



Darwin Initiative: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

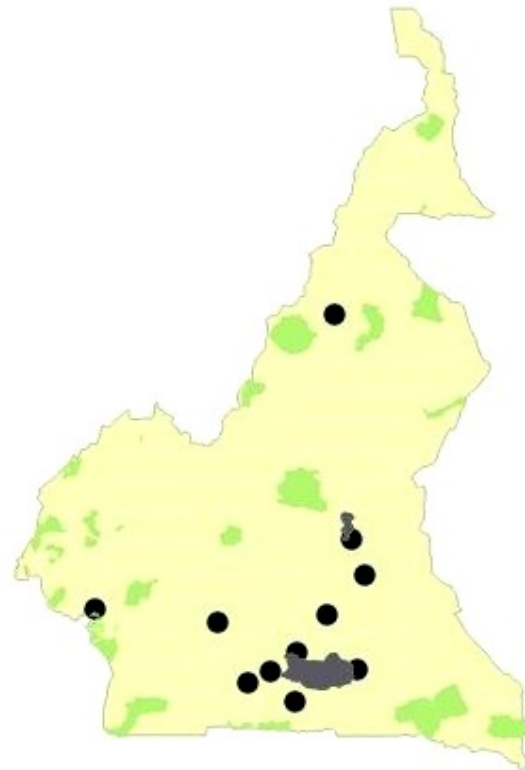
Darwin Project Information

Project reference	23-001
Project title	Strengthening Cameroon’s capacity for implementing CITES
Host country(ies)	Cameroon
Lead organisation	Zoological Society of London
Partner institution(s)	TRAFFIC, Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF), Cameroon, University College London, ExCiteS
Darwin grant value	£ 288,402
Start/end dates of project	Start date: 01/04/16 End date:31/03/19
Project leader’s name	Andrew Fowler
Project website/blog/Twitter	http://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/africa/dja-conservation-complex
Report author(s) and date	Andrew Fowler 30 June 2019

1 Project Rationale

The Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Central Africa undermines the rule of law, nurtures corruption and hinders development. It also threatens the region’s wildlife; elephant populations have declined by 62% since 2005 and increasing numbers of pangolins are trafficked to Asian markets (e.g. 2,340 kg of pangolin scales originating from Cameroon were seized in Hong Kong in June 2014). IWT also undermines the function, efficacy, and legitimacy of the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and the signatories to that agreement.

Map of Cameroon showing the location of project activities which were mostly concentrated in the SE Cameroon around two protected areas of Dja and Deng Deng. Black dots denote major towns and grey areas are the PAs. The northern point designates the location of the CITES SA at Garoua and the western dot the City of Douala, where the country's major port is and customs trainings were delivered.



Cameroon is a major IWT hub; a source of illegally poached wildlife and a transit route for trafficked wildlife from Central African Republic (CAR), the Republic of Congo and Gabon. Trafficking is often led by local elites who exploit poorer community members, who are co-opted into poaching for their tracking/hunting abilities and for transporting illegal wildlife products. Local people, who are primarily subsistence farmers with very low incomes, accrue little of the benefits, see their natural resources depleted, face compromised security and feel disempowered in the face of criminal elites.

Attempts to tackle this situation are confounded by a paucity of data on trafficking, poor application of national wildlife laws, and low levels of concern by government agencies. Law enforcement agents lack capacity to gather and use intelligence information, collect evidence and build robust judicial cases. Low pay and poor morale means they are vulnerable to corruption and intimidation. Prosecutors and judges demonstrate limited awareness or ability to apply relevant laws and on the rare occasions that cases are pursued, they target those lower down the chain, ignoring those overseeing the illicit trade. A lack of robust monitoring systems limits Cameroon's ability to meet its international commitments under CITES, hinders efforts to address IWT and track progress over time.

Cameroon is a signatory to CITES, London Declaration, and is a member of COMIFAC, a sub-regional group that is committed to addressing IWT and reduction of poaching through implementation of its action plan for strengthening national wildlife law enforcement (PAPECALF). This project aims to help Cameroon meet these commitments and avoid IWT driving wildlife to extinction, maintaining a culture of criminal impunity and corruption, and leaving local people in a cycle of poverty and natural resource depletion.

2 Project Partnerships

The project was designed in collaboration with the primary project partners: the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF) Conservation Services (CS) of the Dja Biosphere Reserve (DBR) and Deng Deng National Park (DDNP), the CITES Scientific Authority for Wildlife, TRAFFIC, and the University College London's Extreme Citizen Science group (ExCiteS). The project has the full support of the Cameroonian Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF) at central level and

was based on the need expressed by MINFOF for continued external support in combating IWT. We - have developed our relationships with the Courts of First Instance in the project zone and with enforcement agencies, such as customs, police, and gendarmes to ensure effective implementation and maximum impact of the project. Key to the success of our work has been the engagement and involvement of community groups around the protected areas. For example, ZSL's community engagement team spent considerable time consulting and building relationships with the communities, utilising Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) processes before implementing activities with them. MINFOF was the partner on the site-based protection efforts and we have seen a positive change in their adaptive decision-making informed by the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) patrol data.

Partner cooperation occurred through the full range of implementation, from planning and stakeholder engagement to data management and collaboration to support successful prosecution of key wildlife crime cases. Communication with key partners was regular and substantive, varying in frequency and method depending on whether we needed to update the MINFOF leadership or regularly check-in with partner communities. ZSL staff developed quarterly and annual plans for implementing their work and achieving deliverables. Developing these plans depended, in part, on close communication with partners and aligning planned activities with those of partners, as well as taking account of the logistical challenges of poor road and transport infrastructure. Field conservation programs such as this require a robust adaptive management approach as events and challenges can often necessitate revising activity schedules and focus, at times. Decision-making and problem solving in this regard was done in consultation with partners and between ZSL staff. Situations are evaluated, options weighed, politics and real costs considered, and decisions made and implemented. In September 2017, ZSL hired a TRIDOM Landscape Manager to manage all our work in this landscape. The activities under this project were, therefore, overseen by this post. The Landscape Manager was responsible for the communication with partners, setting of workplans with staff, and other key actions of this effort. Partnerships over the life of the project evolved as described below:

Government Agencies - ZSL's TRIDOM Landscape Manager and Protected Areas Technical Advisor maintained regular communication with MINFOF partners. They were in communication with MINFOF ecoguard teams and leadership almost on a daily basis and they participated in planning and strategy events. ZSL has previously signed MoUs with the Government of Cameroon (MINFOF) both at the central level and with the Conservation Service of the Dja Biosphere Reserve and has letters of agreements signed previously with Deng Deng National Park. ZSL supported the Conservation Services of both sites to implement activities on the ground, providing resources, training and technical expertise. We recognised that working with MINFOF alone is not sufficient to address IWT issues and support the implementation of CITES and, therefore, established relationships with other government agencies: enforcement agents (customs, police, and gendarmerie) and Ministry of Justice (prosecutors and court house staff) to ensure the implementation of laws relating to wildlife crime. The ZSL wildlife law enforcement team worked directly with MINFOF and Cameroon law enforcement partners on training, planning, and incident response. We continue to strengthen our relationships with the CITES Management Authority for Plants and Wildlife (Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas; DFAP) and the Scientific Authority for Wildlife Fauna (Ecole de Faune de Garoua; EFG), both who were involved in the initial project planning. We have an MOU regarding our advisory role. Alongside working with the DFAP, we continued to interact in respect of CITES protocols with the regional MINFOF delegates for the southern and eastern regions, where we focused our efforts. Furthermore, the National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) and Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) focal points within the central ministry and the head of the legal department in Yaoundé were engaged throughout the project.

Communities - ZSL has worked around the DBR for eight years and has been engaged in conservation activities with multiple communities throughout this period. Under this project, consultations were held with 17 communities around the DBR to foster relationships and identify a subset of communities with which to collaborate directly with the ExCiteS program (no Deng Deng NP communities were engaged for reasons described below). By the end of the project seven communities were directly involved in ExCiteS project activities and responded positively to the efforts of the project to empower them in monitoring and reporting. These communities

were active in monitoring their natural resources in collaboration with ZSL and contributed intelligence on IWT incidents through Community Surveillance Networks (CSNs).

Academic Institutions - The UCL Extreme Citizen Science group (UCL-ExCiteS) worked with ZSL's community engagement team to implement activities to engage and empower local forest communities in monitoring and reporting on resource use, wildlife crime and law enforcement actions. ZSL also worked with Cameroon's training institutions EFG (École de Faune de Garoua), DF (Direction des Forêts) and ANAFOR (Agence Nationale d'appui au développement Forestier) on curricula related to IWT and CITES, as well as on forestry and wildlife management.

NGOs - For the implementation of Activity 1.3, TRAFFIC and ZSL Cameroon utilised their existing partnership and collaborative relationship with (MINFOF) to organise a workshop for the CITES Inter-ministerial Committee. MINFOF Central services, TRAFFIC and ZSL prepared the term of reference, the agenda and identified the participants of the workshop together. ZSL further collaborated with TRAFFIC, WWF and IUCN in supporting Cameroon in the implementation of CITES by renewing and strengthening the National Anti-poaching Committee.

3 Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

Output 1. Monitoring systems in place and information used to track and characterise the nature of trade and use of species affected by trafficking in Cameroon with focus on pangolins

This output has been achieved with the collaboration of project partners. Initially, ZSL carried out a review of existing systems and information for monitoring, recording and reporting on cases of illegal trade in trafficked species and TRAFFIC provided detailed inputs to the draft review document to make it a more usable, informed and balanced review to aid with improving Cameroon's reporting protocols.

As Cameroon is already committed to reporting seizures to AFRICA-TWIX (Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange¹) it was concluded that it would be unwise to create another reporting stream that duplicates this effort with the potential to cause confusion (Indicator 1.1). AFRICA-TWIX came to fruition after the original proposal for this project had been submitted, so the gap that existed at the time of proposal conception and submission has now been filled. AFRICA-TWIX has received a significant amount of investment to ensure a useable database, with a dedicated project manager and data entry officer, employed by TRAFFIC. Data can be provided by any of the participating law enforcement agencies, and data on seizures for Cameroon from Customs (via World Customs Organisation) are already being entered. It should be noted that while AFRICA-TWIX is managed by TRAFFIC, access is restricted to representatives from the member countries (as of the end of January 2019 this included Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo, DRC, Chad), as agreed by the participating agencies at the launch of the project and we don't have access to specific numbers regarding up-take by individual countries. Although it is relatively new, it has the potential to lead to the kinds of benefits shown by the European equivalent (EU-TWIX) which has run successfully for over a decade and helps

¹ For most of the project period, AFRICA-TWIX was generously funded by the Partnership against Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (Ivory and Rhino-Horn) in Africa and Asia, implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), WWF France (Contributions to mitigate Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Francophone parts of the world, the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (Strengthening Regional collaboration to combat the illegal wildlife trade in Central Africa) and the Belgium CITES Management Authority (Support for the implementation of AFRICA-TWIX in the Democratic Republic of Congo). For more information see <https://www.africa-twix.org/>

agencies monitor trends in illegal trade and carry out threat assessments. By ensuring data collected under this project makes it into AFRICA-TWIX, this guarantees the greatest possible impact of the data. The remaining datasets (the results of the three bushmeat market surveys and the two consumer/restaurateur surveys) are stored in an Excel database (Doc 1) and shared by ZSL with the Cameroonian Scientific Authority. A sheet within the database has been provided where Extreme Citizen Science data collected through the ExCites element of this project can be stored. The database also provides links to documents providing guidance on CITES reporting requirements to inform the Scientific Authority (Indicator 1.1).

Training of national CITES authorities was one of the outcomes of a one-day national workshop held in Yaoundé (27th April 2018) in collaboration with the CITES Management Authority of Cameroon (MINFOF) to support the goal of improving the implementation of the CITES Convention in Cameroon (Doc 2). The main objective of this workshop was to revamp the operation of the CITES National Inter-ministerial Committee, which had held only two meetings since its creation via the Prime Minister bill n°067/PM of June 27, 2006. Specifically, this workshop aimed to:

- Review and propose amendments to update the bill establishing the Committee;
- Update the list of members and resource persons able to provide the necessary support to achieve the objective of the Committee;
- Review the current context of poaching and wildlife crime at the national, sub-regional and international levels;
- Clarify the mechanisms for reporting to CITES on ivory seizures and actions combating wildlife crime;
- Communicate the major resolutions of the Johannesburg CoP17;
- Inform participants on CITES related initiatives (NIAP/PANI (National Ivory Action Plan/National Action Plan for Ivory), ETIS (Elephant Trade Information System)); and
- Establish a fundraising mechanism for the effective functioning of the Committee.

A total of 29 participants attended the workshop organised under the supervision of MINFOF. Participants represented a range of institutions, constituting current members of the Committee and potential members, including Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA), Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF), Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREX), Ministry of Transport (MINTRANSPORT), General Delegation to National Security (DGSN), Ministry of Finance (MINFI), Ministry of Justice (MINJUSTICE), Ministry of Communication (MINCOM), Ministry of Trade (MINCOMMERCÉ). In addition, technical partners (LAGA, WWF, IUCN, ZSL, TRAFFIC), the CITES Scientific Authority-Flora (ANAFOR) and one representative from economic operators of the wildlife sector (Indicator 1.2). Airport authorities for Douala and Yaoundé were trained in CITES issues and approaches (Indicator 1.3).

In addition, further efforts have been made to support Cameroon in implementing CITES by renewing the National Anti-poaching Committee which has also been in a situation of operational dormancy for several years. ZSL, TRAFFIC, WWF and IUCN collaborated in facilitating a process through a series of actions with MINFOF that culminated in the revision of the National Anti-Poaching Strategy (See Annex 2 under activity 1.3 for more details), broadening it into an Anti-Wildlife Crime Strategy and converting the National Anti-poaching Committee of 18 members to a streamlined National Anti-wildlife Crime Committee of 15 members with a technical secretariat to ensure a functional committee (Docs 3a & 3b). TRAFFIC, ZSL, WWF and IUCN will continue to support the government in organizing the inaugural inter-ministerial meeting of the Anti-wildlife Crime Committee by December 2019.

Before the activities undertaken in this project, Cameroonian government commitment to CITES and existing structures such as the National Anti-poaching Committee was low. The process of re-vamping these structures has met with some success and has coincided with the appointment of a new and engaged Minister at MINFOF.

Data was collected on seizures and arrests and is being organized for entry into the Africa TWIX database. The following table summarises the Bushmeat Market and Bushmeat Consumer Surveys undertaken.

Type of survey	Dates		Relevant indicators	Location data stored
Bushmeat Market Survey	1 st February 2017	31 st March 2017	1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7	Excel database
	24 th September 2017	27 th November 2017		
	1 st June 2018	17 th August 2018		
Bushmeat Consumer Survey	February 2017	March 2017	1.5, 1.6, 1.7	Excel database
	July 2018	August 2018		

The market survey for the third and final round and consumer/restaurant survey datasets were analysed together, and the full results and analysis can be found in Doc 4a. The analyses for the first and second rounds can be found in Docs 4b and 4c respectively (Indicator 1.7).

The Extreme Citizen Science research group (ExCiteS), in collaboration with ZSL-Cameroon colleagues, has installed their participative monitoring and collection tool *Sapelli* in seven indigenous and local communities around the south and east peripheries of the Dja Reserve (Doc 5). Using *Sapelli*, self-selected teams within each community have, for the first time, been able to report evidence of illegal wildlife crime, including photographic, audio, and geo-located data, as well as data points identifying species abundance and distribution over extensive areas. The community data provided through *Sapelli* belongs to the associated community and has only been utilised in accordance with community wishes and objectives. Through 'community protocols', all of the seven communities decided that data sharing with law enforcement (ZSL and trusted MINFOF officials) was important. Initially reports were analysed by the ExCiteS researcher and ZSL-Cameroon staff and forwarded immediately to relevant and trusted MINFOF officials for action (seizures, barriers, patrols), however due to slow MINFOF response and slow data uploads from community devices due to unreliable mobile network connection, the majority of the data has since been collated on an online geographical information system (GIS) map to observe hotspots and trends in wildlife crime, but where necessary important reports are forwarded to MINFOF officers directly. All communities independently decided that pangolins, both carcasses and living animals, were important to include in the design of their *Sapelli* project. The sending of reports by community members is ongoing, currently numbering 620 accompanied by 507 media (photographs and audio recordings) (Indicator 1.8).

Output 2. Adaptive management for site-based protection using the SMART approach being implemented in at least two key sites

We have achieved this Output in full. At the beginning of this project, the SMART implementation was at its early stage of implementation in the DBR, with patrol coverage of less than 30%, and still to be set up in DDNP. Over the course of the project, a SMART system was configured tested and implemented in both protected areas following agreed plans and protocols. All necessary equipment was identified and sourced. To date, the implementation of SMART as agreed with the Conservation Services of the DBR and DDNP have reached a respectable level, with targeted patrols gathering meaningful data as reflected in reports to inform management (Indicator 2.4). Based on the successful combination of approaches over the time of this grant, a number of aspects (mission length, team group size, incentive, etc.) have been trialled and included in the DDNP final patrol strategy and also in the DBR patrol strategy in preparation (indicator 2.4). Regular ecoguard patrols in all sectors of the DBR now provide timely patrol reports tailored to

the needs of protected area managers, enabling more adaptive management of the protected area, in line with the initial aims of SMART.

The process described above has resulted in the ecoguards increasing their performance in terms of firearms and ammunitions seizures, arrests in year 3 have seen a decline compared to those for year 1 and year 2. Patrol coverage in Year 3 reached 94,5 % (patrol coverage is based on the proportion of 5 km² grid cells through which a patrol passed at least once), compared to 30% recorded in Year 1. We have also observed a decrease of close to 89.58% of bushmeat seizures during the last year of the grant (indicator 2.1) from 557 pieces (year 1) to 58 pieces (year 3). Pangolin seizures around the DBR have also diminished (only 1 smoked pangolin part in year 3), probably as a result of its up listing by CITES and a more targeted enforcement approach being implemented. Only two seizures of pangolin scales (27kg and 2kg) were made in the TRIDOM landscape over the last 12 months of the project. Concerning species encounter rates, there was no significant difference in direct pangolin encounters over the last 3 years. Gorillas, chimpanzees and pangolins did not show a significant difference in the direct observations (Encounter Rates (ER) per km) across the 3 years of the grant (indicator 0.4).

Whilst the majority of the community data collected with ExCiteS through *Sapelli* is of great value to MINFOF and ZSL by way of providing extensive and detailed on-the-ground reports of wildlife crime and its geographical and temporal distribution, only a small fraction of community reports are from within the reserve (n=89). MINFOF patrols take place primarily within the reserve, thereby limiting the overlap with ExCiteS data and utilisation of SMART. Some Forestry Management Units (FMUs) employ SMART and, given the overlap between community data and FMUs, this will be an important integration to explore. The collated community data collected with ExCiteS is available to access by ZSL law enforcement staff, and has been used to inform patrol planning. (Indicator 2.3)

Output 3. Enforcement agents, prosecutors, courthouse staff and customs agents are competent in proper application of wildlife laws and reporting relating to pangolins and other trafficked species

ZSL's bespoke Basic Law Enforcement Training (BLET), Proactive Law Enforcement and Tactical Patrol skills training programmes were established for frontline MINFOF and border agents, including the provision of hard copies of training materials (indicator 3.1). More ad-hoc trainings had preceded the grant period (N=6). Pocket field guides and over 300 copies of the 1994 Cameroon wildlife law books were provided to MINFOF agents in the course of the implementation of this grant. The provision of these materials was accompanied by workshops sensitizing MINFOF ecoguards and other judicial personnel on the application of the Wildlife Laws (Docs 7 & 8). The major development in training output during the grant has been a more rigorous approach to assessing training needs among Law Enforcement personnel, particularly through trainers providing individual assessments of trainees, making recommendations for future training needs based on those assessments. This has provided a good understanding of the competencies and potential of individual ecoguards. A body of training material now exists which can be referred to for future trainings.

Over the initial 2 years of the project, some 177 law enforcement agents from multiple agencies were trained in law enforcement techniques, including wildlife product recognition and wildlife legislation as relevant to their roles (indicator 3.2). Another 127 law enforcement agents were trained in year 3 in the application of the 1994 wildlife law in Cameroon, Tactical Patrol skills and CITES (indicator 3.2). This gives a total of 304 wildlife law enforcement agents trained during the implementation period, with assessments being made of the competencies of individual Law Enforcement personnel and their suitability for future and potentially more advanced training in particular areas. Recent large seizures by ecoguards from the Dja Conservation Service, including the largest ever recorded seizure of ivory (216 pieces) suggests that the training of ecoguards, is effective.

ZSL uses its influence and contacts to ensure that major criminal cases relevant to IWT are publicised through various social media accounts (indicator 3.3) including Twitter, Facebook,

Whatsapp etc as well as influencing partner organisations and international governments to do the same. This compares with an almost total absence of such intervention at higher diplomatic levels preceding the project. After the seizure of 216 tusks in December 2017, for example, which implicated an official in the Gendarmerie, ZSL collaborated with other conservation NGOs in Cameroon to inform and seek assistance from the diplomatic delegations of the US, UK, and the EU in putting pressure on MINFOF to take appropriate action. This initiative has led to the formation of a Law Enforcement group with representatives from these delegations and concerned NGOs, which meets regularly. It is planned to draw up more formalised protocols for how to deal with situations that arise, detailing who should be informed and what action should be taken. The Law Enforcement unit has also created a WhatsApp group with frontline MINFOF agents to share and circulate any vital information about traffickers and their activities in their various areas of competence.

3.2 Outcome

Outcome: Strengthened capacity in Cameroon to monitor and reduce illegal hunting and trafficking of pangolins and other wildlife.

Progress on the four outcome indicators suggest strongly that the project outcome has been largely achieved as discussed below:

Indicator 0.1 CITES reporting protocols have been implemented and being used by the national CITES authorities. Africa TWIX has been adapted as the primary tracking tool for trafficking of wildlife for Cameroon and the region and seizures data for Cameroon from Customs (via World Customs Organisation) are already being entered. The non-seizure data (the results of the three bushmeat market surveys and the two consumer/restaurateur surveys) are stored in an Excel database (Doc 1) and shared by ZSL with the Cameroonian Scientific Authority. The analyses of these datasets have also been done and shared (Docs 4a, 4b, 4c).

Indicator 0.2 There has been satisfactory progress on this indicator over the project period. Ongoing work in the DBR and PNDD is helping to reduce poaching of wildlife in these two PAs. Ecoguards are patrolling the PAs now, something that simply was not happening just a few years ago. They are trained as competent protected area managers and wildlife protection officers, with the tools they need to have an impact. The SMART-based patrols allow the section heads and the Conservator to track patrols and react accordingly. Quarterly plans approved by the Conservator direct the production of patrol plans (informed by evaluation of SMART reports) with management targets (spatial, numeric, administrative, etc.).

Over 150 DBR and DDNP ecoguards were trained and fully equipped with good quality field gear (boots, uniforms, socks, rucksacks) and all the teams go to the field with GPS, PDA (hand held data collectors for SMART), maps, compasses, etc. The project has also provided Satellite phones, internet and transport means for effective communications, as well as to facilitate response to incidents.

Elephant encounter rate (ER) in DBR has increased from the baseline of 0.27 signs per km² (March 2014 to April 2015) to 0.4 between April 2016 and March 2017. In 2018, the wildlife survey shows an ER of 1.225 showing positive trends. In the same line, the number of armed poachers arrested decreased from 33 in Y1; 21 in Y2 to only 1 in Y3. In general, the Human signs ER have slightly reduced from 0.55 at baseline to 0.44 by the end of year 3. These trends support the hope that the protection of the DBR has improved due to regular patrols, improved data collection, and repeated training and refresher trainings of MINFOF agents in enforcing the law using appropriate tools. We believe that patrol transparency and accountability using tools, such as SMART, is key to promote effective patrol management to reduce poaching and corruption.

Indicator 0.3 In general over the grant period, the ecoguards have increased their performance with more seizures of firearms and ammunition in year 1 and 2 and a decline in year 3. This is due in large part to the training (tactical, intelligence gathering, informant recruitment and management) and mentoring ecoguards have received. The same trend is true for arrests which have followed the same pattern. Seemingly, a decrease of close to 89.58% of bushmeat seizures has been observed during the last year of the grant. These results are probably linked with an increase in patrol coverage that has reached 94.5 % (patrol coverage is based on the proportion of 5 km² grid cells through which a patrol passed at least once) of park coverage. This compares to a coverage of 30% in the year before the grant began and 67% during the first year of the grant. In DDNP, this coverage has reached 78.5%. Apart from the SMART patrols, the law enforcement team, through its network of informant has supervised operations that led to law enforcement achievements. Over the project period, 40 successful prosecuted illegal wildlife cases were registered, while over 16 cases are still pending in the courts in Djoum and Abong-Mbang and are being closely followed up by the Law Enforcement team.

Indicator 0.4 Seizures of bushmeat in the DBR by patrol teams have drastically decreased from year 1 (557 pieces) to year 3 (58 pieces). There was a seizure of over 2kg of Pangolins scales in year 3. For the pangolins encounter rate (all kind of signs included) data was stable from ER=0.127 in year 1 to ER=0.11 in year 3.

In total, during the entire implementation period, 34 seizures in parts of bushmeat of diverse species was made, three whole pangolins seized, over 600kg of ivory, 22kg of pangolin scales.

3.3 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Impact: Impact Statement from Logframe: Illegal and unsustainable hunting and trafficking of pangolins and other threatened wildlife in Cameroon is reduced, resulting in sustainably managed populations of the three pangolin species and enabling Cameroon to meet its CITES and CBD commitments

Our assumptions throughout the life of the project continued to be that by improving the quality and quantity of wildlife management and wildlife law enforcement inside and outside of the reserves, empowering communities to help manage their natural resources, and providing alternatives to local people, we will help make the Cameroon's protected areas and surrounding forestry management units refugia for threatened and exploited wildlife species. Although some wildlife monitoring has occurred within the region, in the past it has been relatively unstandardized and of questionable quality. ZSL has been standardizing wildlife monitoring throughout the DBR landscape and we are increasingly able to measure wildlife population trends with more confidence. We carried out a full Faunal Inventory of the Dja Faunal Reserve, Cameroon in 2018 (Doc 9). Direct attribution of activities of this project on the trajectory of focal species populations remains difficult, at best, and would require an expanded research program with multiple controls and years of study to be able to assess attribution with statistical rigor, which may be more possible after a planned repeat of the full wildlife inventory in 2021. However, we are confident in our assumptions that the actions focused on in this project are proven to improve the status of wildlife in target regions. There has been increased awareness regarding the protection status for pangolins. Several radio and TV messages have gone out to the public, ecoguards and MINFOP leadership, as well as custom officials at international airports, have been apprised of the new protected status, and the CITES Authority has it as a key issue. Management effectiveness of the two target protected areas has improved over the life of this project and, we anticipate, that this will translate into improved protection of resident pangolin populations within their forests.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives




4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

This project contributed particularly to achieving Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) 1 (Poverty Alleviation), 5 (Gender Equality), and 15 (Life on Land). IWT, as it is practiced in the region, is an extractive and exploitive industry that hurts local people by reducing their natural resources they rely on for food and livelihoods, introducing unsavoury elements into local societies, such as coercion, alcohol, and drugs, and can directly impact their security as criminal elements injure or kill local people who interfere in the trade. Local women inordinately suffer from the negative impacts of IWT activity. Reducing IWT will reduce pressure on wild populations of vulnerable species.

4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (CBD, CITES, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA)

This project directly supports Cameroon’s obligations under CITES and its commitment to achieving CBD targets. We work closely with Cameroon’s CITES focal points. We are helping to make protected areas viable reservoirs and refugia for biodiversity and to protect endangered and vulnerable species. Much of our law enforcement work is aimed at strengthening the knowledge, processes, and effectiveness of law enforcement in securing evidence for cases, the judiciary for being familiar with wildlife laws and acting accordingly, and well-coordinated prosecution from arrests to appropriate sentencing. Cameroon is a signatory to the London Declaration and the Kasane Statement, and this project supports the following commitments: London Conference Declaration: X, XI, XII, XIII, XV, XVII, XIX, XX; Kasane Statement: 9, 12, 13. The following CBD Aichi Targets are directly or indirectly contributed to by this effort:

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	
	<p>Target 1 By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p> <p>Throughout all of our work with conservation managers and communities we emphasize the value of biodiversity and link those values to their lives directly.</p>
	<p>Target 2 By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p> <p>We strive to integrate the concept of sustainable use, regulatory tools such as cites, and red lines of exploitation of vulnerable species in all of our interaction with strategy developers</p>
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	
	<p>Target 11 By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p> <p>Our partnership with MINFOF and local communities on the borders of reserves helps to maintain the integrity of significant protected areas within Cameroon.</p>
	<p>Target 12 By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p> <p>A major focus of our work is to help provide conditions within which vulnerable taxa such as pangolins, forest elephant, and great apes can survive into the future.</p>
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	
	<p>Target 14 By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>Forests with their full complement of larger vertebrate species are more resilient and productive, thus providing sustained ecosystem services at adequate levels.</p>
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	

	<p>Target 17 By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP).</p> <p>Working with the government, we hope to highlight the importance of cites as a tool for managing biodiversity as the NBSAP is implemented.</p>
	<p>Target 18 By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels. Many indigenous people live within the region where we are implementing this project. We help them through efforts to sustain their natural resources and remove criminal and negative elements from their society.</p>
	<p>Target 19 By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied. Improving monitoring tools for species loss and illegal trafficking will contribute well to this target.</p>

4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation

Healthier forest ecosystems resulting from a diminishment in IWT will improve the well-being, food security, and livelihoods of local people. Reducing the negative and criminal elements brought in by illegal wildlife agents to local communities will also help local people stabilize and improve their economic and social situations. Most of the communities inhabiting areas adjacent to the DBR are subsistence farmers, whose incomes are extremely low. The ExCiteS programme is intended to lead to the more sustainable management of natural resources, particularly providing locations and details of important forest resources such as Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). Projects to add value to NTFP products should result from this increased knowledge.

4.4 Gender equality

All local people and both genders benefit when natural resources are managed wisely and sustainably (which the broad aim of this project), providing resilience to their food source, livelihoods, and security. Equal opportunities to engage in project activities are provided to all regardless of their sex. Within communities we are cognisant of the different roles that different age groups and sexes play in the community and endeavour to ensure that we have a spectrum of people involved in the ExCiteS programme. The activities targeted directly in the ExCiteS programme are relevant to forest users, who are primarily male. Within the context of hunting, males are mostly implicated in hunting and sourcing of animal products, with women playing a major role in preparing and selling for local usage. In IWT, males are most commonly employed as guides, hunters and porters. In the longer term, the data derived from the ExCiteS programme will better enable communities to manage their local resources sustainably, including the management of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) which are of particular concern to women's activities. All training of government personnel included female participants, although only around 5% of MINFOF personnel are female.

4.5 Programme indicators

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?**

The ExCiteS programme is designed to provide the opportunity for local communities, often poor and marginalised and sometimes excluded from areas that they traditionally accessed for forest-based resources, to become more effective managers of their local natural resources. The programme enables them to record data on issues that are of relevance to their needs, such as the location of important resources such as NTFPs,

signs of the presence of large animals, and signs of human activities. This data contributes to the management of local natural resources, including biodiversity.

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed and were these formally accepted?**

No formal management plans for biodiversity were developed during the course of this project, but this is seen as an important next step in the process started during these activities. There is a recognised process for this in Cameroon and the data generated from the ExCiteS programme will form the basis for the community mapping aspects and formation of a simple management plan.

- **Were they participatory in nature or were they ‘top-down’? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?**

All of the decisions concerning what the ExCiteS data collection includes, from the visual icons produced, to the data collected and the way it is analysed and reported are generated through a participative process involving the local community.

- **How did the project positively influence household (HH) income and how many HHs saw an increase?**

We cannot quantify any positive influence on income during this project.

- **How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?**

We cannot quantify any change in income during this project.

4.6 Transfer of knowledge

As a result of ZSL and other conservation NGO’s activities in supporting MINFOF in protected area management through the implementation of SMART since its inception in 2014 and early development through 2015-6, this system has now been adopted as a standard tool by the Cameroonian government, and MINFOF have appointed 10 regional SMART focal points and 1 national SMART focal point (one of whom is female). A centralised SMART database will be created, and SMART Connect will be installed to enable harmonisation of SMART across protected areas in Cameroon, supported by the various relevant conservation NGOs. This database will be housed in MINFOF’s central office and be under the direction of the SMART focal point. ZSL has also contributed to having SMART added to the curriculum of the national wildlife school in Garoua (Ecole de Faune de Garoua).

4.7 Capacity building

The head of the eastern sector of the DBR, with whom we collaborated throughout the entire project duration, was promoted to interim Conservator in late 2018 and has held that position to date.

5 Sustainability and Legacy

Our community projects, such as ExCiteS, are intended to empower the participating communities to better manage their resources independently and resist engagement in IWT. The choice of which data to collect and to what use this data is put are under the control of the community members. Additionally, over time this improved management of natural local resources will result in benefits such as increased knowledge of Non-Timber Forest Product locations, assisting in future initiatives to add value to NTFP product chains. Within the DBR, the SMART reports are generated by DBR staff themselves, who are gradually taking ownership of the approach to ensure sustainability and continuity in the process. Our SMART work in the DBR continues to be heavily promoted in the other parts of the TRIDOM (logging concessions,

Mengame Gorilla Sanctuary and proposed Kom National Park and Deng Deng National Park) and during the course of this grant, MINFOF has assigned a number of regional SMART focal points and a national SMART focal point whose main role will be to oversee long-term use of the system. ZSL is advocating that Dja Biosphere Reserve headquarters at Somalomo be used as a SMART training centre for all MINFOF staff around the country. Additionally, ZSL in collaboration with other conservation NGOs has recently begun the process of setting-up a central SMART database for Cameroon, which will use SMART Connect facility to harmonise SMART data collected from all protected areas in Cameroon, housed in MINFOF's central office, under the control of the national SMART focal point. This grant, and a grant from the IWT Challenge Fund, have enabled us to secure a further grant from the European Commission under its ECOFAC 6 programme of €2million over the next 4 years which will help us ensure that the work carried out under this DI grant can be sustained and embedded further into the operations of our partners to ensure its legacy. We have also recently received funding from several other sources (USFWS, IWT fund, Save the Elephants and Cites MIKE), to continue these activities in DBR and expand to other areas of the TRIDOM landscape. ZSL remain committed to this landscape into the future and will continue to raise additional funds to ensure this can be maintained.

6 Lessons learned

- Since the beginning of the project, ZSL has established two field offices at Lomie and Djoum where some of our community engagement team are now based. This has assisted in creating a closer and more effective relationship with both local communities and the Conservation Service in the MINFOF posts in both of these locations. This approach is recommended for field-based projects, although there may be safety and security issues associated with basing some staff members in the field, if, for example, they are involved in direct Law Enforcement activities.
- The use of open source tools, such as SMART, require continuous training (because, in part, there has been high turnover of government personnel, for example 90% of the MINFOF ecoguards in the Dja Conservation Service were rotated out in 2017-18), supported by effective equipment procurement and follow-up systems to promote accountability and transparency. This makes the staff at each level feel an active part of the process. It is critical to follow up on funding and materiel delivery to ensure the right gear gets into the hands of the right people at the right time. Delays in procurement and delivery of equipment can severely affect performance and effectiveness of essential field activities such as patrolling.
- Regular communication with on-the-ground partners is essential to help move activities ahead and maintain a high standard of work.
- The general slowness or lack of response of some wildlife authorities to intelligence tips from the communities causes a loss of motivation from participating community members. Therefore, the messaging of field teams to communities needs to be carefully considered and accurate, highlighting the importance of their contributions to higher-level interventions to reducing IWT in the future, but without the false implication that any given piece of intelligence will result in an action by law enforcement personnel.
- We have a confidential 'map' of trusted and less trusted individuals and organizations with whom we should continue to engage with or not, if we have a choice. It is critical to monitor such relationships and manage them well so as not to shut doors but also to have maximum impacts from interventions and investments.
- Careful consideration of where actions and investments can have the greatest impact is essential on a regular basis. Risks for our staff and partners associated with different interventions are also critical to evaluate as some of the IWT actors are dangerous and influential. Treating informants with strict confidence is critical to reduce the risk of harm.
- Increased attention in a sector of the reserve or within an FMU has the effect of shifting poaching activity out of that area at least for a time. Some relatively small areas that experience lower hunting pressure, if well patrolled and defended, can act as spatial refugia for pangolin and other species, though we still have too little knowledge of the various species of pangolin's natural history to know if populations will persist over time.
- Local communities, in general, have great interest in seeing IWT activity diminished or eradicated as they perceive its detrimental effects on their livelihoods, well-being, and

security. However, it is very important not to raise expectations or convey false promises. Reports of wildlife crime by community members are often not responded to, potentially demotivating participants and informants.

- It has proved extremely useful to have good communication channels with senior diplomatic contacts in the diplomatic delegations of the European Union, The United States, UK, France and Belgium. This has enabled ZSL and other collaborating NGOs to bring pressure to bear on government agencies to take appropriate action when high profile IWT cases have arisen, such as ivory seizures, whereas previously these might have been ignored or their importance downplayed.
- In all project activities, from Law Enforcement patrolling to Community engagement, it is crucial to cultivate and maintain good relationships with all appropriate sections of Cameroonian society, including governmental institutions and local communities. ZSL has established a good day-to-day working relationship with MINFOF at the local, regional and national level.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The following changes were made to the logframe, the updated version of which appears in Annex 1.

Revised outcome Indicators:

0.3 Numbers of arrests and successful prosecutions relating to wildlife crime in Cameroon increase relative to baseline levels (determine at start of project) by **15%** end year 2 and **30%** by end of year 3.

0.4 Numbers of seizures of products from pangolins and other trafficked species increases relative to baseline levels by **20%** by end of year 3.

Revised Output Indicators:

Output 1 Indicators:

1.1 CITES database and reporting protocols established to record pangolin trade data by **month 19**

1.2 At least 30 enforcement agents trained in reporting and demonstrate ability to follow protocols by end of **month 12**

1.3 International ports and airports courts, police authorities and MINFOF regional delegations, recording data on pangolin trade/trafficking by start of **month 20**

1.4 At least **5** major bushmeat markets being monitored for pangolin trade and database being populated by month 12

1.5 Data being collected and collated into central database on pangolin trade/crime by **month 24**

1.6 Data collected on pangolin use from consumers at bushmeat markets beginning end of month **12**

1.7 Pangolin trafficking and use for Cameroon characterised beginning **month 22** and revised annually

Output 2 Indicators:

2.1 Incidence of poaching and seized pangolin and other wildlife products in and around DBR and DDNP decline from initial baselines by **25%** by year 3

Output 3 Indicators:

3.2 At least 30 enforcement agents, prosecutors courthouse staff and customs agents are trained in the proper application of wildlife laws and CITES reporting tailored to their specific role **months 9 – 24**

3.3 Civil society oversight and media coverage of key criminal cases by **month 12**

In the course of project implementation it was realised that some of the targets and timelines for the outcome and output indicators were unrealistic and so we had to adjust them as indicated.

For example, the planned achievement of a 25% increase in prosecutions by end year 2 and 50% end year 3 couldn't be achieved because the trend at the end of year 1 shows that such a change will likely be more gradual (Outcome indicator 0.3). Similarly, increase in number of seizures was adjusted from 30 to **20%** (OI 0.4). To cite another example: For the monitoring of the bushmeat markets, 6 markets were anticipated, including at least one of them in Douala but logistically it became difficult to include Douala; this led us to maintain **5 markets** in Yaoundé, eastern and southern Dja regions where there is continued presence of our staff to ensure effectiveness and replicability.

However, the overall anticipated project outcome and the outputs remain unchanged.

Throughout the project, in order to keep track of progress and estimate impacts, we monitored indicators as outlined in the logframe. These were tracked using a variety of data and information sources, some generated directly by the project and some from external sources. The logframe identifies each source of information and the frequency they will need to be monitored. Information used includes that generated by the project (e.g. monthly and annual reports, attitudinal surveys, reports of training actions, minutes of meetings with government partners and decision-makers, partner NGO reports) and external sources (e.g. national reports to CITES, monitoring reports from NGOs, media reports). For this effort, based on the logframe indicators, we monitored the following strong metrics and adaptively managed the project on the basis of progress and trends in each:

Direct action against poaching of wildlife

- Percent area of reserve covered by patrols on a regular basis
- Frequency, coverage, and quality of SMART-based patrol reports being generated across the reserve
- Number of seizures of arms, ammunition, snares, bushmeat, ivory, pangolin scale
- Number of arrests of poachers

Reducing support and engagement with IWT among local communities

- Number of communities and people engaged in resource management projects
- Attitudinal shifts from baseline of local people regarding wildlife and IWT

Strengthening capacity to monitor CITES-related activity and IWT and impacts of interventions

- Progress towards developing an effective tracking tool for IWT-related targets
- Broad reach and participation of actors and decision-makers in IWT/CITES awareness-raising efforts
- Gaining knowledge of the strengths, opportunities and challenges of CITES monitoring and response throughout the country

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

We have addressed reviewer comments relating to all aspects of the project brought to attention in the feedback from annual reports in the relevant sections of this report. This has included: partner relationships, communications and planning, decision-making processes, and strengths and limitations of assumptions.

7 Darwin identity

Throughout all of the communication of the effort and outcomes of this work, we mention or highlight that it is supported by the Darwin Initiative and the UK Government. ZSL consistently highlights the Darwin Initiative in various fora in country, such as the conservation community meetings, meeting with EU and UNESCO partners, and in a range of workshops and meetings with different government and diplomatic entities, including the Congo Basin Forest Partnership and DBR Stakeholder meetings. Field guides issued to in-country frontline DBR law enforcement show the Darwin Initiative logo.

8 Finance and administration

If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			0.2% -	
Consultancy costs			15.4% -	
Overhead Costs			1.8%	
Travel and subsistence			30.5% -	
Operating Costs			10.3%	
Capital items (see below)			0.0%	
Others (see below)			10.3%	
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Carly Waterman (ZSL Lead, Pangolins)	
Law Enforcement Coordinator	
Madeleine Bata ZSL Research and Surveillance Officer	
Vicky Fomete (Finance and Administration Manager)	
Kpwang ABESSOLO F (Lead of Traffic's project contributions)	
Paulinius Ngeh 9Technical Advisor on TRAFFIC'S projet contributions	
Willow Outwarthe (Data Analyst)	
Jerome Lewis 9Technical supervision, Excites)	
Simon Hoytes (Research Assistant, ExCites)	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)

TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Disrupting the illegal wildlife trade in grey parrots (<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>) in Cameroon, Central Africa / USFWS – Grey Parrot Conservation Fund	
Fondation Segree Pangolin Conservation Initiative	
Protect conservation in the Dja Biosphere Reserve/ ECOFAC European Union	
Protecting the Dja Conservation Complex in Cameroon / European Union CAWHFI	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Protect conservation in the Dja Biosphere Reserve/ ECOFAC 6 European Union	
Disrupting the illegal wildlife trade in grey parrots (<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>) in Cameroon, Central Africa / USFWS – Grey Parrot Conservation Fund	
IWT Disrupting the illegal wildlife trade in grey parrots	
Wildlife Wood Project ARCUS	
Protecting the Dja Conservation Complex in Cameroon / European Union CAWHFI	
TOTAL	

8.3 Value for Money

This funding enabled ZSL Cameroon to actively work with key stakeholders to develop innovative systems for monitoring wildlife providing increased understanding of the complexities of managing conservations projects in Cameroon. Through this funding, ZSL established an overview of bushmeat trafficking and supported and monitored community movements through the piloting of annual bushmeat surveys in collaboration with TRAFFIC, community socio-

economic monitoring and a pilot project of ExCiteS within the Dja Biosphere. Additionally, through this project ZSL in collaboration with MINFOF was able to establish and maintain a rapid response unit based in the Djoum antenna in the Eastern Sector of the DBR. Through this funding, MINFOF has executed consistent forest-based patrols and seizures of illegally traded protected animals.

The financial support provided through the Darwin Initiative enabled ZSL to identify and purchase, as well as, coordinate and implement activities to the highest quality with tools and tactics that were locally viable and ensured that services procured were the most appropriate for working in our context.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Illegal and unsustainable hunting and trafficking of pangolins and other threatened wildlife in Cameroon is reduced, resulting in sustainably managed populations of the three pangolin species and enabling Cameroon to meet its CITES and CBD commitments.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Strengthened capacity in Cameroon to monitor and reduce illegal hunting and trafficking of pangolins and other wildlife.</p>	<p>0.1 The nature of trade in pangolins and other trafficked species in Cameroon is documented by the end of year 3</p> <p>0.2 Effective management and protection in at least two key protected areas known to contain populations of pangolins and other trafficked species by the end of year 3</p> <p>0.3 Numbers of arrests and successful prosecutions relating to wildlife crime in Cameroon increase relative to baseline levels (determine at start of project) by 15% end year 2 and 30% by end of year 3.</p> <p>0.4 Numbers of seizures of products from pangolins and other trafficked species increases relative to baseline levels by 20% by end of year 3.</p>	<p>0.1 CITES and national reports on national pangolin trafficking and use</p> <p>0.2 SMART reports and other protected area management reports; annual State of Conservation report from DBR</p> <p>0.3 Number of prosecutions and sentences from court proceedings and police reports on criminal cases</p> <p>0.4 CITES database on traded species (established by this project)</p>	<p>Turnover of government staff does not exceed ability to provide refresher training and deplete skillset within relevant trained teams. ZSL Cameroon is working to have SMART adopted institutionally by MINFOF across all protected areas which, if successful, would minimize this risk as staff transferred from other protected areas will have previous experience with SMART.</p> <p>The government of Cameroon continues to support international efforts to view illegal wildlife trade as a serious crime and maintains its commitment to support efforts to address it</p> <p>Strengthening law enforcement capacity leads to a reduction in incidence of wildlife crime</p> <p>Reducing wildlife crime reduces pressure on wild populations of pangolins and other trafficked species</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Monitoring systems in place and information used to track and characterise the nature of trade and use of species affected by trafficking in Cameroon with focus on pangolins</p>	<p>1.1 CITES database and reporting protocols established to record pangolin trade data by month 18</p> <p>1.2 At least 30 enforcement agents trained in reporting and demonstrate ability to follow protocols by end of month 9</p> <p>1.3 International ports and airports courts, police authorities and MINFOF regional delegations, recording data on pangolin trade/trafficking by start of month 20</p>	<p>1.1 Protocol documents</p> <p>1.2 Training materials and attendance records, and knowledge change assessments.</p> <p>1.3 Database records and reports</p> <p>1.4 Consumer survey data</p> <p>1.5 Reports on national pangolin trafficking and use.</p> <p>1.8 Reports are verified through photo media attached, as well as complementary reports and MINFOF staff</p>	<p>Turnover of government staff does not deplete skillset within relevant trained teams</p> <p>Effective application of monitoring systems enables characterisation of trade in pangolin and other trafficked species</p> <p>Photographs are real and reports represent the situation on the ground</p>

	<p>1.4 At least 5 major bushmeat markets being monitored for pangolin trade and database being populated by month 12</p> <p>1.5 Data being collected and collated into central database on pangolin trade/crime by month 24</p> <p>1.6 Data collected on pangolin use from consumers at bushmeat markets beginning end of month 4</p> <p>1.7 Pangolin trafficking and use for Cameroon characterised beginning month 22 and revised annually</p> <p>1.8 ExCiteS data collection protocols and database established for community resource monitoring to include pangolins and other traded species.</p>		
<p>2. Adaptive management for site based protection using the SMART approach being implemented in at least two key sites</p>	<p>2.1 Incidence of poaching and seized pangolin and other wildlife products in and around DBR and DDNP decline from initial baselines by 25% by year 3</p> <p>2.2 Population indices for pangolins and other wildlife show no decline from baselines over project period</p> <p>2.3 ExCiteS data collection protocols and database established for community engagement in reporting illegal activities and monitoring law enforcement actions</p> <p>Indicator to demonstrate SMART is effectively implemented – production of reports and evidence of use in adaptive mgmt.?</p>	<p>2.1 SMART patrol reports</p> <p>2.2 SMART review workshop reports</p> <p>2.3 SMART reports track poaching incidence and pangolin product seizures</p> <p>2.4 SMART reports show encounter rates for pangolins</p> <p>2.5 ExCiteS reports are verified by ExCiteS and ZSL staff before inputting into database</p>	<p>Turnover of government staff does not deplete skillset within relevant trained teams</p> <p>Reports that are verified are real</p>
<p>3. Enforcement agents, prosecutors, courthouse staff and customs agents are competent in proper application of wildlife laws and reporting relating to pangolins and other trafficked species.</p>	<p>3.1 Training materials, protocols and toolkits developed by month 6</p> <p>3.2 At least 30 enforcement agents, prosecutors courthouse staff and customs agents are trained in the proper application of wildlife laws and CITES reporting tailored to their specific role months 6-24</p>	<p>3.1 Training materials, protocol and toolkit documents</p> <p>3.2 Training attendance records and evaluation/knowledge change reports</p> <p>3.3 Media/Civil society reports (local radio, print and online national media) on cases of wildlife crime and CITES central storage database</p>	<p>Turnover of government staff does not deplete skillset within relevant trained teams</p>

	3.3 Civil society oversight and media coverage of key criminal cases by month 12		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Review of existing systems and information within MINFOF delegations, conservation services, courthouses and customs for monitoring, recording and reporting information on cases of illegal trade in pangolins and other trafficked wildlife</p> <p>1.2 Development of data collection and reporting systems and associated toolkits/materials, data sharing protocols between government agencies and central storage database with CITES Scientific Authority</p> <p>1.3 Training delivered to key stakeholder groups</p> <p>1.4 Data being collected, collated and reports being produced</p> <p>1.5 Key bushmeat market and consumer surveys initiated</p> <p>1.6 Annual report on pangolin trade and use produced</p> <p>1.7 Participatory consultation with communities in DBR and DDNP on establishing monitoring system using the ExCiteS system</p> <p>1.8 ExCiteS protocols, database and training developed and delivered to local communities around DBR and DDNP</p> <p>1.9 Communities collecting information on pangolins and other wildlife through ExCiteS</p> <p>2.1 Review of existing site based protection at DBR, DDNP and surrounding buffer zones. Identification of equipment and other resourcing needs, training needs and refinement of existing datamodel and collection. Mapping out of implementation plans</p> <p>2.2. Equipment sourced, SMART training delivered to PA senior management and implementation plan roll out commenced</p> <p>2.3 Ongoing support by ZSL SMART technical advisor to DBR and DDNP for SMART implementation to include support for monthly site visit and reports, 6 monthly evaluation workshop and adaptation</p> <p>2.4 Participatory consultation with communities in DBR and DDNP on establishing monitoring system using the ExCiteS tool</p> <p>2.5 ExCiteS protocols, database and training developed and delivered with communities</p> <p>2.6 Communities collecting information on, resources use, law enforcement and pangolins and other wildlife through ExCiteS</p> <p>3.1 Training materials developed in consultation with relevant agencies. Materials tailored to knowledge and roles of each agency and participants.</p> <p>3.2 Training courses delivered to enforcement agents, customs, prosecutors and court house staff (3 per year).</p> <p>3.3 Training assessments conducted before and after training to assess participant knowledge and understanding and obtain feedback. Information to be used to adapt future sessions and determine further training requirements.</p> <p>3.4 Follow up training courses delivered based on evaluation and feedback</p> <p>3.5 ZSL Law enforcement co-ordinator provides ongoing support for case follow up and communicating progress of court cases and incidents of wildlife crime.</p>			

Timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Monitoring systems in place and information used to track and characterise the nature of trade and use of species affected by trafficking in Cameroon with focus on pangolins												
1.1	Review of existing systems within MINFOF delegations, conservation services, courthouses and customs for monitoring, recording and reporting information on cases of illegal trade in pangolins and other trafficked wildlife	3	X	X									
1.2	Development of reporting systems and associated toolkits/materials, data sharing protocols between government agencies and central storage database with CITES Scientific Authority	6			X	X							
1.3	Training delivered to key stakeholder groups	2				X	X	X	X	X			
1.4	Data being collected, collated and reports being produced	30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.5	Key bushmeat market and consumer surveys initiated	2			X	X							
1.6	Annual report on pangolin trade and use produced	2				X				X			X
1.7	Participatory consultation with communities in DBR and DDNP on establishing monitoring system using the ExCiteS system	2	X	X	X								
1.8	ExCiteS protocols, database and training developed and delivered to local communities around DBR and DDNP	3			X	X	X						
1.9	Communities collecting information on pangolins and other wildlife through ExCiteS	30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 2	Adaptive management for site based protection using the SMART approach being implemented in at least two key sites												
2.1	Review of existing site based protection at DBR, DDNP and surrounding buffer zones. Identification of equipment and other resourcing needs, training needs and refinement of existing datamodel and collection. Mapping out of implementation plans	0.5	X	X									
2.2	Equipment sourced, SMART training delivered to PA senior management and implementation plan roll out commenced	3		X	X	X							
2.3	Ongoing support by ZSL SMART technical advisor to DBR and DDNP for SMART implementation to include support for monthly site visit and reports, 6 monthly evaluation workshop and adaptation	33		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.4	Participatory consultation with communities in DBR and DDNP on establishing monitoring system using the ExCiteS tool	2	X	X	X								
2.5	ExCiteS protocols, database and training developed and delivered with communities	3			X	X	X						
2.6	Communities collecting information on, resources use, law enforcement and pangolins and other wildlife through ExCiteS	30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Output 3	Enforcement agents, prosecutors, courthouse staff and customs agents are competent in proper application of wildlife laws and reporting relating to pangolins and other trafficked species													
3.1	Training materials developed in consultation with relevant agencies. Materials tailored to knowledge and roles of each agency and participants.	3		X	X	X								
3.2	Training courses delivered to enforcement agents, customs, prosecutors and court house staff (3 per year).	6			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
3.3	Training assessments conducted before and after training to assess participant knowledge and understanding and obtain feedback. Information to be used to adapt future sessions and determine further training requirements.	1			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
3.4	Follow up training courses delivered based on evaluation and feedback	3				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
3.5	ZSL Law enforcement co-ordinator provides ongoing support for case follow up and communicating progress of court cases and incidents of wildlife crime.	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>Impact</p> <p>Impact: Illegal and unsustainable hunting and trafficking of pangolins and other threatened wildlife in Cameroon is reduced, resulting in sustainably managed populations of the three pangolin species and enabling Cameroon to meet its CITES and CBD commitments.</p>		<p>Impacts of law enforcement efforts on targeted species populations is inherently challenging to assess with confidence. Patrol data and anecdotal reports suggests that poachers shift their activities away from areas that are regularly patrolled, and that wildlife is more easily observed within these zones. Most of the important actors who manage CITES and conduct enforcement are now fully apprised of changes in CITES listings and efforts to streamline and broaden CITES monitoring efforts</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Strengthened capacity in Cameroon to monitor and reduce illegal hunting and trafficking of pangolins and other wildlife.</p>	<p>0.1 The nature of trade in pangolins and other trafficked species in Cameroon is documented by the end of year 3</p> <p>0.2 Effective management and protection in at least two key protected areas known to contain populations of pangolins and other trafficked species by the end of year 3</p>	<p>CITES reporting protocols have been established Three bushmeat market surveys and two consumer surveys were carried out over the project period and the full datasets were analysed and reported (Docs 4a, 4b and 4c).</p> <p>Over this grant period, the SMART approach implementation has been matured with BDR and PNDD park managers taking ownership of the approach and having good mastery of the software and use with very limited support. Data collected during patrols stored and use to organise response to poaching threats in both protected areas are now being gradually used by the central administration for planning the crackdown operations. At the level of the sectors headquarter, the operationalization of operation room is facilitating regular feedback between different layers of the park management for an effective patrol deployment in the DBR. Over 150 (former and new staff) ecoguards have been trained on SMART data collection, map reading, compass, and GPS use. The rapid response team is operational in the Southern and Western sectors of the DBR and has led to the recent seizure of 216 and 106 elephant's tusks in December 2017 and January 2018 respectively. The senior staff (head of units, head of sectors have received more comprehensive training on PDA installation, troubleshooting, SMART data querying, SMART mission planning and reporting with SMART.</p> <p>In DDNP, the head of anti-poaching Unit and the newly appointed SMART focal point are now using the SMART based adaptive management approach to managed patrols and SMART data collection with very little assistance from ZSL. The exchange visit carrying out with the DBR staff and feedback of patrol implementation assessment has contributed to improve the patrol tactics and</p>

		field coordination. In both protected areas we have noticed a clear progression of the number of patrols to a minimum of 10 per month.
	0.3 Numbers of arrests and successful prosecutions relating to wildlife crime in Cameroon increase relative to baseline levels (determine at start of project) by 15% end year 2 and 30% by end of year 3.	In general over the grant period, due to a series of trainings and mentoring delivered by ZSL, seizures of firearms and ammunitions witnessed an increase in year 1 and 2 and a slide decline in year 3. The same trend is true for arrests that have followed the same pattern. Seemingly, a decrease of close to 89.58% of bushmeat seizures has been observed in the last year of the grant. These results are probably linked with patrol coverage increase that has reached 94.5 % (patrol coverage is based on the proportion of 5 km2 grid cells through which a patrol passed at least once) of park coverage. In DDNP, this coverage has reached 78.5%. Apart from the SMART patrols.
	0.4 Numbers of seizures of products from pangolins and other trafficked species increases relative to baseline levels by 20% by end of year 3.	Seizures of bushmeat in the DBR by patrol teams have drastically decreased from year 1 (557 pieces) to year 3 (58 pieces). There was the seizure of over 2kg of Pangolins scales in the year 3. For the pangolins encounter rate (all kind of signs included) data was stable from ER=0.127 in year 1 to ER=0.11 in year 3. In total, during the entire implementation period, 34 seizures in parts of bushmeat of diverse species was made, three whole pangolins seized, over 600kg of ivory, 22kg of pangolin scales. This is data collected from Law Enforcement team and DBR SMART database.
<p>Output 1. Monitoring systems in place and information used to track and characterise the nature of trade and use of species affected by trafficking in Cameroon with focus on pangolins</p>	<p>1.1 CITES database and reporting protocols established to record pangolin trade data by month 18</p> <p>1.2 At least 30 enforcement agents trained in reporting and demonstrate ability to follow protocols by end of month 9</p>	<p>Africa TWIX has been adapted as the primary tracking tool for trafficking of wildlife for Cameroon and the region and seizures data for Cameroon from Customs (via World Customs Organisation) are already being entered . An Excel database has been developed to house non-seizure data. Survey data for three market surveys and two consumer/restaurateurs surveys carried out during the project are stored in this database and shared by ZSL with the Cameroonian Scientific Authority.</p> <p>Training of national CITES authorities was one of the outcomes of a one-day national workshop held in Yaoundé (27th April 2018) in collaboration with the CITES Management Authority of Cameroon (MINFOF) to support the goal of improving the implementation of the CITES Convention in Cameroon. The main objective of this workshop was to revamp the operation of the CITES National Inter-ministerial Committee, which had held only two meetings since its creation via the Prime Minister bill n°067/PM of June 27, 2006. A total of</p>

	<p>1.3 International ports and airports courts, police authorities and MINFOF regional delegations, recording data on pangolin trade/trafficking by start of month 20</p> <p>1.4 At least 5 major bushmeat markets being monitored for pangolin trade and database being populated by month 12</p> <p>1.5 Data being collected and collated into central database on pangolin trade/crime by month 24</p> <p>1.6 Data collected on pangolin use from consumers at bushmeat markets beginning end of month 4</p> <p>1.7 Pangolin trafficking and use for Cameroon characterised beginning month 22 and revised annually</p> <p>1.8 ExCiteS data collection protocols and database established for community resource monitoring to include pangolins and other traded species.</p>	<p>29 participants attended the workshop organised under the supervision of MINFOF.</p> <p>Airport authorities for Douala and Yaoundé were trained in CITES issues and approaches</p> <p>Market surveys took place between 1st February and 31st March 2017, 24th September and 27th November 2017, and 1st June 2018 and 17th August 2018. Survey data has been stored in the Excel database.</p> <p>Data is being collected on seizures and arrests and is being organized for entry into the Africa TWIX database. Survey data from the market and consumer surveys has been stored in the Excel database.</p> <p>Bush meat consumer surveys took place between February and March 2017, and again between July and August 2018. Survey data has been stored in the Excel database.</p> <p>Surveys of consumers offers insights into use of pangolins within Cameroon (predominantly for meat, but also scales).</p> <p>The market survey for the third and final round and consumer/restauranteur survey datasets were analysed together and the full results and analysis can be found in Doc 4a While the analyses for the first and second rounds can be found in 4b and 4c respectively</p> <p>Key trafficking routes through the southern and eastern Dja established through community consultation, initiating seven co-designed, community-led <i>Sapelli</i> projects along key wildlife trafficking routes. Community-based monitoring of wildlife crime and forest resources among seven communities with 620 data points including 507 media files.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1: Review of existing systems and information within MINFOF delegations, conservation services, courthouses and customs for monitoring, recording and reporting information on cases of illegal trade in pangolins and other trafficked wildlife</p>		<p>The review was carried out in year one and throughout the project TRAFFIC has worked to provide detailed input into the draft review document. This input provided updated information on Cameroon’s responsibilities to CITES, such as the annual illegal trade report they should submit, and highlighted ongoing problems with the reporting of legal trade to the CITES Secretariat. Information was also provided on the AFRICA – TWIX programme, which aims at increasing the cooperation between different law enforcement agencies dealing with CITES issues on national and international level. As Cameroon is a participating country of AFRICA – TWIX, it has reporting responsibilities</p>

	<p>for this too. TRAFFIC also provided detailed input on issues with Cameroon's reporting to the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS), and TRAFFIC's role in trying to improve this. TRAFFIC suggested editing changes to make the document more understandable, as well as advising to make it clear who is responsibility within Cameroon for ensuring full implementation of CITES within the country. Finally, TRAFFIC proposed several next steps and amendments to the recommendations provided in the draft review. Comments provided by TRAFFIC helped in making the document a more useable, informed, balanced review document to aid with improving Cameroon's reporting protocols.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2: Development of data collection and reporting systems and associated toolkits/materials, data sharing protocols between government agencies and central storage database with CITES Scientific Authority</p>	<p>As noted above, as Cameroon is already committed to reporting seizures to AFRICA-TWIX it was concluded that it would be unwise to create another reporting stream that duplicates this effort and causes confusion. AFRICA-TWIX came to fruition after the original proposal for this project had been submitted, so the gap that existed at the time of proposal conception and submission has now been filled. AFRICA-TWIX has received a significant amount of investment to ensure a useable database, with a dedicated project manager and data entry officer. Data can be provided by any of the participating law enforcement agencies, and seizures data for Cameroon from Customs (via World Customs Organisation) are already being entered. It should be noted that while AFRICA-TWIX is managed by TRAFFIC, access is restricted only to representatives from the member countries (as of the end of January 2019 this included Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo, DRC, Chad), as decided by the participating agencies at the launch of the project. Although it is relatively new, it has the potential to lead to the kinds of benefits shown by the European equivalent (EU-TWIX) which has run successfully for over a decade and helps agencies monitor trends in illegal trade and carry out threat assessments. By ensuring data collected under this project makes it into AFRICA-TWIX, this guarantees the greatest possibly impact of the data.</p> <p>The remaining datasets (the results of the three bushmeat market surveys and the two consumer/restaurateur survey) are stored in an Excel database (Doc 1 and shared by ZSL with the Cameroonian Scientific Authority. A sheet within the database has been provided where citizen science data collected through the ExCites element of this project can be stored The database also provides links to documents providing guidance on CITES reporting requirements to inform the Scientific Authority.</p>

Activity 1.3: Training delivered to key stakeholder groups

A one-day national workshop was held in Yaoundé (27th April 2018) in collaboration with the CITES Management Authority of Cameroon (MINFOF) to support the goal of improving the implementation of the CITES Convention in Cameroon. The main objective of this workshop was to revamp the operation of the CITES National Inter-ministerial Committee, which had held only two meetings since its creation via the Prime Minister bill n°067/PM of June 27, 2006. Specifically, this workshop aimed to:

- Review and propose amendments to update the bill establishing the Committee;
- Update the list of members and resource persons able to provide the necessary support to achieve the objective of the Committee;
- Review the current context of poaching and wildlife crime at the national, sub-regional and international levels;
- Clarify the mechanisms for reporting to CITES on ivory seizures and actions combating wildlife crime;
- Communicate the major resolutions of the Johannesburg CoP17;
- Inform participants on CITES related initiatives (NIAP/PANI (National Ivory Action Plan/National Action Plan for Ivory), ETIS (Elephant Trade Information System)); and
- Establish a fundraising mechanism for the effective functioning of the Committee.

A total of 29 participants attended the workshop organised under the supervision of the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife. Participants represented a range of institutions, constituting current members of the Committee and potential members, including Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA), Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF), Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MINRESI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREX), Ministry of Transport (MINTRANSPORT), General Delegation to National Security (DGSN), Ministry of Finance (MINFI), Ministry of Justice (MINJUSTICE), Ministry of Communication (MINCOM), Ministry of Trade (MINCOMMERCE). In addition, technical partners (LAGA, WWF, IUCN, ZSL, TRAFFIC), the CITES Scientific Authority-Flora (ANAFOR) and one representative from economic operators of the wildlife sector. Recommendations on how to move forward in operationalizing the Committee were proposed and captured in the proceedings of the workshop (Doc 2). In addition, further efforts have been made to support Cameroon in implementing CITES by renewing the National Anti-poaching Committee which has also been in a situation of operational dormancy for several years. Initial Skype discussions and meetings took place between TRAFFIC, IUCN and WWF to

determine how best to undertake this task. Subsequently, and in collaboration with MINFOF and based on the roadmap of a previous workshop organised with WWF (February 2017) a step-wise approach of two phases was adopted:

- 1) hold a preliminary technical meeting with key partners including ZSL (who nominated a focal person to participate) to outline the work to be done. This was held on 12th October 2018 in Ebolowa, Cameroon. Following the 12th October 2018 preliminary technical meeting, the TRAFFIC Central Africa Programme Office provided ongoing support to the Government of Cameroon to revise the National Anti-poaching Strategy and unit;
- 2) hold an informative meeting of the National Anti-poaching Committee with the goal of renewing the Committee itself by the end of 2019. The meeting was held on 4-7th December in Douala and attended by several conservation NGOs, government ministries and public agencies. The primary aim was to decide on the scope of the work of the consultant funded by IUCN who had been appointed to review the National Anti-poaching Strategy. The meeting resulted in two key recommendations:
 - revise the National Anti-poaching Strategy highlighting any shortcomings that are hindering its mandate to prevent overexploitation of wildlife, and also to broaden the Strategy into an Anti-Wildlife Crime Strategy and
 - convert the National Anti-poaching Committee of 18 members to a streamlined National Anti-wildlife Crime Committee of 15 members with a technical secretariat to ensure a functional committee.

The shared commitment for a national initiative to help effectively conserve Cameroon's wildlife was evident from the contributions and the calibre of participants. A roadmap was finalized which will assist MINFOF in taking this work forward, in particular to publicize a new decree establishing the National Anti-wildlife Crime Committee and to launch the Committee fully by the end of 2019.

To ensure progress of the roadmap, a technical meeting sponsored by TRAFFIC and IUCN took place in Mbalmayo, Cameroon (28th February to 1st March 2019 – Doc 3a), to finalize the new Strategy (Doc 3b) and disseminate it to relevant members of the Committee. The decree that allows for the establishment and functioning of the Anti-wildlife Crime Committee has now been cleared at the level of MINFOF and submitted for the signature of the Prime Minister. TRAFFIC, ZSL, WWF and IUCN will continue to support the government in organizing the inaugural inter-ministerial meeting of the Anti-wildlife Crime Committee.

Activity 1.4: Data being collected, collated and reports being produced	Data is being collected on seizures and arrests and is being organized for entry into the Africa TWIX database. Survey data from the market and consumer surveys has been stored in the Excel database
Activity 1.5: Key bushmeat market and consumer surveys initiated	Market surveys took place between 1 st February and 31 st March 2017, 24 th September and 27 th November 2017, and 1 st June 2018 and 17 th August 2018. Survey data has been stored in the Excel database (Doc 1). Analyses were done for the three surveys (See 3 analyses reports Ref Activity. 1.6). Consumer surveys took place between February and March 2017, and again between July and August 2018. Survey data has been stored in the Excel database. (Doc 1))
Activity 1.6: Annual report on pangolin trade and use produced	Regarding the third and final round of surveys, the market survey and consumer/restaurant survey datasets were analysed together, and the full results and analysis can be found in (Doc 4a). The analyses for the first and second rounds can be found in (Doc 4b) and Doc 4c) respectively.
Activity 1.7: Participatory consultation with communities in DBR and DDNP on establishing monitoring system using the ExCiteS system	Consultation was carried out with 17 indigenous and local communities in the southern and eastern regions surrounding the Dja Biosphere Reserve. Discussions were held on community characteristics, forest use, and concerns over the forest. If illegal wildlife crime was brought as a concern by the community, this was discussed further and the ExCiteS reporting system was introduced. Through a process of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), a final set of seven villages were actively engaged in reporting through using the ExCiteS tool <i>Sapelli</i> . Despite holding consultation meetings with communities around DDNP, the work was not able to extend to these communities due to the problematic situation occurring in the region. As well as this, the level of work required to extend the project to DDNP would have been unfeasible in the time period allocated.
Activity 1.8: ExCiteS protocols, database and training developed and delivered to local communities around DBR and DDNP	The ExCiteS process of FPIC led collaboration with every community. Community protocols were created by and for communities in order to manage their <i>Sapelli</i> projects and any issues they encounter themselves. <i>Sapelli</i> training was carried out with all communities through community workshops, field trials, and independent trial periods. This process was extensive to ensure that local community members had maximum participation and that the whole process was community-led, prioritising issues which communities highlighted. An active database is being maintained which holds all submitted reports.
Activity 1.9: Communities collecting information on pangolins and other wildlife through ExCiteS	The seven indigenous and local communities involved in using <i>Sapelli</i> have so far contributed 620 reports, including 507 photo and audio files. These

		<p>reports include illegal wildlife crime data such as killed animals, poacher's cabins, and illegal traps, as well as the monitoring of animal abundance and distribution through recording footprints and encounters, including species such as elephants, gorillas, and pangolins. This is the only ongoing community-based monitoring work that embraces local leadership, rights, and knowledge to such an extent in Central Africa.</p>
<p>Output 2. Adaptive management for site based protection using the SMART approach being implemented in at least two key sites</p>	<p>2.1 Incidence of poaching and seized pangolin and other wildlife products in and around DBR and DDNP decline from initial baselines by 25% by year 3</p> <p>2.2 Population indices for pangolins and other wildlife show no decline from baselines over project period</p> <p>2.3 ExCiteS data collection protocols and database established for community engagement in reporting illegal activities and monitoring law enforcement actions</p> <p>2.4 Indicator to demonstrate SMART is effectively implemented – production of reports and evidence of use in adaptive management</p>	<p>Seizures of bushmeat and other animal parts have decreases over the three year period going from 243 parts in Y1, 201 parts in Y2 and 58 parts in Y3. Seemingly, informant network operations have seized around 500kg of ivory and 20 kg of pangolins scale in Y2 whereas only 98kg of elephant tusks and 2 kg of pangolins scale was seized only. This shows a decline in the number and seize of seizures has the project was implemented</p> <p>Over the last 3 years, SMART data shows a stable trend in key species signs encounter rate during patrols: Direct observations/km for gorilla (0.17 in Y1; 0.11 in Y2 and 0,13 in Y3. For chimpanzee (0.10 in Y1; 0.10 in Y2 and 0.11 in Y3) : 0. for pangolin, 0.12 in Y1 and 0.11 in Y3.</p> <p>To date, for the DBR, SMART mission reports are all generated by the head of each sector after a debriefing procedure during which data are visualised. The SMART mission report helps in preparing the plan for next patrol deployment</p> <p>Every community has formed a 'community protocol' where local-management and utilisation of the project is outlined. An online database holds the community data and is accessible to relevant ZSL staff for analysis and law enforcement</p> <p>To date, for the DBR, SMART mission reports are all generated by the head of each sector after a debriefing procedure during which data are visualised. The SMART mission report helps in preparing the plan for next patrol deployment</p>
<p>Activity 2.1: Review of existing site based protection at DBR, DDNP and surrounding buffer zones. Identification of equipment and other resourcing needs, training needs and refinement of existing data model and collection. Mapping out of implementation plans.</p>		<p>This grant has immensely contributed to The year two of the grant has helped strengthen the SMART implementation process after the initial SMART setup (field visit to review the site-based protection efforts, systems and the available resources) and implementation in both protected areas.</p> <p>In the DBR, patrols are being carried out in an adaptive fashion with regular planning (targets, objectives, briefing and debriefing, etc.) based on previous patrol data; briefing and debriefing meeting being regularly organised. Also,</p>

quarterly coordination meetings were held during which site-based evaluations were carried out to monitor progress and achievement. For the Dja, the results of the evaluation has led to the construction of an ecoguard river post with four roofed wooden platform and an operation room along the Dja River in the southern sector. This has allows ecoguard teams to make more river patrols and be close to the park, rather than remaining a day's trip away at Djoum, for a more effective anti-poaching response. In DDNP, following the same spirit, 02 additional posts are still under construction in the northern part of the Park. During these meetings the management team of the Dja Biosphere Reserve has identified the need to increase vehicle and boat patrols. , the completion of the river post to get the ecoguards closer to their zones of operation. For intelligence gathering and information verification, motorbikes were also identified for and purchased. We have also ensure that The renovation of operation rooms renovation in Meyonmessala, Djoum and Lomie were effective to provide adequate facilities for patrols management. and wWildlife military training were also also carried out identified as priority activities to be carried out for successful patrol mission to ensure ecoguards on patrol perform according to standard while respecting human rights.

In DDNP, the development and rollout of a SMART based patrol system was done through a critical review of the current Law Enforcement Monitoring (LEM) following the system configuration and training of DDNP patrols and management teams. To that regard, within this grant, an exchange visit between DBR and DDNP SMART team was organised for knowledge and experience sharing from the 17th to the 21st of April 2017. The joined armed patrol of 10 men was a mix of DBR and DDNP patrol staff. Following a review of the park patrol coverage pattern, a gridded approach to ensure full SMART patrol coverage and repeatability was suggested and agreed upon by DDNP management team. From the 25th to the 30th of March 2018 a DDNP LEM coordination and evaluation meeting was held in Bertoua to evaluate progress made since last evaluation. The results shows that number of issues (see report exchange visit) still need to be dealt with e.g 1-DDNP team deployment from Bertoua not efficient; best to have headquarters build as soon as possible and get the majority of ecoguards based in Deng Deng; 2-poor discipline (lack of proper patrol uniform, attendance, presence in the field, etc.); 3- no rapid response team nor procedure for rapid response (within hours) or team reinforcement fully in place; 4- ecoguards linkage/dependence/interaction with the villages too high, etc.

In both protected areas there has been good progress and in the case of although it has slowed down after the nationwide MINFOF staff redeployment,

	<p>the in 2017 during which over 90% of DBR and DDNP SMART-trained staff were shifted to other protected areas. In order to be able to continue carrying patrols using the SMART approach, the DBR SMART system was immediately updated (to include new names and references) and a training session on data collection, map reading, compass, and GPS use organised so as to keep patrols going on. For DBR, the training was held in Somalomo from the 6th to the 9th of October 2017 and involved 46 DBR newly appointed ecoguards. Advanced SMART training sessions were conducted for all four Heads of sector, the Conservator, the Head of Anti-Poaching unit, and three DBR SMART ecoguard focal points (19th to 23rd February, 2018). Two patrol/SMART coordination meetings were organised from the 4th to 8th of September in Somalomo and from the 2nd to the 22nd of January 2018 in Djoum to review current surveillance and patrol approaches using SMART.</p> <p>For DDNP, the SMART software was updated to version 5.0.3 and the names of new staff registered in the system. The head of the anti-poaching unit and the new DDNP SMART focal was trained on SMART data cleaning, querying. A report template for the park was jointly developed in line with the request contained in the procedure manual submitted to EDC for validation.</p> <p>We have also developed an incentive scheme to motivate patrol effectiveness in the DBR. This scheme has been on test to see its effect on patrol performance.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Equipment sourced, SMART training delivered to PA senior management and implementation plan roll out commenced</p>	<p>Based on quarterly evaluation and coordination meetings with DBR and DDNP managing staff, equipment needs was identified and sourced. For example, in the Dja, equipment such as PDA, powerbanks, motorbikes, additional, rubber boots, raincoats, socks were sourced and delivered to DBR to ensure teams continue to collect data even during very poor weather conditions.</p> <p>During the course of this grant, any ecoguards deployment triggered a least a session on SMART followed by regular remote coaching to make sure the data collection, cleaning and sharing protocol are respected for effective adaptive patrol management.</p> <p>In order to strengthen DBR selected rangers' capacity in wildlife patrol skills, enhanced operational field security, effective intelligence gathering and how to conduct secure exploitation/arrest operations. A minimum of 01 patrol tactical training was delivered each year by a UK based wildlife military firm.</p> <p>A reinforced anti-poaching vehicle for the rapid response team was purchased. This vehicle was delivered with a driver and the maintenance and</p>

fuelling is provided by ZSL. This vehicle and the rapid response squad led by the head of the anti-poaching unit carried out last December one of the most important IWT operation that led to the seizures of 216 ivory tusk and other elephant parts.

A river post with 04 roofed wooden platforms and an operation room are available to use along the Dja river and will allow the ecoguards team to make more river patrols and be close to the park (not a day trip away at Djoum) for effective anti-poaching response. An aluminium boat adapted for the Dja river context is being built and will soon be put on the river Dja for patrols. To that regard boat piloting training for selected ecoguards was organised along the river from the 13 to the 16th of June 2017. Also, our office in Djoum and Lomie were renovated and fully equipped with office stationaries including printers and others. Seemingly the operations rooms in Lomie, Meyonmessala and Djoum were all fully equipped.

Patrolling continues in the DBR and, while the patrol strategy is being reviewed we are still testing our proposed patrol incentive scheme. Under this scheme, the ecoguards have increased their performance in terms of seizures and continued their efforts on arrests: 27 firearms (revised figure for Year 1: 23), 286 live ammunitions (revised figure for Year 1: 226), arrested 21 poachers (revised figure for Year 1: 33) and extended the park coverage to up to 93% (patrol coverage is based on the proportion of 5 km² grid cells through which a patrol passed at least once) with 189 cells covered out of 203.

For DDNP, an incentive scheme validated by EDC is being utilised and for this reporting period, 05 firearms, 7 live ammunitions, arrested 3 poachers and extended the park coverage to up to 60% (patrol cover is based on the proportion of 3 km² grid cells through which a patrol passed at least once) with 48 cells covered over 79. Still in DDNP a field testing and experience sharing mission was conducted by ZSL, the consultation Firm Brl and the DDNP Conservation Service at the DDNP southern sector from the 17th to the 21st of April 2017. The field test involved a total of 04 ecoguards from DBR and 06 from DDNP including the head of the protection Unit

Following an initial SMART system configuration and a review of current park patrol coverage status, a gridded approach to ensure full SMART patrol coverage and repeatability was suggested and agreed upon. Another aspect of the above mentioned exchange visit was for DBR team to share with DDNP team best practices in conducting armed patrols using map and navigation

	tools, camping at night and using SMART-Cybertracker configured PDA for data collection following the protocol.
Activity 2.3: Ongoing support by ZSL SMART technical advisor to DBR and DDNP for SMART implementation to include support for monthly site visit and reports, 6 monthly evaluation workshop and adaptation	<p>Following the initial setup and training in SMART at both manager level and field level in both park (DBR and DDNP), refresher training and remote support have been ongoing to ensure all the staff are capable of effectively patrolling according to agreed protocols.</p> <p>ZSL is providing patrol mobilisation funds to DBR and ensures patrols are carried out based on initial agreed plan (targets, areas to cover, number of days, etc.). So far, we have again succeeded in organising three evaluation meetings (11 and 12 April 2017; 04 to 08 September 2017, 20 to 21 January 2018) discuss patrol performance and approaches and adapt patrol strategy accordingly.</p> <p>With regard to DDNP, a SMART working session took place in Bertoua with the management team of Deng Deng National Park (DDNP) from the 25th to the 28th of March 2018. The objectives of the workshop were to do a review and update (software and new personnel) the SMART system, evaluate the SMART implementation based on recommendations of our last field visit report. This mission also helped to configure SMART automated patrol reports based on the provisory template designed by the park authorities.</p>
Activity 2.4: Participatory consultation with communities in DBR and DDNP on establishing monitoring system using the ExCiteS tool	<p>Consultation was carried out with 17 indigenous and local communities in the southern and eastern regions surrounding the Dja Biosphere Reserve. Discussions were held on community characteristics, forest use, and concerns over the forest. If illegal wildlife crime was brought as a concern by the community, this was discussed further and the ExCiteS reporting system was introduced. Through a process of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), a final set of seven villages are actively engaged in reporting through using the ExCiteS tool <i>Sapelli</i>. Despite holding consultation meetings with communities around DDNP, the work was not able to extend to these communities due to the problematic situation occurring in the region. As well as this, the level of work required to extend the project to DDNP would have been unfeasible in the time period allocated.</p>
Activity 2.5: ExCiteS protocols, database and training developed and delivered with communities	<p>The ExCiteS process of FPIC led collaboration with every community. Community protocols were created by and for communities in order to manage their <i>Sapelli</i> projects and any issues they encounter themselves. <i>Sapelli</i> training was carried out with all communities through community workshops, field trials, and independent trial periods. This process was extensive to ensure that local community members had maximum participation and that</p>

	<p>the whole process was community-led, prioritising issues which communities highlighted. An active database is being maintained which holds all submitted reports.</p>
<p>Activity 2.6: Communities collecting information on, resources use, law enforcement and pangolins and other wildlife through ExCiteS</p>	<p>The seven indigenous and local communities involved in using <i>Sapelli</i> have so far contributed 620 reports, including 507 photo and audio files. These reports include illegal wildlife crime data such as killed animals, poacher's cabins, and illegal traps, as well as the monitoring of animal abundance and distribution through recording footprints and encounters, including species such as elephants, gorillas, and pangolins. Data on law enforcement practices has not been considered desirable by communities, and no communities have signalled issues of abuse. This project is the only ongoing community-based monitoring work in Central Africa that embraces local leadership, rights, and knowledge to such an extent.</p>
<p>Output 3. Enforcement agents, prosecutors, courthouse staff and customs agents are competent in proper application of wildlife laws and reporting relating to pangolins and other trafficked species</p>	<p>3.1 Training materials, protocols and toolkits developed by month 6</p> <p>3.2 At least 30 enforcement agents, prosecutors courthouse staff and customs agents are trained in the proper application of wildlife laws and CITES reporting tailored to their specific role months 6-24</p> <p>3.3 Civil society oversight and media coverage of key criminal cases by month 12</p> <p>ZSLs bespoke Basic Law Enforcement (BLET), Proactive Law Enforcement and Tactical Patrol skills training programmes were established for frontline MINFOF and border agents, including hard-copy of training materials. Pocket field guide and over 300 copies of the 1994 Cameroon wildlife law books were provided to MINFOF agents in the course of the implementation of this grant.</p> <p>In the previous 2 years of the project, some 177 law enforcement agents from multiple agencies were trained in law enforcement techniques including wildlife product recognition, wildlife legislation as relevant to their roles. Another 127 law enforcement agents were trained in year 3 in the application of the 1994 wildlife law in Cameroon, Tactical Patrol skills and CITES. This gives a total of 304 wildlife law enforcement agents trained during the implementation period.</p> <p>ZSL uses its influence and contacts to ensure that major criminal cases relevant to IWT are publicised through various social media accounts (ind 3.3) including Twitter, Facebook, whatsapp etc as well as influencing partner organisations and international governments to do the same. The Law Enforcement Department has also created a WhatsApp group with frontline MINFOF agents to share and circulate any vital information about traffickers and their activities in their various areas of competence.</p> <p>Though freedom of the press in Cameroon is stymied somewhat and is heavily influenced and controlled by the state, ZSL has succeeded in using community Radio stations to run its conservation programmes. Two are found in Lomie, one in Meyomessala and one in Djoum where illegal wildlife activities are denounced using both English, French and Local languages.</p>

<p>Activity 3.1: Training materials developed in consultation with relevant agencies. Materials tailored to knowledge and roles of each agency and participants.</p>	<p>Over the grant period, ZSL provided relevant training to law enforcement agents in Cameroon. The training provided was subject to the need's assessment made by an experienced former law enforcement officer, and training elements were based upon existing skills and knowledge. The concept of Basic Law Enforcement, Proactive Law Enforcement and Tactical Patrol Skills training programmes were implemented to provide relevant basic, core policing skills to police, forestry and wildlife agents, customs and border officials, thereby augmenting their professional capacity to fight wildlife crime. Materials like hard Pocket field guide for the notes taking and over 300 copies of the 1994 Cameroon wildlife law books were provided to MINFOF agents in the course of the implementation of this grant</p>
<p>Activity 3.2: Training courses delivered to enforcement agents, customs, prosecutors and court house staff (3 per year).</p>	<p>In addition to the 177 wildlife law enforcement officers trained by year 2, another 124 agents (MINFOF) and 3 police Officers from the Judicial Police Headquarters in Yaounde, received training from ZSL in year 3. These trainings included specific input into wildlife laws and wildlife product recognition. Elements of real-world practical exercises were undertaken in Lomie (Eastern Sector of the Dja) where experts from the United Kingdom trained front line MINFOF agents in patrol tactics, the use of sign language while patrolling, dismantling of poaching camps, securing a crime scene etc. MINFOF agents also received training in Basic Law Enforcement Techniques, which incorporated evidence gathering and integrity, providing evidence at court, crime scene response, note-taking and interviewing techniques. Training was also delivered on the application of the 1994 wildlife law in Cameroon and related laws, how to put up a good statement of offence etc. Within this reporting period, training was carried out in the town of Garoua (in the North of Cameroon) on CITES and its role in the fight against illegal wildlife trade. Two conferences were held with court staff from the courthouse at Bengbis (in southern Cameroon) to ensure understanding about the complexity and the importance of dealing with IWT offenders, and the necessity to consider (where reliable evidence exists) suitable sentencing to dissuade others. This sums up to over 304 wildlife law enforcement agents trained during the entire project implementation.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3: Training assessments conducted before and after training to assess participant knowledge and understanding and obtain feedback. Information to be used to adapt future sessions and determine further training requirements.</p>	<p>At every training session, participants' are given a pre-test to write. This is to evaluate their pre-knowledge of the subject matter. The scripts are marked and kept by ZSL as achieves. The same questions are given to them at the end of the training session to ascertain their levels of understanding. The results of this are equally recorded by participants. As assessment and pictorial feedback exercise at the conclusion of the training, as well as (where</p>

	<p>possible and authorised) on-the-job real-world activity, enables both the trainer and the participants to assess and view progression in the training. All ZSL trainings comprise a theory-demonstrate-practice concept, which enables the participants to test their skills in a role-play, written and practical scenario, drawn from real-life cases. Feedback and evaluation documentation is retained by the trainer (ZSL Law Enforcement Officer) for reference and evaluation to inform further training needs and content of training courses for the future.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4: Follow up training courses delivered based on evaluation and feedback</p>	<p>In-country and remote follow-up of training is undertaken by ZSL Law Enforcement Advisor and the in-country Law Enforcement Officer. The impact of training is assessed by virtue of operational activity, as illustrated by the anti-trafficking teams seizing ivory in May 2018. Following systematic trainings, other major seizures have been effected, including the seizure of elephant tusks in Lomie in November 2018, a mandrill and over 2kg of pangolin scales in Djoum in April 2019. The remote support function enables investigative advice and support to be offered, at the scene and in real time..</p>
<p>Activity 3.5: ZSL Law enforcement co-ordinator provides ongoing support for case follow up and communicating progress of court cases and incidents of wildlife crime</p>	<p>The in-country Law Enforcement Officer is responsible for liaising with, and supporting MINFOF judicial services and any interested parties in major wildlife crime court cases. Of note, ZSL has attended and contributed to case conferences in 35 cases of trafficking and/or poaching related crime, including possession of firearms. In particular ZSL has been instrumental in supporting and ensuring appropriate judicial follow-up, with partner agencies, of wildlife cases pending in courts around the Dja Reserve.. The conferences and meetings with MINFOF and judicial authorities are recorded on a weekly basis, along with any pertinent judicial disposals known about.</p>

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
TRAINING								
6A	Anti-poaching, patrolling techniques and evidence gathering: MINFOF ecoguards. 10 days	32 male; 3 female	Cameroonian	18	14		32	30
6B				2 wks	2 weeks	4 wks	4 wks	
6A	Legislation, evidence gathering and investigative techniques: Yaoundé and Douala airport's Anti-smuggling units, 2 days	43 male; 6 female	Cameroonian	29	20	0	49	40
6B				0.4 wks	0.4 weeks	0.8 wks	3 weeks	
6A	Basic law enforcement skills: MINFOF agents, 2 days	66 male. 2 female	Cameroonian	25	43	37	105	70
6B				0.4 wks	0.9 wks	1 week	1.3 wks	1 week
6A	Wildlife crime and CITES: Law Enforcement agents, 2 days	23 male; 5 female	Cameroonian	28		54	82	28
6B				0.4 wks	1 wk	2 wks	1 wk	
6A	SMART training (including data collection for 97 (28+46+23) people and planning and reporting for 32 (24 +8) eco-guards & senior park management. 28 (12+10+6) days in total.	TBC	Cameroonian	52	54 people	23 people	129	~100
6B				2.2 wks	2 wks	6 days	5.3 wks	~4 wks
	Outboard motor training	6 male	Camerounian	-	6 people	5 people	11 people	15 people
	GIS training	14 male	Camerounian	-	14 people	10 people	24 people	30 people
					0.8 wk	1 wk	2 wks	3 wks
					1 wk	1.1 wk	2 wks	3 wks
6A	ExCiteS/ <i>Sapelli</i> training for communities	49 male; 1 female	Cameroonian	30	50	0	50	50
6B								

7	Field guide on wildlife law and guidance on basic policing skills			1			1	5
RESEARCH								
11A	Excites project technical paper by UCL						0	1
11B								1
12B	CITES database						0	1
DISSEMINATION MEASURES								
14A	Presentation to MINFOF and Cameroon CITES authority on project findings and recommendations				1		1	2
14B	Presentations at Congo Basin Forest Partnership meeting; ZSL Pangolin Scientific Meeting				3		3	6
PHYSICAL MEASURES								
20	Equipment and materials for ecoguards; PDA devices for ExCiteS; Laptops; River patrol post; vehicle; boat.			£3550 (of DI funds); £50,000 including other sources)	£2434 (of DI funds); £100,000		£5984 (of DI funds); £150,000 including other sources)	£6000 (of DI funds); £250,000 including other sources.
21	River patrol post (other source of funds)				1		1	1
FINANCIAL MEASURES								
23	Rufford Fdn (£20,000; 1 yr); EU-CAWHFI (€300,000; 3 yrs); IWT Challenge Fund (£346,000; 2 yrs); EU ECOFAC6 (€ 2 million, 4.5 yrs)			£616000 (includes all secured funds, not just those spent).	€ 2 million (ECOFAC6 grant for 4.5yrs)		£2365083	£2mil+

Table 2 Publications

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

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Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	x
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and	

	implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	x
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	x
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	23-001
Project Title	Strengthening Cameroon's capacity for implementing CITES
Project Leader Details	
Name	Andrew Fowler
Role within Darwin Project	Supervision of TRIDOM Landscape activities and Cameroon Country Director
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Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Elie Hakizumwami
Organisation	TRAFFIC
Role within Darwin Project	Collaboration to deliver sensitisation on CITES, bushmeat market surveys
Address	
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Partner 2 etc.	
Name	
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
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.	x
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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
zHave you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	