La Réserve de Faune Okapi: la distribution et fréquence de la grande faune et des activités humaine avec une évaluation de l'impact de 10 ans de conflit: 1996-2006. IMU technical report No.9. Wildlife Conservation Society, New York.

Nixon, S. and T. Lusenge (2008) Conservation status of okapi in Virunga National Park, DRC. ZSL Conservation Report 9, Zoological Society of London, London Available at www.zsl.org/virunga

3. Project Partnerships

Project partnerships:

The primary local partner for this project is the *Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature* (ICCN). ICCN is the government agency charged with the conservation of nature in DRC's protected area network, as well as enforcement of species protection laws outside protected areas. Therefore, the okapi conservation action plan is being developed on behalf of ICCN and is vital to build its capacity to protect okapi and plan for long-term conservation in key areas. While the structure of the partnership has not changed, over the last year, ZSL has further developed its partnership with ICCN in several ways, including:

- ZSL finalised and signed a new partnership contract in March 2011 with ICCN outlining planned project activities over the next five years that fall under ICCN's jurisdiction. This includes specific protected area support, training and capacity building, okapi-related data collection in several protected areas, okapi genetic sample exportation and development of an okapi conservation action plan.

- ZSL provided field staff and both financial and in-kind support to the WCS-led inventory of the Okapi Faunal Reserve on behalf of ICCN from December 2010 to February 2011. This was part-funded by an okapi-focused grant to ZSL from the Mohammed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund.
- ZSL developed a partnership with the ICCN site management of the Okapi Faunal Reserve in order to complete training courses, okapi ecological research and survey methods research in 2011-2012.
- ZSL secured matched funding from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to hold a month-long intensive training course for ICCN rangers in okapi-related research and monitoring techniques, as well as general field skills. This course is planned for mid-2011.
- ZSL has provided financial support to Virunga National Park (NP) and Mt Hoyo Reserve for ranger salary bonuses, and has agreed to provide additional funds over the next two years to Virunga NP and Mt Hoyo Reserve.
- ZSL participated in a Great Ape Conservation Action Planning workshop for eastern DRC. The workshop was hosted by the Jane Goodall Institute on behalf of ICCN and focused on the Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi Biega and Virunga Landscapes, as well as other areas including much of the core okapi range. ZSL contributed its expertise, relevant information gleaned from its okapi-related work and data to the prioritisation process.
- ZSL provided an annual contribution to ICCN for technical support at the national level, as required by all conservation NGOs in DRC.

The most difficult challenges thus far have been a restructuring of ranger allocations for Virunga National Park and poor security in certain areas of the park, requiring that ICCN reallocate rangers from the north (Watalinga/Semliki forest) to the central sectors in order to reinforce vulnerable and insecure areas of the park. While unavoidable, this has resulted in delays to planned activities in the Watalinga forests such as ongoing monitoring and a re-survey of the okapi population. This is discussed in more detail below (Section 3.1).

In addition to ZSL's partnership with ICCN, the okapi conservation project depends on numerous other NGO, academic and local partners for success. ZSL has, over the past year, strengthened collaboration with several partners through informal agreements and collaborative field activities. To date, collaborative activities with partners include:

- ZSL has set up an okapi working group including 35 individuals from across the partner organisations who receive regular email updates and contribute data and advice for the project.
- ZSL's full time Monitoring Officer participated in the FFI-led surveys of south Maiko National Park and communities in the park buffer zone in July 2010.
- ZSL provided staff, in-kind and financial support to WCS's DRC programme in order to complete the wildlife inventory of the Okapi Faunal Reserve (RFO). This survey was conducted between December 2010 and February 2011.
- Prior to the RFO survey, in September and November 2010, ZSL conducted joint training sessions with WCS and GIC field teams on survey methods, data collection protocol and basic use of camera traps.
- Dave Stanton, now a PhD student with Cardiff University and the ZSL Institute of Zoology, visited the project in September for a pilot trip prior to starting his PhD, funded by a ZSL Erasmus Barlow Darwin Conservation Expedition award. Dave will be conducting an okapi genetic study using dung, tissue, skin and bone samples collected throughout the species range by ZSL and the okapi project partners.
- At the same time, Ashley Coop, an okapi keeper at ZSL London Zoo, visited the ZSL project and GIC's headquarters at Epulu in the Okapi Faunal Reserve to exchange husbandry experience and learn more about wild okapi conservation to improve okapi care and engagement with the public back at the London exhibit. Ashley was funded by an internal ZSL Michael Brambell Travel Award.

- ZSL furthered its partnership with GIC through several meetings and a plan for jointly implementing an okapi dung degradation study has been developed. This will be conducted by ZSL using matched funds and GIC will contribute in-kind support through staff time.
- ZSL provided five camera traps for GIC's use in the RFO to establish the status and health of a male okapi released from the captive population. The results will assist ICCN and GIC assess the potential success of a possible release component of the current captive breeding programme.
- Additionally GIC has committed financial and in-kind support for the collection of okapi dung samples for the genetic analysis being conducted parallel to this project.
- The Lukuru Foundation has committed to collecting okapi dung samples and providing data from its recent and upcoming field surveys including in the TL2 and the Buta-Aketi landscapes.
- ZSL is currently developing plans with FZS to conduct field surveys in Maiko National Park, where FZS holds the management contract with ICCN, and has also submitted funding proposals for community-based surveys in conjunction with local community group SOCOPRIFOL in the Maiko North and adjoining Ituri South region.

Other collaboration:

ZSL has provided support to the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) in its great ape focused activities. While JGI is not an official partner within the okapi working group, its environmental education programme as well as its Arcus Foundation-funded Great Ape Conservation Action Planning initiative are in line with this project, which aims to conserve other flagship species and general forest biodiversity across the okapi range. In August 2010, ZSL participated in a JGI-led workshop to develop educational posters in Swahili and French. These posters, educating the public and targeted communities on the laws regarding hunting of bushmeat and great apes, will be used as teaching tools and distributed through the ZSL focus areas. In February 2011, ZSL Field Coordinator Stuart Nixon participated in a 10-day Great Ape Action Plan workshop in Goma, DRC. The plan will focus on the Maiko-Tayna-Kahuzi Biega and Virunga Landscapes (as defined by the Congo Basin Forest Partnership), as well as other regions reaching north to the Ituri Landscape, including much of the core okapi range. Therefore, the workshop brought together key partners in conservation and government officials from across a large region of eastern DRC. Many of the okapi working group partners were represented and so it provided an excellent opportunity to share ZSL's data and expertise on great ape conservation, discuss okapi data collection protocol with partners and present the okapi action planning project to ICCN officials and government representatives.

4. Project Progress

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

The activities described below were planned for Year 1.

1.1 Technical expert steering group formed with representation from each partner organisation and others as agreed, and first meeting held in Beni or Goma.

The okapi working group, including a email list of 35 individuals from the partner NGOs, ICCN and other institutions, has been convened and communicates on a regular basis. It was deemed more efficient and cost-effective to continue coordination by group emails and direct partner communication/site-based meetings than to hold a physical group meeting at this time.

As detailed in Section 3 above, a great deal of progress has been made in laying the groundwork for further surveys and data collation through the working group. The key sites for data collection have been established, as well as the status of each site in terms of existing data, security, local partners, etc. A summary table is provided below

(see Figure 2). ZSL has confirmed access to numerous data from partners and the participation of partners on several key activities.

Figure 2 Overview of okapi range sites, data availability and survey priorities 2010-2013

Region	Site	Status	NGO partners in the region	Data pre-2005	Data post 2005	Survey technique	Genetic samples	Surveys
West DRC	Businga	Unprotected				n/a		medium priority
North DRC	Buta-Aketi	Unprotected	Wasmoeth Wildlife Foundation		☐	Recce	☐ (dung)	planned
	Rubi-Tele	ICCN Reserve			☐	Recce		low priority
Congo Basin	TL2	National Park (pending)	Lukuru Wildlife Trust		☐	Recce	☐ (skins)	completed
	Sankuru	ICCN Reserve	WCS, FFI, BCI			Recce		completed
Ituri	RFO	ICCN Reserve	WCS, GIC	☐	☐	Recce / Transect	☐ (dung)	completed
	Ituri south	Unprotected				Recce		high priority
	Ituri central	Unprotected				Recce		medium priority
Maniema	Maiko NP	National Park	FZS, FFI	☐	☐	Recce	☐ (skin)	high priority
	Usala	Comm. Reserve	UGDAEC, DFGFI			Recce		medium priority
Albertine Rift	Virunga NP north	National Park	ZSL			Recce		planned
	Mt Hoyo	ICCN Reserve	ZSL, WCS			n/a		planned

1.2 Recce, transect and camera trap survey methodology for okapi and other flagship species agreed by technical steering group and then trialled in RFO alongside dung decay surveys.

Protocols developed by ZSL prior to the start of the project have been updated, shared and agreed upon by the partners. Currently, the protocols used by each of the partners in the working group are completely compatible with ZSL's, which facilitates data collation and collaborative survey work. The wildlife inventory surveys conducted in RFO in 2010/2011 by WCS and ZSL, for example, incorporated these protocols. A dung decay study, supported by matched funds from the USFWS, and a camera trapping survey is planned to start in May 2011 in the Okapi Faunal Reserve in collaboration with GIC, WCS and ICCN.

1.3 Standardised baseline surveys by teams of ZSL field staff together with local ICCN or community-based staff employed by non-ICCN projects, via recces/transects/camera trapping and including collection of okapi faecal samples and dung decay surveys where feasible, carried out for approximately three months each in at least five sites across the known okapi range (provisionally Virunga-Hoyo, RFO, Maiko NP, Buta-Akiti and TL2). For camera trapping, 40 cameras will be spaced 1-2km in a grid for a minimum of 25 days (i.e. >1000 trap nights), with two replications per site.

ZSL participated in two field surveys in Year 1 of the project. The first was led by FFI and covered communities in the southern buffer zone of Maiko National Park as well as a portion of the south sector of the park. Full time monitoring officer, Kambale Kaghoma, acted as one of the survey team leaders. The report for this survey has been produced and distributed by FFI and relevant data provided to ZSL. While okapi were found to be rare, reports of hunting okapi as a favoured bushmeat were recorded.

ZSL also provided technical, in-kind and financial support to the WCS-led 5-year wildlife monitoring inventory of the Okapi Faunal Reserve (RFO). Full time ZSL field staff Kambale Kaghoma, Maglorie Vyalengerera and Emmanuel Shabantu participated in the field surveys which took place from December 2010 to February 2011. RFO is one of the few sites within the okapi range where long-term data is available. To facilitate change detection from previous inventories, transect replicate number, distance and placement were calculated by using Distance/ArcGIS to a sufficient resolution to detect a 15% change in the density of focal species. For RFO this resulted in a systematic sample design of 206km of line transects (103 x 2km segments) interspersed with 1854km of recces (103 x 18km segments). WCS is currently analysing the data and will produce a report in May 2011. ZSL will receive and incorporate the okapi and threat data into its okapi dataset once the report is released.

In addition to these two collaborative surveys, as mentioned above, partners have contributed data for Buta-Akiti and TL2. Plans are currently underway for additional surveys. Virunga NP and Mt Hoyo Reserve, as well as the corridor between them, will be surveyed by ZSL in 2011 using matched funding from CBFF. Northern Maiko National Park represents a high priority for surveys in 2011 and funds are being sought to conduct surveys there in conjunction with FZS and ICCN.

1.4 Preliminary recce surveys carried out where possible in additional sites to assess the extent of their distribution and persistence in between protected areas (minimum 1-2 weeks per site).

The highest priority site for surveys in an unprotected area is currently the southern Ituri forest. WCS and ZSL are currently in discussions about how the two organisations can collaborate to survey this area in 2011. Supplementary funding proposals have been submitted that would support these surveys in addition to surveys in the Maiko North and Businga forest (in the extreme north-west of the okapi range) regions.

1.7 PhD student or supervisor from Cardiff participates in initial survey methodology meeting, and then student accompanies field teams to collect faecal samples and ensure correct procedures followed in terms of collection, labelling, recording and storage, training up ZSL and GIC staff members to ensure standard process is followed.

PhD student, David Stanton, visited the project in DRC in September 2010 to initiate contact with ICCN, GIC and WCS. He produced a dung sample collection protocol, which was provided to the WCS and ZSL survey teams in RFO. The teams collected over 170 samples, which are awaiting shipment to the UK pending export permits. Further sample collection supplies have been transported to DRC by ZSL and will be distributed to survey teams as needed to ensure samples are collected from a wide geographic range. For example, plans are underway to collect new samples from the Buta-Aketi and TL2 regions in the next three months in collaboration with the Lukuru Foundation.

1.8 Field survey and genetic data from all sites analysed and mapped.

Field survey data from the 2010/11 FFI and WCS-led surveys, as well as data contributed from previous surveys in Buta-Aketi and TL2, are being analysed and incorporated into ZSL's okapi dataset. Further data will be incorporated as they become available.

Initial test dung samples from the RFO captive population and Buta-Aketi analysed by the Cardiff University team produced viable DNA for genetic analysis. As some of these samples were quite old, which often makes genetic analysis challenging, this bodes well for the success of further dung sampling for population genetics.

2.1 ICCN rangers, monitoring officers and community-based field staff from non-ICCN-managed areas trained in biomonitoring theory and methods at WCS training centre in RFO, including training in standardised recce, transect and camera trap methods, dung decay studies, faecal sample collection protocol, GPS/CyberTracker usage, data recording and basic data management, through classroom-based lessons and field training in Epulu area.

Prior to collaborating on the RFO survey, in September and November 2010, ZSL conducted joint training sessions with WCS and GIC field teams to ensure that the

survey methods and data collection protocols being employed were compatible between the organisations and that field teams were clear on these methods and worked well together. Additionally, ZSL trained WCS and GIC teams in the deployment and basic use of camera traps, as WCS will partner with ZSL to conduct camera trapping methods research and monitoring in RFO over the next year.

ZSL has secured additional matched funding from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to support an intensive training course for ICCN rangers in okapi-related research and monitoring techniques, as well as general field skills. The rangers will be selected by ICCN site management at each of the protected areas within the okapi range. This course is planned for mid-2011.

2.2 ICCN monitoring officers and community-based team leaders trained in data management, analysis and reporting.

The training in data management will be conducted in late Year 2 and will build on the wider training course (2.1).

2.4 M'buti trackers trained in CyberTracker icon-based data collection (for forest surveys).

See 3.3

2.5 Community assistants selected and trained in CyberTracker data collection (for socio-economic surveys) and participatory socio-economic data collection via structured and semi-structured interviews and focus groups.

See 3.3

3.1 Patrol posts constructed at Lamiya in the Watalinga forest of Virunga NP (on the Uganda border) in year 1 and in Mt Hoyo Reserve in year 2.

See 3.3

3.2 Outboard engine and pirogue purchased.

See 3.3

3.3 Monthly patrols by ICCN rangers up Semliki River and elsewhere in Watalinga forest of Virunga NP.

Activities 2.4 to 3.3 relate to ZSL's support for ICCN, Virunga National Park, Mt Hoyo Reserve and the corridor linking these two protected areas. While these activities were planned for Years 1 and 2, a number of factors in Year 1 have delayed the activities until Year 2. The first factor has been the security in the northern sector of Virunga National Park and the area around Mt Hoyo. In 2010, the Congolese military began an offensive push against several armed groups that had long resided in the area. This offensive caused retaliations and the security of the region dropped significantly in the first half of the year. Throughout the second portion of the year the situation improved but the region was deemed unsafe for construction of infrastructure, such as the patrol posts, or the development of community monitoring programmes. We expect in Year 2 that the security will be further improved and the activities will be possible, thus causing no further security-related delays.

A second factor has been the institutional priorities of ICCN at a national level and for site management at Virunga National Park. Due to a reallocation of numerous rangers to other parks, Virunga has faced a shortage of rangers in the past year. Additionally, park priorities, determined by focusing on the most insecure regions for protection, resulted in ICCN leadership redeploying the rangers allocated for the Watalinga forest to other areas of the park for most of the year. The park management has stated that once recruitment and training of new rangers is complete in 2011, rangers will again be deployed to the Watalinga forest. However, over the course of 2010, the planned monthly patrols on the Semliki River and elsewhere in the Watalinga forest were not possible.

Finally, a third factor has also contributed to the delays, though to a lesser degree. Much of the funding for the activities within the Virunga-Hoyo region is to be supported

with matched funds from ZSL's new Congo Basin Forest Fund project. This CBFF grant has been delayed significantly due to various procedural and bureaucratic issues at the grant-making institution, the African Development Bank. Therefore, while the grant has been awarded and ZSL is assured of receipt of the grant, the year delay has prevented ZSL from implementing the preparatory work for the community activities within the Virunga-Hoyo corridor. Recent communications with both CBFF and DFID, a donor to the Fund, have suggested that ZSL will receive the grant in June 2011. This will allow the project activities to move ahead in Year 2.

Despite these delays, ZSL has undertaken activities to form and strengthen partnerships with ICCN and local communities. Solidifying ZSL's partnership with ICCN through a renewed and more specific formal partnership contract was essential to ensure ICCN input, support and facilitation for the entire process. In particular, the contract will provide a basis for genetic sample exportation, data collection through the parks and reserves of the okapi range and facilitation of ICCN for visas and other permits. Additionally, ZSL field teams have met with the local communities around Virunga National Park and Mt Hoyo Reserve to discuss the project and how we can collaborate. ZSL has also conducted community interviews with elders in the Watalinga region to collect information regarding historic populations of okapi in the region and how those populations have been reduced over time.

3.4 Biomonitoring data collection and analysis protocols (including central database) and training modules for okapi and other wildlife developed for use by ICCN (adapted from those developed by ZSL for Watalinga this year, as well as by other partners, and options for harmonisation with patrol-based systems explored), with initial input and subsequent oversight by technical steering group.

Biomonitoring data collection protocols have been revised and are already in use by ZSL and partners for surveys. Training modules will be prepared for the training course (2.1) based on those developed previously. Expanded implementation of the protocols will be conducted in Year 2 during surveys of the Virunga-Hoyo region and the reestablishment of a local monitoring programme.

3.8 Regular (at least twice-yearly) radio broadcasts and newspaper articles on okapi and forest conservation across DRC and in the Virunga-Hoyo region.

A radio interview was conducted on the UN Mission's national station Radio Okapi regarding ZSL's okapi project. However, no other media was pursued in Year 1, in part due to the slightly late start to the project. We plan to actively pursue DRC media coverage in Year 2 based on the start of the community activities in the Virunga-Hoyo region and the results of further ZSL-led surveys.

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1. Biodiversity, threats and resource needs of local people documented across okapi range and management interventions for conservation of okapi and other flagship species identified and disseminated using Virunga-Hoyo and RFO regions as case studies

This output is well underway. Priority sites for investigation and data collection have been identified, and relevant partners are in regular communication. Two surveys have been completed and numerous other data collected and contributed from partners. Agreements have been made with partners for further collaborative surveys to be undertaken, as well as for ZSL to receive and incorporate data from partners' planned surveys over the course of Years 1 and 2. While planned activities in the Virunga-Hoyo region have faced some delays, ZSL's involvement in the RFO is increasing and several modes of collaboration are underway with the local relevant partners (i.e. ICCN, WCS, GIC).

Output 2. Training of ICCN and local communities in biological and socio-economic monitoring techniques and community participatory work

Monitoring protocols are developed and additional funding has been secured for an intensive training programme in Year 2 for ICCN. In addition, we have developed a contact network among the local communities in the Virunga-Hoyo region to facilitate training and community monitoring programmes, which will also be developed in Year 2.

Output 3. Capacity of ICCN and local communities to monitor, manage and conserve forest resources increased across okapi range with a focus on the Virunga-Hoyo landscape

This output is a longer-term goal that will be reached only through the success of Outputs 1 and 2. ZSL will build the foundation for this through the activities pursued largely in Years 2 and 3, including those supported by matched funding from the Congo Basin Forest Fund.

4.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Standard Measure No	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	0			0	0	4
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	1			1	1	5
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	1			1	1	20
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	0			0	0	3
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	6			6	[12]	[48]
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	1			1	[5]	[9]
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	1			1	1	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	40			40	46.5	139.5
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0			0	0	1

10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	0			0	0	1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0			0	0	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0			0	0	3
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	0			0	0	1
14A	Number of conferences/ seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/ disseminate findings	0			0	0	2
14B	Number of conferences/ seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	1			1	0	3
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0			0	0	1
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0			0	0	1
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0			0	0	2
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	3			3	4	12
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	35			35	30	30
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	1			1	1	1
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0			0	0	1
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	0			0	0	1
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0			0	0	1
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	1			1	1	3
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0			0		3
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host	£12,584			£12,584	£14,640	£14,640

	country(ies)						
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0			0		2
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£167,790			£167,790	£166,790	£745,690

Table 2 Publications

No publications have been developed in Year 1.

4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The overall purpose of the project is to ensure that “forest biodiversity across okapi range conserved with equitable benefits to local communities, through building capacity of park authorities to manage protected areas and the development of sustainable livelihoods which value forest ecosystem services alongside communities outside protected areas.” Year 1 of the project has been largely dedicated to building partnerships essential both to the short-term outputs of the project and to long-term conservation of okapi and DRC’s forests. These partnerships, with NGOs and ICCN, as well as with communities, are critical for the collection of new data on okapi and will thus provide the foundation on which to build both the okapi action plan and the momentum to implement conservation projects in the key priority areas. In addition, it is with input from these partners of varying expertise across the okapi range that the most effective conservation measures can be identified for each specific priority area. In Years 2 and 3 of the project, ZSL will further the science-based foundations on which conservation should be developed, and will begin to implement targeted conservation and livelihood activities with communities in the Virunga-Hoyo region.

4.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The initial stage of the project, implemented in Year 1, has been focused on developing a network of conservation stakeholders through which to gather data and expertise on okapi conservation, and to begin the process of collecting relevant okapi data through historical records and surveys across the range. Further data collection and analysis is planned in Year 2, along with site-specific conservation actions. The impact on biodiversity and sustainable use, therefore, is expected to begin to be evident in the next year and will be achieved over the long term. Monitoring measures will be put in place to ensure that the impact is measurable.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

To monitor the progress of the project, monthly technical reports including meetings, fieldwork, plans, results and key performance indicators are sent to ZSL’s London office. The Programme Administrator and Project Manager based in DRC are responsible for local financial accounting and monitoring, with monthly field financial reports from each project’s component sent to London. A UK-based Programme Administrator reviews and compiles the overall financial reports, collaborating with the DRC-based team, which are then checked by the Project Leader to ensure transparency and accountability. Finally, the London-based ZSL Finance Department is ultimately responsible for accountability of the project.

London-based Africa Programme Manager, Dr Noëlle Kumpel, made two visits to DRC this year, in July 2010 and March 2011, in order to meet the DRC-based field team and partners, to discuss the DRC Programme’s progress and survey designs, and to visit both Virunga National Park and Mt Hoyo Reserve. In addition, Director of Conservation Programmes, Prof. Jonathan

Bailie, accompanied Noëlle in March in order to sign the partnership contract with ICCN and meet several key partners. These visits provide the DRC and London-based staff with the opportunity to discuss the particular opportunities and challenges of working in DRC. In addition, DRC-based Project Manager, Bryna Griffin, and Field Coordinator, Stuart Nixon, visited London in December 2010 for meetings with the wider Africa Programme team and UK-based project partners.

Success of the project will be evaluated through reduced forest loss, reduced sign of hunting and stabilisation of the okapi population over time. However, as these are long-term results, ZSL will endeavour to monitor the success of the project through short- and medium-term indicators, such as the number of people trained, impact of the training on participants using 'before and after' knowledge assessments, number of patrols conducted, etc. These are largely activities planned for Years 2 and 3.

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

As this is the first annual report submitted by ZSL for the project, no response has previously been provided.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

ZSL has been able to raise a total of £746,690 in matched funding so far to support the project. The Natural Environment Research Council, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Wildlife Without Borders programme, the Mohammed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF), the Erasmus Darwin Barlow Conservation Expedition Fund, ICCN and ZSL have granted these funds. While the CBFF funds are pending disbursement, the funds have been awarded and are expected to be received in mid-2011. In addition, applications for additional funds are pending from the Nando Peretti Foundation and the Prince Bernhard Fund for Nature. The activities to be supported by the matched funding include socio-economic and biological surveys, community engagement, okapi-related research and research into the effectiveness and comparability of various survey methods.

8. Sustainability

As a result of communication via the okapi working group and various meetings held over the course of the year, the ZSL okapi project is well known to ICCN and the conservation NGOs working in eastern DRC. ZSL will endeavour to expand awareness of the project, and of the issues the project seeks to address, to a wider, public audience over the course of the next two years. This project is unique in the conservation community of DRC, which has historically been beset by conflict and territorialism between NGOs. In fact, ZSL has received very positive feedback from the partners regarding the collaborative approach, structure and strategy of the project. We hope that this project will become a model within the region for collaborative data and expertise sharing, as well as collaborative strategy setting across a wide geographic area.

One major outcome of this project will be an okapi conservation action plan, which will in turn provide a platform for additional collaboration between partners, communities and government agencies for conservation planning in DRC. While additional funds will need to be sought to implement the activities recommended, the strategy, basis for fundraising and the needs will be well defined. It is envisioned that the various partner organisations will, individually and jointly, take on responsibility for particular aspects of the plan, thus ensuring a more feasible and sustainable strategy where no one organisation will be responsible for carrying out all of the recommendations.

In the medium term, additional funds have been raised by ZSL to carry out specific activities within the project between 2011 and 2014. Further fundraising will be an ongoing process to ensure that ZSL's activities are supported and implemented until other sustainable financing mechanisms, such as REDD+ carbon finance and increased central government support for protected areas, are secured.

9. Dissemination

Dissemination of the early results and activities of the project has been primarily through the okapi working group emails and partner-specific communications. A radio interview was conducted with ZSL staff on the UN Mission's Radio Okapi, a national radio station in DRC. ZSL is currently updating its okapi project info sheet, which is now in draft. This document, including photos and information about okapi and the project, will be distributed to partners, donors, community members, local and national government agencies in mid-2011.

The project website (www.zsl.org/okapi) is also being updated and a field blog will be put in place to keep the public and partners up to date on the activities being carried out by the project team. In addition, plans are in place to expand and improve the interpretation at the okapi exhibit at ZSL London Zoo, Regent's Park. The interpretation will include information about ZSL's okapi research and conservation initiatives in DRC. Both of these public dissemination measures are planned for Year 2 (although the latter is dependent on availability of zoo funds or securing additional funds via the okapi project).

10. Project Expenditure

Table 3: project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011)

Item	Budget (as detailed in 'ZSL-DRC R17 budget final revised 09-04-10.xls')	Expenditure	Variance %
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone,)			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing and stationery, office supplies			
Conferences, seminars, workshops, meetings			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Vehicles - Landcruiser and motorbike			
Laptops and software			
Tracking devices			
Camera equipment and batteries			
Bicycles for community workers			
Office equipment - stove, generator, scanner, bike, storage boxes			
Satellite phone and mobile phone			
Others (specify)			
Project information sheet			
Fieldwork costs			
Salaries (specify by individual)			
Field co-ordinator - Stuart Nixon / Bryna Griffin			
Monitoring officer - Kaghoma Kambale			
Field survey assistant - Magloire Vyalengerera			

Office security guard - Mungombe Chibichabene			
Project administrator - John Fataki Bolingo			
ICCN rangers			
Community monitors			
Housekeeper			
TOTAL			

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

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

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2010-2011

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and achievements April 2010 - March 2011	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		Partnerships with ICCN, international and local NGOs strengthened and a work plan developed for assessment of okapi, a flagship species for DRC	
<p>Sub-Goal: Ecosystem-wide conservation of forest biodiversity in DRC using okapi as a flagship across their range, with communities integrated into and benefiting from forest conservation</p>	Intact and connected forest across central DRC and into eastern Uganda, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services and enabling long-term viability of populations of wide-ranging flagship species such as forest elephant and species subject to illegal cross-border trade with Uganda such as okapi, elephant, hippo, gorilla, chimpanzee and leopard	Not planned for yr 1	
<p>Purpose: Forest biodiversity across okapi range conserved with equitable benefits to local communities, through building capacity of park authorities to manage protected areas and the development of sustainable livelihoods which value forest ecosystem services alongside communities outside protected areas</p>	Satellite monitoring shows reduction in the rate of forest loss within five years of end of project	Not planned for yr 1	Baseline deforestation rate for Virunga-Hoyo region established by partner organisation (WCS)
	Biomonitoring by ICCN and local communities shows no reduction in flagship forest biodiversity indicator species within three to five years; elephant and other flagship species populations survive/return to Virunga-Hoyo forest corridor	Not planned for yr 1	Biodiversity monitoring training to be conducted in region under matched funds from CBFF
	Sustainable land and forest resource use management plans implemented in Virunga-Hoyo region and benefiting communities, with average income increased by 50% from alternative sources such as carbon or shade-grown cocoa	Not planned for yr 1	Sustainable livelihoods programme initiated and baseline data for monitoring system collected under matched funds from CBFF
<p>Output 1. Biodiversity, threats and resource needs of local people documented across okapi range and management interventions for conservation of okapi and other flagship species identified and disseminated using Virunga-Hoyo and RFO regions as case studies:</p>	1a. Baseline biodiversity surveys carried out in at least 5 sites across the okapi known range, using standardised population monitoring techniques (recces/transects/camera trapping), focusing on distribution/abundance of flagship species (okapi, elephant, hippo, gorilla, chimpanzee and leopard) (by yr 2)	Surveys completed in south Maiko National Park and Okapi Faunal Reserve. Initial data collected from surveys in TL2 and Buta regions by partners.	Surveys to be conducted in: south Ituri and Maiko NP, Surveys in central Ituri and Businga forests may be possible if further matched funding is secured. Surveys in Virunga-Hoyo will be conducted under matched funds from CBFF

	1b. Baseline socio-economic information for communities in Mbau, Watalinga and Mt Hoyo regions, focusing on forest resource use (particularly bushmeat) and livelihoods (by yr 2)	Not planned for yr 1	Will begin in mid-yr 2, pending matched funding from CBFF
	1c. Two Congolese and 2 UK MSc student projects help provide information on ecology of okapi and sustainability of non timber forest product use by communities (yr 2)	Not planned for yr 1	Will begin in mid-Year 2, pending match funding from Congo Basin Forest Fund
	1d. Genetic analysis of okapi faecal samples by PhD student to understand population structure and connectivity (by yr 3)	Collection protocol developed and supplies delivered to DRC. Systematic faecal samples collected from Okapi Faunal Reserve and some ad hoc from TL2 and Buta regions	Plans made for export (awaiting government permits) and analysis of samples at Cardiff University. Samples collected during surveys already completed will be supplemented by samples from surveys under 1a, as well as new surveys to be carried out by PhD student in TL2 region and further samples from systematic dung plots established by ZSL under matched funding from USFWS in Okapi Faunal Reserve
	1e. Priority areas for okapi and other flagship species mapped and management actions required for their conservation identified at multi-stakeholder (including ICCN and UWA) workshop (yr 3)	Not planned for yr 1	Will begin in yr 3 using data collected in yrs 1-2
Output 2. Training of ICCN and local communities in biological and socio-economic monitoring techniques and community participatory work	2a. 32 ICCN rangers across okapi range trained in flagship species monitoring (including camera trap data collection) via workshops and field surveys (yrs 1-2)	Matched funding secured for a training course from USFWS	Training course will be held in 2011
	2b. Four ICCN monitoring officers from across okapi range trained in monitoring data analysis and reporting (yrs 1-2)	Not planned for yr 1	Candidates for further training will be selected from the training course under 2a
	2c. Two Congolese and 2 UK MSc students trained in ecological and/or socio-economic research techniques (yr 2)	Not planned for yr 1	Will begin in mid-yr 2, pending matched funding from CBFF and adequate security situation to enable students to accompany field teams

	2d. Six M'buti trackers trained in CyberTracker data collection to assist ecological studies on flagship species in Watalinga forest and Mt Hoyo Reserve (yr 1)	Activities delayed due to delays in matched funding from CBFF and security concerns in Watalinga/ Hoyo region	Will begin in mid-yr 2, pending matched funding from CBFF
	2e. Six community members (50% female) in Virunga-Hoyo region trained in wildlife and forest resource monitoring (including GPS/CyberTracker data collection) and participatory socio-economic data collection (yr 1)	Activities delayed due to delays in matched funding from CBFF and security concerns in Watalinga/ Hoyo region	Will begin in mid-yr 2, pending matched funding from CBFF
Output 3. Capacity of ICCN and local communities to monitor, manage and conserve forest resources increased across okapi range with a focus on the Virunga-Hoyo landscape	3a. Two forest patrol posts constructed/equipped in Virunga NP and Mt Hoyo Reserve; boat patrols along Semliki river (yrs 1-2)	Delayed at the request of ICCN do to institutional priorities within Virunga National Park as well as due to delays in matched funding from CBFF.	Will begin in mid-yr 2, pending matched funding from CBFF
	3b. Simple, long-term biomonitoring data collection and analysis protocols developed for use by ICCN/local communities (yr 1)	Data collection methods tested in Okapi Faunal Reserve and protocols developed; awaiting feedback from technical steering group for project before ICCN training session in yr 2	Will continue in mid-yr 2, pending matched funding from CBFF
	3c. Workshop between ICCN, UWA and partners, to facilitate transboundary monitoring of wildlife, reduce illegal trade in forest products between DRC and Uganda and produce okapi conservation action plan (yr 3)	Not planned for yr 1	Not planned for yr 2
	3d. Awareness of Virunga-Hoyo communities raised of forest ecosystem services and payment options, land rights and tenure and okapi as iconic flagship species for DRC/local area (by yr 2)	Not planned for yr 1	Not planned for yr 2
	3e. Technical assistance to communities in Virunga-Hoyo landscape in identification of alternative livelihoods and development of proposal(s) for REDD/agroforestry/reforestation developed in conjunction with communities (by yr 3)	Not planned for yr 1	Not planned for yr 2
	3f. Establishment of sustainable land and forest resource use plan for Virunga-Hoyo landscape by communities (by yr 3)	Not planned for yr 1	Not planned for yr 2

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>Ecosystem-wide conservation of forest biodiversity in DRC using okapi as a flagship across their range, with communities integrated into and benefiting from forest conservation</p>	<p>Intact and connected forest across central DRC and into eastern Uganda, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services and enabling long-term viability of populations of wide-ranging flagship species such as forest elephant and species subject to illegal cross-border trade with Uganda such as okapi, elephant, hippo, gorilla, chimpanzee and leopard</p>	<p>Reports of okapi and wildlife monitoring by NGOs/ ICCN/ communities across landscape</p> <p>Satellite monitoring of forest cover</p>	
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>Forest biodiversity across okapi range conserved with equitable benefits to local communities, through building capacity of park authorities to manage protected areas and the development of sustainable livelihoods which value forest ecosystem services alongside communities outside protected areas</p>	<p>Satellite monitoring shows reduction in the rate of forest loss within five years of end of project</p> <p>Biomonitoring by ICCN and local communities shows no reduction in flagship forest biodiversity indicator species within three to five years; elephant and other flagship species populations survive/return to Virunga-Hoyo forest corridor</p> <p>Sustainable land and forest resource use management plans implemented in Virunga-Hoyo region and benefiting communities, with average income increased by 50% from alternative sources such as carbon or shade-grown cocoa</p>	<p>Ongoing forest cover surveys by WCS/WWF and as part of Congo Basin-wide forest initiatives</p> <p>Annual monitoring reports overseen by ICCN</p> <p>DI closed project evaluation</p>	<p>Satellite imagery picks up real trends in deforestation/degradation</p> <p>ICCN continue annual monitoring throughout protected areas</p> <p>Continuing security in the landscape</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Biodiversity, threats and resource needs of local people documented across okapi range and management interventions for conservation of okapi and other flagship species identified and disseminated using Virunga-Hoyo and RFO regions as case</p>	<p>1a. Baseline biodiversity surveys carried out in at least 5 sites across the okapi known range, using standardised population monitoring techniques (recces/transects/camera trapping), focusing on distribution/abundance of flagship species (okapi, elephant, hippo, gorilla, chimpanzee and leopard) (by yr 1)</p> <p>1b. Baseline socio-economic information for communities in Mbau, Watalinga and Mt Hoyo regions, focusing on forest resource use (particularly bushmeat) and livelihoods (by yr 2)</p>	<p>1a. Survey reports; peer-reviewed publications</p> <p>1b. Survey reports; peer-reviewed publications</p> <p>1c. MSc project dissertations; peer-reviewed publications</p> <p>1d. PhD report (thesis will be completed after DI project end); peer-reviewed</p>	<p>Continuing security in the landscape</p> <p>Communities engage with activities</p> <p>Suitable students can be recruited and funding is found for PhD study</p>

studies	<p>1c. Two Congolese and 2 UK MSc student projects help provide information on ecology of okapi and sustainability of non timber forest product use by communities (yr 2)</p> <p>1d. Genetic analysis of okapi faecal samples by PhD student to understand population structure and connectivity (by yr 3)</p> <p>1e. Priority areas for okapi and other flagship species mapped and management actions required for their conservation identified at multi-stakeholder (including ICCN and UWA) workshop (yr 3)</p>	<p>publications</p> <p>1e. Maps of species distributions, relative abundance and threats; range-wide okapi conservation action plan</p>	
<p>2. Training of ICCN and local communities in biological and socio-economic monitoring techniques and community participatory work</p>	<p>2a. 32 ICCN rangers across okapi range trained in flagship species monitoring (including camera trap data collection) via workshops and field surveys (yrs 1-2)</p> <p>2b. Four ICCN monitoring officers from across okapi range trained in monitoring data analysis and reporting (yrs 1-2)</p> <p>2c. Two Congolese and 2 UK MSc students trained in ecological and/or socio-economic research techniques (yr 2)</p> <p>2d. Six M'buti trackers trained in CyberTracker data collection to assist ecological studies on flagship species in Watalinga forest and Mt Hoyo Reserve (yr 1)</p> <p>2e. Six community members (50% female) in Virunga-Hoyo region trained in wildlife and forest resource monitoring (including GPS/CyberTracker data collection) and participatory socio-economic data collection (yr 1)</p>	<p>2a. Training workshop reports and training certificates; training manuals; monthly patrol/activity reports</p> <p>2b. Training workshop reports and training certificates; training manuals</p> <p>2c. MSc projects and degree certificates</p> <p>2d/e. Annual activity reports from ICCN and communities; training manuals</p>	<p>Suitable and sufficient government rangers are made available for training</p> <p>Local communities support and engage with project</p> <p>Suitable students can be recruited</p>
<p>3. Capacity of ICCN and local communities to monitor, manage and conserve forest resources increased across okapi range with a focus on the Virunga-Hoyo landscape</p>	<p>3a. Two forest patrol posts constructed/equipped in Virunga NP and Mt Hoyo Reserve; boat patrols along Semliki river (yrs 1-2)</p> <p>3b. Simple, long-term biomonitoring data collection and analysis protocols developed for use by ICCN/local communities (yr 1)</p> <p>3c. Workshop between ICCN, UWA and partners, to facilitate transboundary monitoring of wildlife, reduce</p>	<p>3a. Annual project reports and ICCN monthly patrol reports</p> <p>3b. Biomonitoring manual; basic automated data analysis and GIS-mapping program</p> <p>3c. Workshop report; okapi</p>	<p>Extra patrol post will help stabilise insecurity</p> <p>ICCN provides rangers and monitoring officer(s) with ongoing responsibility for monitoring and analysis in each site</p>

	<p>illegal trade in forest products between DRC and Uganda and produce okapi conservation action plan (yr 3)</p> <p>3d. Awareness of Virunga-Hoyo communities raised of forest ecosystem services and payment options, land rights and tenure and okapi as iconic flagship species for DRC/local area (by yr 2)</p> <p>3e. Technical assistance to communities in Virunga-Hoyo landscape in identification of alternative livelihoods and development of proposal(s) for REDD/agroforestry/reforestation developed in conjunction with communities (by yr 3)</p> <p>3f. Establishment of sustainable land and forest resource use plan for Virunga-Hoyo landscape by communities (by yr 3)</p>	<p>action plan; IUCN Red List okapi re-assessment</p> <p>3d. Reports of community meetings/workshops with partners ESCO-Kivu and AAP; local radio broadcasts and newspaper articles (twice per year); socio-economic research</p> <p>3e. Proposal submitted to appropriate donor(s); funds for new project</p> <p>3f. Community land use plan; post-implementation evaluation report</p>	<p>Communities see value in and have sufficient personal security for long-term commitment to forest conservation (e.g. REDD) and slow-growing cocoa/tree species</p> <p>Carbon from DRC can be sold on voluntary market or via REDD framework under UNFCCC</p>
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Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	