Submit by Monday 3 December 2012

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 19: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post and email to the Project Leader)

Name:	**Address:**
Neil Maddison Head of Conservation Programmes	Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF), Bristol Zoo Gardens, Clifton, Bristol BS8 3HA

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words)

Application reference 1950:
Developing a pro-poor, sustainable bushmeat harvesting model in Cameroon

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date: 1/4/2013		**Duration of project:** 3 years		**End date:** 31/3/2016	
Darwin request	**2013/14** £	**2014/15** £	**2015/16** £	**2016/17** £	**Total** £
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost:					
Confirmed: 10%					
Unconfirmed: USFW Service, (10%) ; Rufford Foundation, (6%)					

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a repetition of Question 24, Outcome Statement.

(max 100 words)
The identification, implementation and evaluation of key factors necessary to establish a pro-poor sustainable wildlife-harvesting model in southeastern Cameroon. The aim is to reduce multi-dimensional poverty amongst poor communities living in and around the Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) by enabling them to earn an income legally, and contribute to long-term food security whilst reducing the unregulated take of wildlife in the region. Lessons learned from the evaluation of project processes will feed into the development of an updated DBR Management Plan and will provide data to support the integration of planning for sustainable wildlife management into national development policy.

5. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Cameroon	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

6. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

6b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.
Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

The project contributes to the first two objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, namely the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components. The project contributes to the implementation of the following articles of the CBD: **8c, 8d, 8i, 8j, 10a, 10c, 17.1, 17.2.** It will also contribute to the implementation of Cameroon's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, adopted in 2002), designed to fulfill Article 6 of the CBD, and learning generated through the project will inform the revision of this Plan which is currently underway (GEF funding to support the revision process approved in March 2012).

Note: Throughout this document we have applied the term 'wildlife' rather than 'bushmeat'[1] in conjunction with the hunting of wild-animals for food. Our experience in working to address the (illegal) hunting of animals threatened with extinction has led us to conclude that using the term 'bushmeat' confuses numerous stakeholders, and creates a tension that should not exist. The project is not designed to prevent the hunting of wildlife *per se*, rather it is intended to address the issue of unsustainable take of wildlife in general, and the loss of biodiversity through the poaching of threatened species specifically.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**   if yes, please give details:

The CBD focal point in Cameroon is within the Ministry for Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development. The project's primary government-level liaison will be with the Ministry for Forestry and Wildlife, responsible for the management of the protected area in which the project will be working, however the CBD representative will be a key stakeholder in the Community of Practice (a network of peers) to enable the project to inform the revision of the NBSAP.

---

[1] The CBD Bushmeat Liaison Group defines bushmeat (or wild meat) hunting as the harvesting of wild animals in tropical and sub-tropical countries for food and for non-food purposes, including for medicinal use (Nathalie van Vliet, 'CBD Technical Series No. 60: Livelihood alternatives for the unsustainable use of bushmeat', 2011).

7. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1 – Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante, FCTV	Project Partner 2 Living Earth Foundation, LEF
Surname	Maddison	Mouamfon	McGilchrist
Forename (s)	Nell	Mama	Liosliath
Post held	Head of Conservation Programmes	Programme Co-ordinator	Programme Manager
Institution (if different to above)	Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation	Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante	Living Earth Foundation
Department	n/a	n/a	n/a
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3: University of Bristol, UoB.		
Surname	Stern		
Forename (s)	Elliot		
Post held	Visiting Professor		
Institution (if different to above)	University of Bristol		
Department	School of Policy Studies		
Telephone			
Email			

8. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Yes.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
17-011	Neil Maddison	A participatory conservation model for the Comoro Islands (Round 17 funding)
14-033	<u>Partner organisation:</u> Living Earth Foundation	Darwin Training Programmes for Integrated Protected Area Management: Ghana (2004 – 2008)
	Chris Callaghan	Cameroon Environmental Education Support Programme (2000 – 2002)

9a. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 8 please complete Question 9,

9b. Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

9c. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Investigates conservation problems and supports communities facing environmental challenges. Empowers others to address species and habitat conservation.; Develops new knowledge for scientific and public engagement so as to encourage behaviour change. Takes a 'bottom up' approach, ensuring communities play an active role in conservation and sustainable development strategies.

Activities (50 words)
BCSF undertakes field conservation and conservation research. Research into conservation is strengthened by work with communities around the world to develop local solutions that benefit both wildlife and people. BCSF currently helps impoverished communities in eight countries improve livelihoods whilst conserving some of the world's most iconic and endangered species.

Achievements (50 words)
In Cameroon: Successful implementation of community-based incentives for engagement in conservation leading to local appropriation of community-based wildlife protection networks in Western DBR and community-based timber monitoring system around eight logging concessions to the South of DBR. Re-dynamisation of Dja Actors Forum in 2011.

10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships.
Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Lead institution and website:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF) www.bcsf.org.uk	BCSF have worked in the target area since 2003, with a consortium of LEF and FCTV. BSCF will be responsible for overall project management, reporting and administration. BCSF and LEF will pool their skills and resources to provide technical advice, mentoring and organizational capacity development support to the local partner FCTV.
	BCSF have an expertise in the design and implementation of methodologies to assess changes in biological data (animal and plant, including habitat quality). This expertise will be utilised by working in partnership with the local NGO (including capacity building) to set parameters in order to monitor and evaluate changes arising due to the project's intervention (acknowledging that there may be factors outside of the project's influence). BCSF have a team of biological scientists based at Bristol Zoo Gardens in the UK, and overseas.
	BCSF is an operating unit of the Bristol Zoological Society, and as such is supported by finance, marketing, commercial, learning, and administration departments in order to deliver projects to a high quality level. The Society has recently completed a Darwin project in the Comoro Islands, which was co-funded by the French Development Agency, with a £1.2m budget over three years.

Partner Name and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante (FCTV) www.fctvcameroun.org	FCTV is the local implementing partner and will be responsible for the field implementation of project activities. In particular they will be responsible for community engagement activities, community and game guard training, and local data collection and verification.
	FCTV has carried out consultations with communities and game guards to inform the development of this proposal, and their local knowledge has helped ensure that the proposed project has allowed for sufficient resources to meet the project purpose.
	The long-term presence of FCTV in the project location and the degree of trust and local credibility they have built up augurs well for continued co-operation and deepening levels of trust and is central to ensuring community-buy in and ownership of the action.
	Previous projects include CARPE funded 'Joint game guard-community collaboration on anti-poaching measures' (2011), FAO funded 'Implicating Communities in FLEGT around the DBR' (2010 – 2011), EC and FCO funded 'Dja Community Periphery Engagement Project' (2006 – 2008) and DFID funded 'Cameroon Environmental Education Support Project' (2002 – 2006).
	FCTV is also the current secretariat of the Dja Actors Forum and as such has an excellent working relationship with MINFOF and with other actors working in the target area.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

Partner Name and website where available: Living Earth Foundation www.livingearth.org.uk	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
	LEF will pool resources and skills with BCSF to provide technical advice, mentoring and organizational capacity development support to FCTV. LEF's Programme Manager will act as Project Manager, working under the technical guidance of the BCSF Project Leader.
	LEF will draw upon its twenty-five year experience of working in community-based development in Cameroon and internationally, and will provide capacity-building training to FCTV in Participatory Learning and Action techniques and socio-economic data collection, monitoring and analysis.
	LEF's Programme Manager has assisted BCSF in the preparation of this proposal, having worked with FCTV to carry out community consultations and discussions with MINFOF that informed the project design, and having identified learning from the existing literature.
	LEF's previous projects include Promoting the rights of indigenous people in Cameroon, 2011-2012, funded by the EU; Dja Periphery Community Engagement Programme (DPCEP), 2006-2008, funded by UNEP under the auspices of GRASP (Great Ape Survival Partnership) and the UK Government (FCO in Cameroon); Cameroon Environmental Education Support Programme II, 2002-2006, funded by the EU and Darwin Initiative; Cameroon Community Forestry Support Programme,1999-2003, funded by the EU; Darwin Training Programme for Integrated Protected Area Management in Ghana, 2005-2008.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

Partner Name and website where available: University of Bristol www.bris.ac.uk	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)
	The University of Bristol will design the framework for data capture to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed project. The University of Bristol has world-class expertise in evaluation design and data collection when working in socio-economic and environmental change, and conducting analyses of impact and effectiveness.
	During the project development phase, BCSF and the University of Bristol have worked to together to identify the appropriate monitoring and evaluation system to be used and the University of Bristol has provided technical guidance and advice based on its substantial experience in the field. The specific experience of the partner's focal point for this project is detailed in the enclosed CV (Elliott Stern).
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	**Yes**

11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader	**Yes**

TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE

12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and development challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 200 words)

In southeastern Cameroon, illegal hunting and trade in wildlife has important impacts on the livelihoods of the rural poor, providing both affordable sources of animal protein and livelihood opportunities for men as hunters and women as traders. However poor communities living around the protected Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) feel that they are unfairly victimized by efforts to tackle illegal practices, whilst external traders, responding to growing market demand from urban areas and emerging development conurbations in the region, operate with impunity. This lucrative external trade is threatening the long-term food security of the rural poor, as well as impacting negatively on threatened species in the area.

Despite a wealth of documentation on potential economic and biodiversity benefits of a locally-managed and regulated sustainable trade in animals hunted in the wild; there has been little field testing of such models in Cameroon. There is a lack of evidence-based data demonstrating the link between sustainable wildlife harvesting and poverty reduction. These problems have been identified following extensive consultation with poor Baka and Bantu communities living in and around the DBR, as well as discussions with MINFOF and other conservation partners, and consultation of the existing literature.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc).

(Max 500 words – repeat from Stage 1 with changes highlighted)

The project will develop and test a model for sustainable wildlife harvesting in the DBR, for impoverished local communities with limited alternative livelihood opportunities.

Participatory Learning and Action methods (PLA) will be used to elicit local knowledge and engage communities. BCSF and partners have worked in DBR since 2003, and have established trust-based relationships and incentives for community participation in conservation initiatives.

The effectiveness of actions undertaken will be evaluated so as to demonstrate the links between sustainable wildlife harvesting and poverty reduction, and to identify strategies to be integrated into the DBR Management Plan and national policies, particularly in terms of "mainstreaming" bushmeat into the national development strategy and Cameroon's Vision 2035.

The effectiveness of actions undertaken will be evaluated so as to demonstrate links between sustainable wildlife harvesting and poverty reduction. Strategies will be integrated into the DBR Management Plan and national policies, "mainstreaming" wildlife sustainability into national development strategy and Cameroon's Vision 2035.

The actions to be undertaken include initial research in pilot areas to determine parameters for the wildlife harvesting model for non-threatened species and to provide comprehensive baseline data. Biological research and focus group discussions with traditional hunters, local traders and with MINFOF will inform the setting of initial levels of off-take. Partnership agreements between the project, hunters and traders and MINFOF will clarify roles and responsibilities in relation to rights to resource, compliance and law enforcement. Communities will be trained in data collection; data will be triangulated with MINFOF records and verified by FCTV field staff. Local hunters and traders will be supported to obtain 'Class C hunting permits' and 'bushmeat collection permits' to enable them to operate legally within agreed quotas. Previously effective community-based anti-poaching networks will monitor compliance

of external infractions and appropriate incentive-based systems for increased community-engagement in law enforcement efforts will be tested. Advocacy actions at the national level will disseminate learning and encourage policy change.

The evaluation will rely on : *Comparison*; the use of '*Theories of Change'*; and establishing a *Community of Practice*.

1) Comparison: A control group will enable a direct comparison between those hunters, traders and their families and wider communities engaged in the sustainable wildlife harvesting activities, and a counterpart group where no conservation intervention will be carried out. The comparison will focus on livelihood and biodiversity indicators and inference for correlation between the two.

2) Theories of Change: This is vital in contextualised programmes to understand how interventions work and what factors support or inhibit success. 'Theories of Change' will identify how different mechanisms work in context. The planned analysis will look for 'why things work' and 'what difference the project made'.

3) 'Community of Practice' (CoP): This will consist of local and national government; NGOs; development agencies; and practitioners and academics in wildlife management and pro-poor conservation. COP will promote learning, and signpost impact pathways, facilitating the dissemination of project learning to national and sub-regional policy makers, through the initiation of a Policy Forum to feed into a national policy on sustainable hunting.

14. Outcome

Detail what the expected outcomes of this work will be. The outcome should identify what will change and who will benefit. The outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty while contributing to sustainable development and management of biodiversity and its products. A summary statement of this outcome should be provided in question 4 and 24.

(Max 250 words)

The establishment and field-testing of a pro-poor sustainable wildlife-harvesting model in southeast Cameroon will generate multi-layered benefits for diverse stakeholders. The project will generate valuable evidence-based learning about links between sustainable wildlife harvesting and the resilience of local populations and poverty reduction benefits.

At the local level, the project will contribute to reduced poverty as follows:

1) Reducing the ratio of 'Exploitation versus Production' against key indicator species, contributing to long-term food security for local populations;

2) Supporting wildlife hunters and traders currently forced into illegality (the current procedure for obtaining permits is expensive and complex), to secure hunting permits - enabling them to derive an income according to agreed quotas, without fear of prosecution or seizure of their goods. Rationalizations of the process will allow security of income;

3) Improving social capital by enabling poor communities to play a lead role in sustainable wildlife management and resource monitoring in 'their' forests.

The project will have important impacts on conserving biodiversity, contributing to a reduction in the unsustainable off-take of species and increased community monitoring of hunting activities, will support a reduction in the take of, endangered and threatened species.

At the national level, learning and evidence produced through the project will illustrate links between biodiversity and poverty within the latent, but widespread and highly lucrative, illegal wildlife trade in Cameroon. The project will encourage increased recognition and national debate about the sustainable management of wildlife hunting and trade.

15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):

In 2011, project partners implemented a CARPE funded project '*Community – Game Guard collaborative anti-poaching strategies in Western DBR'* which developed a successful incentive-based approach to involving local communities in law enforcement. The approach capitalized upon local people's will and eagerness to be involved in conservation efforts to protect 'their' resources from outsiders. During focus group discussions carried out, a key issue that

emerged was the conflation of external poachers hunting endangered species, and poor people capturing Class C wildlife for subsistence or local sale. Local hunters asked project partners for support in addressing the twin challenge of extreme poverty and constrained traditional livelihoods.

Subsequent extensive multi-stakeholder consultation demonstrated the potential for building upon partners' trust-based relations with the communities, and the existing social capital within these communities to develop a pro-poor model for wildlife harvesting.

The project fits with the partners' programmatic approach to address the multi-layered challenges associated with conservation and socio-economic development around the DBR. This project has been designed to complement partners' existing work in the area, in particular an EU/RAPAC alternative livelihood development programme in the West of the DBR (the consortium have been selected as implementing partners of the ECOFAC V programme).

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

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

In 2011, BCSF and FCTV re-dynamised the 'Dja Actors Forum' and FCTV is the current secretariat of this network. As a result, project partners have an excellent understanding of the diverse programmes being carried out within the wider target area. Whilst other organisations are not working on a pro-poor sustainable harvesting wildlife model, the project will complement the following bodies of work:

Traffic (WWF/IUCN): "Central Africa: Integrating a bushmeat monitoring system (*SYVBAC*)". Project information and learning (in particular relating to local wildlife market trends and practices, and the impact of a sustainable wildlife harvesting model on such trends) will be disseminated to the SYVBAC project and partners will collaborate in lobbying efforts to ensure greater government consideration of the economic importance of the legal wildlife trade. SYVBAC will be invited to participate in the Community of Practice.

Last Great Ape Organisation (LAGA): Wildlife law enforcement activities across Cameroon, including in the DBR. Project partners have collaborated with LAGA in the past and will liaise with LAGA to share data obtained and as a means of verifying data collected.

The project will also liaise with the Darwin funded, IIED-led "NBSAPs: mainstreaming biodiversity and development" project. Whilst Cameroon is not a target country of this project, both projects will benefit from an exchange of lessons learned, data analysed and tools developed.

15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?
☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

Co-funding applications will be made to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and to the Rufford Foundation. Results expected mid-2013.

---

16. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money?

(Max 250 words)

Value for money considerations have formed an integral part of the project design cycle to date, in particular in the identification and planning stages of this project. This project builds on ten years' experience and learning of the partners in the target areas. The long-term presence means that the project fits with the competitive advantage of the partners; existing strong trust-based relations with the target communities and good working relationships with local government obviate the need for costly and lengthy initial community engagement and trust brokering activities. The project will form part of project partners' broader programme of work,

thus local office running costs will be minimised as they will be shared amongst several projects. The use of experienced community-based field officers serves to minimise the cost of field activities; reducing the need for costlier consultants and their associated transport costs. The project is designed to build upon existing social capital, namely the skills and knowledge of traditional hunter-gatherers, to enable them to earn a legal livelihood from their activities. This approach reduces the need for extensive technical training in new livelihood areas, and increases the likely sustainability of the project. The project partners will use their close working relationships with MINFOF, and their current role as secretariat of the Dja Actors Forum, to ensure that learning and research generated through the project are widely shared in order to stimulate the replication and up-scaling of the model, leveraging further investment.

17. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

Legal and ethical obligations: BCSF has a robust research policy to ensure that all research is of the highest ethical standard, as detailed in the Society's research policy:
6. All research to be undertaken in association with Bristol Zoo Gardens must be assessed and approved prior to commencement to ensure scientific and ethical validity, that animal welfare is not compromised, and that it complies with relevant UK and EU legal requirements.
FCTV will ensure full compliance with the ethical and legal obligations of Cameroon.
Strong local leadership and participation: BCSF is committed to promoting local ownership and BCSF and LEF will provide capacity-build support to FCTV to enable the local partner to take the lead in the implementation of in-country activities.
Valuing traditional knowledge: The project is designed to build upon the traditional activities of the Baka. Recognising their unique knowledge and understanding of the forest and its wildlife, the project will work closely with the Baka in the identification and setting of parameters in the harvesting model.
Rights of stakeholders and beneficiaries: BCSF recognizes that the rights, privacy, and safety of stakeholders and beneficiaries are of paramount importance and the project approach has been designed to ensure the full and active participation of all beneficiaries. Formal Free Prior and Informed Consent will be sought from the selected target communities.
Health and Safety: All partner organisations have robust Health and Safety policies in place.
Independence of research: BCSF will ensure that any conflict of interest is declared and will be responsible for ensuring the independence and integrity of all research conducted.
Research focus: The research is designed to generate key learning on methods and approaches for wildlife harvesting that contributes to both poverty reduction and sustainable conservation of biodiversity.

PATHWAY TO IMPACT

18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation. For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

The identification and analysis of the key factors necessary to establish a pro-poor sustainable wildlife-harvesting model in southeastern Cameroon will bring about change in two ways. Firstly, the testing and implementation of the model in the DBR will provide tangible benefits to traditional hunters and impoverished communities by providing them with a legal income stream. Experience shows that the development of a pro-poor model that enables local people to gain tangible benefits - in the form of poverty reduction, improved food security and a greater voice in policy and process formulation - from conservation is key to stimulating local ownership

of the project and its processes in order to ensure that benefits are sustained beyond project end.

Secondly, the analysis of the project and the evaluation of these factors will provide evidence-based and field-tested recommendations to encourage the replication of this model in other protected areas across the Congo Basin. This replication will be promoted through the dissemination of project reports and discussions with key external stakeholders including conservation and development agencies (including for example through project presentations at bi-annual international symposiums and meetings of the European and American Zoos network), local and national NGOs and MINFOF (through meetings of the Dja Actors Forum).

The engagement of national government in the project, and the publication and dissemination through the media of both project learning but also impact case studies and stories, will facilitate the mainstreaming of "*bushmeat*" as a topic for public debate, key to addressing the ongoing unsustainable take of both threatened and non-threatened species.

Capacity building inputs will strengthen the capacity of diverse stakeholders including the local partner, FCTV, community-based hunters and traders, government game guards and national policy makers to ensure the necessary enabling environment and conditions for the sustainability and replication of the project approach.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Projects are required to show how positive impact on poverty alleviation will be generated from your project in low-income countries. All projects funded under the Darwin Initiative in Round 19 must be compliant with the Overseas Development Assistance criteria as set out by the OECD. The outcomes of your research must at the very least provide insight into issues of importance in achieving poverty alleviation.

(Max 300 words)

The project has been designed to ensure a clear line of sight to poverty reduction. The project will have a positive impact on poverty alleviation in the following ways:

• Poor hunters will be able to generate an income legally, increasing their income security as they will not be at risk of confiscations by game guards, of manipulation by corrupted officials and traders, or of costly fines or imprisonment. In the DBR, the average income of a Baka household is £7/month and for a Bantu household, £26/month[2]. Hunting overwhelmingly represents the primary source of income for these forest-dependent communities, however, as noted above, the complicated and costly procedures for obtaining permits forces local hunters into illegality. The project takes a dual action approach to tackling this: targeted training and post-training support will support local hunters and traders to procure the necessary permits; and tangential advocacy actions (including publication and targeted dissemination of project reports) will lobby for improved regulations.

• Both the short-term and the long-term food security of poor households in the target areas will be increased. In the short-term, this will as a result of the legal trade of wildlife meat, meaning that households will not be subject to ad hoc seizures and confiscations. In the long-term, the agreement of parameters to ensure sustainable levels of off-take will reduce the pressure of key target species, ensuring a longer-term sustainable protein supply for forest communities.

• The engagement of local people in public forums to discuss wildlife and its value – socio-economic and cultural – in the lives of the poor, will encourage the development of pro-poor policy planning. Active participation by poor people's representatives and interest groups in these debates is central to ensuring that national conservation and development policies are framed by and responsive to local realities.

20. Exit strategy

---

[2] FCTV project field surveys, 2011

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

The demand-driven nature of the project is key to its sustainability; it is designed to build upon existing social capital and to capitalize upon community demand and interest to legalize their traditional activities. The development of the harvesting model will be a fully participatory learning process; a key criteria will be that local hunters and traders are able to derive sufficient social and economic benefits to incentivise their continued engagement and to ensure a safeguard against vested interests, essential to its sustainability.

The knowledge, attitude and practices of key 'gatekeepers' will critically influence other actors in the area, and comprehensive stakeholder mapping will identify 'winners' (including the poor hunters currently forced into illegality) and 'losers' (including more powerful vested interests who may feel threatened by the increased attention being paid to the wildlife trade) in order to inform development of appropriate loss mitigation strategies.

The timing of the project's advocacy activities is auspicious; both Cameroon's Forest Law and its NBSAP are in the process of revision. Project partners will capitalise upon their close relationships with government and the Forest Law reform process to ensure that project learning is able to lead to policy change.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE

21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

BCSF and partners will share project reports and learning both internally, within the BCSF and partners' network of project managers and staff working on integrated conservation and development projects around the world, and externally. Key external stakeholders include conservation and development agencies (including for example through project presentations at bi-annual international symposiums and meetings of the European and American Zoos network), local and national NGOs and MINFOF (through meetings of the Dja Actors Forum and the publication of project approach case studies), the private sector in the area to encourage the integration of the project approach into their CSR policies, the UK public (through Bristol Zoo's public displays and educational programmes).

Additionally, specific communication and knowledge sharing activities include:

Community of Practice: This network of peers will provide a learning circle for the project and a channel for communication and dissemination of project reports and findings. Representatives will be drawn from actors working at the national level in biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction in Cameroon and will include participation from MINFOF, WWF, WCS, IUCN and the donor community.

Academic publication, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators: This will be peer reviewed, submitted for publication and subsequently widely disseminated amongst partners' networks and amongst wider networks such as the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group.

Dja Actors Forum: Project partners will provide key recommendations for integration to the DBR Management Plan based on project learning and practice.

Learning visits for MINFOF: Two learning visits to the project site for MINFOF will be key to enabling policy makers to have a better understanding of the project, and to thus take

greater interest in and ownership of the issue of legitimizing poor people's involvement in a legal wildlife trade.

22. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 250 words):

The existing literature provides an initial analysis of the links between wildlife harvesting and food security and demonstrates the importance of legitimizing the 'bushmeat' debate, noting that "the aura of illegality which surrounds all aspects of the trade is unhelpful to the policy process, and is preventing a sound assessment of management requirements"[3]; however there is a lack of empirical evidence of links to poverty reduction amongst the rural poor, essential to legitimizing the debate and achieving policy reform.

A recent CBD State of the Knowledge Review notes that "despite a wealth of case studies, the vast majority of the existing body of work does not use the analytical and empirical methods required to make reliable inferences about the actual impact of a conservation intervention on measureable poverty indicators"[4].

Whilst existing work has considered the implications of wildlife harvesting models, and has informed the development of this project, there has been very limited field-testing of recommendations within the Cameroonian context and as such there is a significant lack of empirical data. The project provides the opportunity to generate substantial quantitative and qualitative data relating to the social, economic and environmental impacts of wildlife harvesting within the context of a protected area in south-eastern Cameroon. The learning generated through targeted research and robust monitoring systems will inform national policy debate and provide learning for policy makers and conservation and development actors working across the sub region.

23. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:
BCSF: £30,000

b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

---

[3] *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wildlife Based Resource: The Bushmeat Crisis*, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2008).

[4] *Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: A State of the Knowledge Review,* Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010).

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
Application to be made for April 2013 round	US Fish and Wildlife Service	£29,000	
Application to be made in January 2013	Rufford Foundation	£18,000	

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEASURING IMPACT

24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex x of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 100 words)

The long-term food security of vulnerable forest-based populations in south east Cameroon is strengthened through a pro-poor sustainable wildlife trade that provides communities living in protected areas with increased rights over resources and economic benefits from a regulated trade. The promotion of a model enabling the sustainable take of animals for food will contribute to poverty alleviation through both reduced food insecurity, and increased income for poor people through their involvement in a legalised trade. The biodiversity status of key wildlife species (including threatened species) will be improved as a result of a reduction in unsustainable off-take and improved monitoring.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

(Max 100 words)

The identification, implementation and evaluation of key factors necessary to establish a pro-poor sustainable wildlife-harvesting model in southeastern Cameroon. The aim is to reduce multi-dimensional poverty amongst poor communities living in and around the Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) by enabling them to earn an income legally, and contribute to long-term food security whilst reducing the unregulated take of wildlife in the region. Lessons learned from

the evaluation of project processes will feed into the development of an updated DBR Management Plan and will provide data to support the integration of planning for sustainable wildlife management into national development policy.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	Change in the socio-economic data gathered during the action: livelihood analysis (including household income, expenditure, revenue streams)
Indicator 2	Change in the biological data gathered during the action: Exploitation and production ratio rates of key indicator species; species abundance (measured through transects).
Indicator 3	Demonstration of causal pathways linking biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction, building on the theory of change and the use of base-line data.
Indicator 4	Community (hunters, traders and local households) attitudes towards wildlife resource management and relations with government game guards.
Indicator 5	Changes made to the DBR Management Plan; in particular new activities and indicators added.
Indicator 6	Level of integration of data on bushmeat consumption in national economic statistics and national development policy.

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Empirical data gathered by local community and NGO partners in collaboration with social researchers: Household economic surveys, Focus group reports.
Indicator 2	Hunting surveys, biodiversity surveys and transects.
Indicator 3	Project Evaluation reports; Case Studies; Academic publications.
Indicator 4	Key gatekeeper responses to repeated questions (utilised in base-line questionnaire), using scaled responses; Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys
Indicator 5	DBR Management Plan, minutes of DBR Forum meetings, MINFOF reports
Indicator 6	'CoP' meeting minutes, National planning policy documents, INS (National Institute of Statistics) reports, NBSAP.

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Target communities remain open to working with the project
Assumption 2	The Government of Cameroon, in particular through the Conservator of the DBR of the Ministry for Forests and Wildlife, remains committed to

	testing the potential of a sustainable wildlife harvesting trade.
Assumption 3	The harvesting model to be tested enables hunters and bushmeat traders to derive sufficient social and economic benefits to incentivise their continued engagement and to ensure a safeguard against vested interests.
Assumption 4	Cameroon remains politically stable during project implementation.

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	Production of a publication for peer-review, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators.
Output 2	Hunters and wildlife meat traders across eight communities in the Western periphery of the DBR respecting agreed wildlife quotas and providing regular (monthly) data on hunting practice and wildlife consumption, triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.
Output 3	Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.
Output 4	Project learning influences policy formulation at the regional level and national level, leading to the integration of identified activities into DBR Management Plan and national development policy.

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1	Publication produced in appropriate journal and disseminated.
Indicator 2	Percentage change in biodiversity indicators through transects and biodiversity surveys.
Indicator 3	Percentage change in household income of hunters/traders participating in harvesting model.

Output 2	
Indicator 1	No. hunters/traders participating in wildlife harvesting model (disaggregated by gender).
Indicator 2	Changes to hunting and sale of wildlife practice (including species hunted/sold; traps/equipment used; ratio of local consumption at village level to sales at local market).
Indicator 3	No. seizures of illegal wildlife in target area (disaggregated by village, and by level of involvement in project).

Output 3	
Indicator 1	No. and quality of interactions between communities and game guards.
Indicator 2	Community attitudes towards law enforcement.
Indicator 3	No. seizures reported as a result of community participation in anti-poaching strategies.

Output 4	
Indicator 1	Project learning integrated into DBR Management Plan.
Indicator 2	No. references to project findings in third party publications, media reports and policy papers
Indicator 3	Project learning integrated into revision of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Output 1:

Indicator 1	Publication; project records of dissemination activities
Indicator 2	Project M&E data (transect records)
Indicator 3	Project M&E data (household surveys)

Output 2:

Indicator 1	Project reports, Agreements between project and harvesters/traders
Indicator 2	Gatekeeper interviews; Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys
Indicator 3	MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.

Output 3:

Indicator 1	Project reports, Game guard reports, Community records (register of meetings)
Indicator 2	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Surveys
Indicator 3	MINFOF game guard records, LAGA records.

Output 4:

Indicator 1	Revised DBR Management Plan
Indicator 2	Publications, policy papers, newspaper articles, meeting reports and minutes
Indicator 3	Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Traditional hunters and wildlife traders open to engagement by the project
Assumption 2	Game guards open to collaboration with local communities
Assumption 3	Economic and social benefits of the harvesting model provide sufficient incentives for participation
Assumption 4	National government open to policy dialogue

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Any risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1:	
Production of a publication for peer-review, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators.	
Activity 1.1	Assembling project resources (in-country)
Activity 1.2	Project launch meeting (in-country) for partners
Activity 1.3	Selection of target communities (and identification of control groups)
Activity 1.4	Identification and establishment of agreed parameters for the sustainable wildlife-harvesting model (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice).
Activity 1.5	Baseline review for socio-economic and biological indicators.
Activity 1.6	Establishment of Community of Practice (COP).
Activity 1.7	Identification and setting of agreed quotas for harvesting (off-take levels) (community consultation; MINFOF consultation; review of literature and best practice; discussion with COP).
Activity 1.8	Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards.
Activity 1.9	Ongoing monitoring of implementation of partnership agreements and data collection by communities and local partner with monthly reports submitted to BCSF (see Output 2)
Activity 1.10	Monthly reports published on website and dissemination of project newsletter.
Activity 1.11	Six-monthly review (data collection) of biological indicators and socio-economic surveys.
Activity 1.12	Six-monthly analysis of data by University of Bristol (analysis of causal pathways).
Activity 1.13	Six-monthly meetings of COP.
Activity 1.14	Six monthly project review meetings with local communities, hunters and traders and local game guards to enable feedback from beneficiaries.

Activity 1.15	Modification to model based on findings of Activities 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14.
Activity 1.16	Development of draft publication for review.
Activity 1.17	Draft publication reviewed by CoP.
Activity 1.18	Finalised publication circulated for peer review.
Activity 1.19	Dissemination of final publication.

Output 2:
Hunters and wildlife meat traders across eight communities in the Western periphery of the DBR respecting agreed wildlife quotas and providing regular (monthly) data on hunting practice and wildlife consumption, triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.

Activity 2.1	Focus group discussions to establish parameters (cross ref. Activities 1.4 and 1.7)
Activity 2.2	Partnership agreements between project, hunters and traders, and MINFOF game guards (cross ref. Activity 1.8)
Activity 2.3	Training for hunters/traders and game guards on reporting techniques.
Activity 2.4	Monthly reports on hunting practice (wildlife capture, sales); completed by participants, triangulated with game guard data and verified by FCTV community-based staff.
Activity 2.5	Community-based awareness-raising on food security issues.
Activity 2.6	Information workshops on rules, regulations and procedures relating to obtaining hunting and bushmeat collection permits.
Activity 2.7	Post-workshop support for permit procurement.
Activity 2.8	Establishment of mechanisms for community feedback and ongoing review of project in light of community feedback (cross ref. Activity 1.14).

	Output 3: **Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.**
Activity 3.1	Baseline survey of level of community-game guard collaboration and engagement and attitudes towards law enforcement.
Activity 3.2	Establishment of community-based monitoring networks.
Activity 3.3	Participatory mapping of poaching hotspots, including entry and exit points into protected area etc.
Activity 3.4	Capacity-building training for local communities (members of monitoring networks) and game guards.
Activity 3.5	Development of, and support to the implementation of, community-specific poaching monitoring strategies – in partnership with game guards.
Activity 3.6	Data collection, field verification and data analysis.
Activity 3.7	Publication and dissemination of lessons learned and project reports.

	Output 4: **Project learning influences policy formulation at the regional level and national level, leading to the integration of identified activities into DBR Management Plan and national development policy.**
Activity 4.1	Establishment of Community of Practice (cross ref Activities 1.6 and 1.13).
Activity 4.2	Meetings of multi-stakeholder Dja Actors Forum
Activity 4.3	Publication of annual reviews
Activity 4.4	Learning visit to project site for MINFOF
Activity 4.5	National Advocacy workshop
Activity 4.6	Policy Forums
Activity 4.7	Publication of media materials (newspaper articles etc).

25. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

	Activity	No of	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Months	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	**Production of a publication for peer-review, covering the implementation and evaluation of a sustainable harvesting model and its impact on poverty indicators**													
1.1	Assembling project resources: All resources (capital and new personnel) in place.	**1**	▓											
1.2	Project launch meeting held.	**1**	▓											
1.3	Free Prior and Informed Consent with eight target communities in place.	**2**	▓											
1.4	Parameters for the sustainable wildlife harvesting model in place (including geographical scope, species, roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders).	**3**	▓	▓										
1.5	Baseline indicators for socio-economic and biological data set and framework for project M&E data collection in place.	**3**	▓	▓										
1.6	First meeting of Community of Practice (15 people; aims and charter of agreement set).	**1**		▓										
1.7	Quotas for level of off-take of identified species set.	**3**		▓										
1.8	Partnership agreements: Format for partnership agreement established Partnership agreements signed	**3**		▓	▓	▓								
1.9, 1.10	Monthly reports submitted by hunters/traders to FCTV Reports verified by FCTV (triangulation with game guard reports and third party NGO/CBO reports) Reports published on project website	**30**			▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
1.11	Six-monthly review of baseline indicators (new data collected).	**5**			▓		▓		▓		▓		▓	
1.12	Six-monthly analysis by University of Bristol (five reports published).	**5**			▓		▓		▓		▓		▓	
1.13	Five meetings of the COP held (every six months).	**6**		▓		▓		▓		▓		▓		▓

Ref	Description	No.													
1.14, 1.15	Five six-monthly project review meetings held.	**5**				▨		▨		▨		▨		▨
1.16, 1.17	Draft publication produced.	**4**										▨		
1.18. 1.19	Final publication produced.	**2**												▨
Output 2:	**Hunters and wildlife meat traders across eight communities in the Western periphery of the DBR respecting agreed wildlife quotas and providing regular (monthly) data on hunting practice and wildlife consumption, triangulated by game guard reports and third party NGO reports.**														
2.1	Eight focus group discussions held.	**2**	▨											
2.2	Partnership agreements: Format for partnership agreement established Partnership agreements signed	**6**		▨	▨	▨								
2.3	Training for FCTV on data collection and reporting completed 80 hunters/traders trained on reporting techniques. 15 game guards trained on reporting techniques.	**6**	▨	▨										
2.4	Monthly reports submitted to FCTV. Data verified on monthly basis.	**30**			▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
2.5	Awareness-raising materials on long-term food security issues produced and disseminated.	**6**		▨										
2.6	Four information workshops on permits held.	**4**				▨	▨							
2.7	Forty hunters/traders supported to obtain permits.	**12**					▨	▨	▨	▨	▨			
2.8	Communication channels with target groups agreed and being utilised.	**36**	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Output 3:	**Local communities play a more active role in anti-poaching strategies, and are supported in this by government (MINFOF) game guards.**														
3.1	Baseline review completed. Report published and shared with MINFOF.	**2**	▨											

3.2	Existing community-based monitoring networks present their work to four new communities. Signed agreements between four new communities and game guards in place.	**4**			▓	▓										
3.3	Four participatory maps produced.	**3**			▓	▓										
3.4	Forty five people (community members) trained on monitoring techniques and conflict resolution. Fifteen game guards trained on communication and conflict resolution.	**2**			▓											
3.5	Regular poaching patrols undertaken by monitoring committees, in partnership with game guards.	**28**				▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
3.6	Monthly reports being submitted to project partners.	**28**				▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
3.7	Reports published on website and learning disseminated through project newsletter.	**28**				▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Output 4:	**Project learning influences policy formulation at the regional level and national level, leading to the integration of identified activities into DBR Management Plan and national development policy.**															
4.1	Community of Practice in place and meeting on six-monthly basis.	**6**	▓		▓		▓		▓		▓		▓		▓	
4.2	Three annual Dja Actors Forum meetings held (multi-stakeholder participation; 30 people).	**3**				▓				▓						▓
4.3	Three annual reviews published.	**3**				▓				▓						▓
4.4	Two learning visits to project site carried out by MINFOF.	**2**						▓				▓				
4.5	150 people (government representatives, NGOs, media) attend advocacy workshop.	**2**										▓				
4.6	Two policy forums held. One policy paper produced.	**3**										▓		▓		
4.7	Min. five newspaper articles and two television showcases produced.	**36**	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓

26. Project based monitoring and evaluation

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects monitoring and evaluation. Darwin Initiative 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. Monitoring and evaluation 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.

(Max 500 words)

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral component of the project, responding as it does to the need for empirical data and analysis of the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. The monitoring and evaluation system for the project (discussed in Section 13 above) draws upon the extensive experience of the project partners working in the target area, and upon the specific expertise of UoB. At the project outset, UoB will lead in the design of a tailored M&E framework for the project which will contain comprehensive indicators to measure the social, economic and environmental impacts of the project, and specific milestones for achievement for each indicator.

A baseline survey will provide comprehensive socio-economic and biological data for target areas and identified control groups. Socio-economic data will be collected through household surveys, developed in partnership with local community leaders and hunters' groups. Biological data will be collected through biodiversity surveys using transect and quadrant methods, and data relating to wildlife seizures will be collated from community reports, MINFOF game guard reports and other NGO actors working in the area (eg. LAGA). Local partner FCTV will be responsible for data triangulation and verification; drawing upon its close working relationships with the target communities during such verification exercises.

FCTV will be responsible for the in-country collection and collation of data. FCTV's Programme Co-ordinator has been previously trained on Monitoring and Evaluation and data capture techniques, and FCTV has an ongoing partnership with the University of Dschang's research department. As part of the capacity-building focus of the project, at the project outset, BCSF and LEF will work with FCTV's Programme Co-ordinator to design and deliver capacity-building training on biological data and socio-economic data collection respectively to FCTV staff and local research students assigned to the local partner. Following the baseline survey; progress against baseline indicators will be reviewed on a six-monthly basis. FCTV will be responsible for this data collection with BCSF and LEF providing technical support where necessary. Data collected will then be passed to University of Bristol who will conduct data analysis. The analysis will make a direct comparison with the control groups, and will consider 'why things work' and 'what difference the project is making'. Findings will be shared and discussed at the six-monthly Community of Practice reviews. Additionally, FCTV staff will work with project participants to complete written or oral monthly reports; designed in partnership with the local hunters and traders, these regular reports will provide key quantitative and qualitative data about the project intervention. The ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project is both to provide robust data relating to the impact of the project, but also to enable the pro-poor wildlife-harvesting model to be adjusted in the light of project learning. For this reason, beneficiary feedback mechanisms are an integral part of the design process, and activities such as the Community of Practice, and the six-monthly project review meetings with beneficiaries are essential to ensuring that the project is adaptive to the local context.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

Staff: Staff percentages and roles are included in the budget.

Office costs: All local office costs are taken from FCTV's office budget and are shared with two similar projects.

Travel: Costed at two visits/year for Project Leader and UK Project Manger, and one visit/year for UoB. Where possible, visits will be organised to coincide with work on other projects in order to minimise costs to DI.

Capital equipment: Two laptop computers for new project staff for reporting, project management and data collection purposes; One basic black and white printer for the local office to enable printing of reports and training materials. 4x4 Vehicle, Toyota Hilux; FCTV's current vehicle is eight years old and is currently out of operation. Previous experience has shown that investment in a Toyota Hilux, as opposed to the slightly cheaper Chinese Great Wall model, allows long-term savings as the spend on maintenance and repairs in the first three years of use is significantly reduced. All capital costs based on local quotes (November 2011).

Operating costs:

Conferences, workshops: Includes training for local partner in M&E data collection; four information workshops on food security issues; four training workshops on permits; two training workshops on monitoring techniques and reporting; and conflict resolution and communication; one national advocacy workshop; two policy forums; six meetings of COP.

Field work operating costs: Relates to vehicle fuel and running costs.

Other: Includes project launch, twelve participatory community meetings to establish, define and monitor implementation of the harvesting model; baseline survey (socio-economic surveys and transects) and six-monthly surveys to review baseline data; eight participatory meetings to draw up and refine partnership agreements (two per community); five six-monthly project review meetings; printing costs for final publication (output 1); support for sixty hunters/traders to obtain permits; participatory mapping of poaching hotspots; two learning visits for MINFOF.
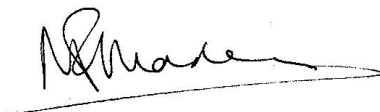

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country. ☐

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) ☐   **Yes, advice attached** ☐   **No** ☒

CERTIFICATION 2013/14

On behalf of the trustees * of
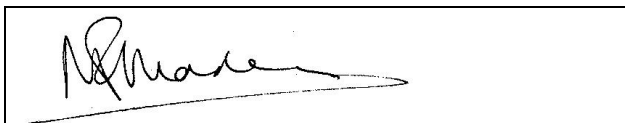
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £225,658   in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 lead institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at *(delete as appropriate)***:**

Name (block capitals)	**NEIL MADDISON**
Position in the organisation	**HEAD OF CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES**

Signed

Date: 3/12/2012

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided **actual start and end dates** for your project?	Y
Have you provided your **budget based on UK government financial years** i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Y
Have you checked that your **budget is complete**, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Y
Has your application been **signed by a suitably authorised individual**? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	Y
Have you included a **1 page CV for all the Principals** identified at Question 7?	Y
Have you included a **letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations** identified at Question 10?	Y
Have you **checked with the FCO** in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this? (N/A as no applicable security issues in target area)	N/A
Have you included a **copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts** for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Y
Have you **read the Guidance Notes**?	Y
Have you **checked the Darwin website** immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Y

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 3 December 2012 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.