

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual 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)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-015
Project title	Why Eat Wild Meat?
Country/ies	Cameroon
Lead organisation	IIED
Partner institution(s)	FCTV, The Conservation Foundation, University of Oxford
Darwin grant value	£365,826
Start/end dates of project	July 2018 – March 2021
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 – March 2020 AR 2
Project Leader name	Francesca Booker
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.iied.org/why-eat-wild-meat
Report author(s) and date	Francesca Booker, Stephanie Brittain, Neil Maddison, EJ Milner-Gulland, Mama Mouamfon

1. Project summary

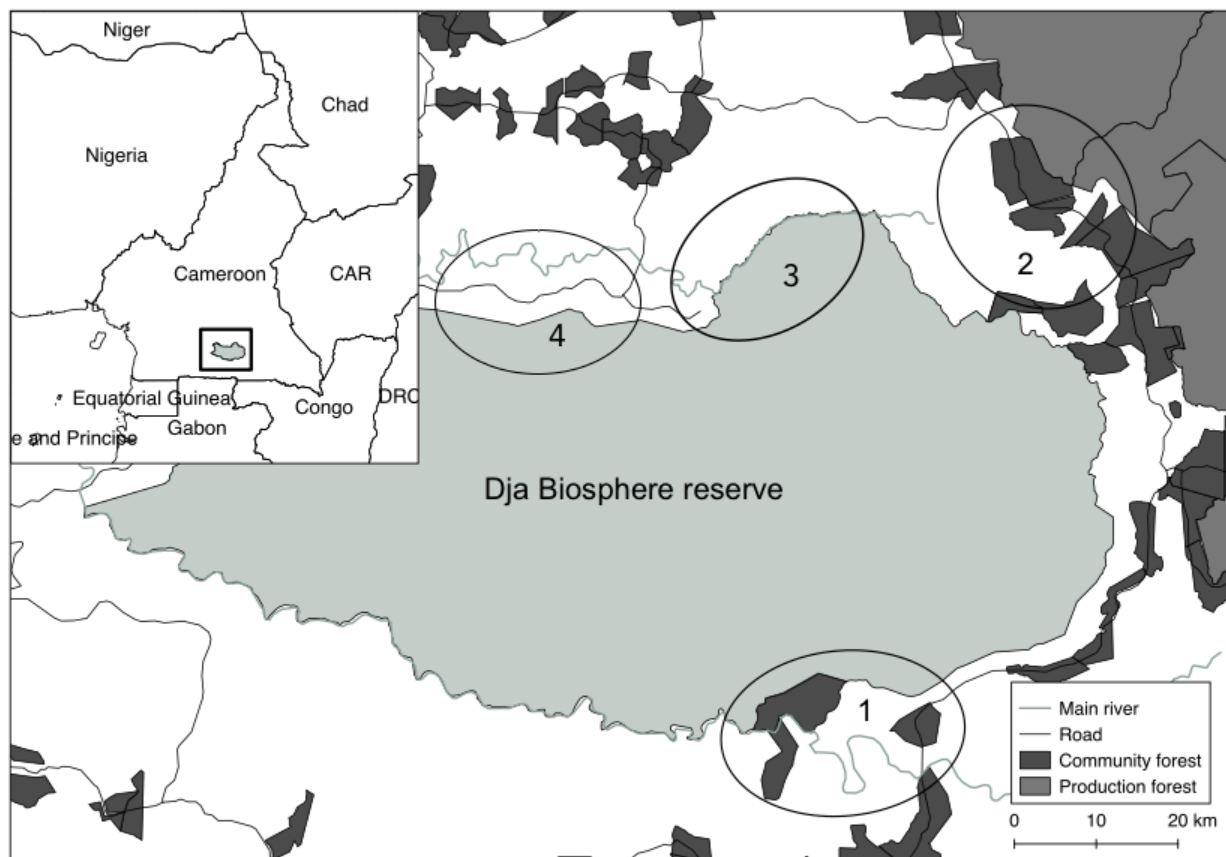
Hunting of wildlife for meat is widely practiced in Africa - the scale of wild meat use in the Congo Basin alone is estimated at five million tonnes/year. Since the late 1990s, conservation and development organisations have been concerned about the scale of exploitation because of its implications both for conservation and for food security.

Many projects have been instituted to reduce hunting, and popular interventions include providing livelihood alternatives for hunters selling meat to urban consumers, reducing demand in urban centres, and providing alternative protein sources to rural consumers (through fish, livestock or captive-bred wild species). Available evidence suggests, however, that both livelihoods and alternative protein projects have experienced important challenges, affecting their ability to achieve their conservation and food security objectives. This is often because these projects overlook the underlying drivers behind the choice of wild meat as a food - including price, availability, taste and culture.

While much wild meat is destined for urban consumers, in many rural areas it is also routinely consumed as a key source of protein. This is the case for Dja Faunal Reserve (DFR) in Cameroon, where threatened species such as central African chimpanzees, western lowland gorillas, and giant pangolins are regularly hunted for meat. The establishment of community hunting zones (CHZ), such as under [Darwin project 20-007](#), have helped take pressure off the reserve but are insufficient to meet the protein needs of the growing local population. It is therefore critical that additional protein supplies are available, socially acceptable and affordable.

This project intends to improve the design of alternative protein interventions to improve their effectiveness and thereby reduce current levels of exploitation that are threatening both species survival and long-term local food security and nutrition. We do this specifically with partners operating in and around the DFR, and also through wider evidence-gathering and engagement with African governments and implementing NGOs in Sub Saharan Africa.

Figure of Dja Faunal Reserve with our four field sites clearly indicated.



2. Project partnerships

This is a collaboration between three UK based organisations – the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Oxford University, The Conservation Foundation (TCF, which incorporates Living Earth) – and one Cameroon based organisation, Fondation Camerounaise de la Terre Vivante (FCTV). IIED leads the project, Oxford University leads on field research, supported by FCTV and TCF, and TCF Earth and FCTV leads on liaison with DFR projects and ensuring findings are mainstreamed into government strategies. IIED also supports a network of conservation and development organisations in Cameroon – the Cameroon Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) – who are a key national dissemination channel for this project.

During year 2, all team members participated in quarterly project meetings via Skype and or Zoom to discuss project updates and plans. In addition, we held an advisory meeting at IIED offices in November 2019 which was attended by two of our advisory board – John Fa and Marcus Rowcliffe. At this advisory meeting team members discussed the findings of the desk reviews and field research. Colleagues from Cameroon have also participated in meetings remotely.

In Cameroon, team members from Oxford University, TCF and FCTV held an annual project meeting in October 2019 to discuss progress made on Y2 activities, and to plan for Y3 activities. The team also held a meeting with Cameroon PCLG – a national group of Cameroon professionals working in conservation and development roles. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the preliminary results and gain insights on the best strategies for sharing the results and policy recommendations with national Cameroonian policy makers (in particular, Ministère

des Forêts et de la Faune (MINFOF) and Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural (MINADER)).

In addition, there have been three meetings of the Dja Actors' Forum (DAF). The DAF is designed to bring together representatives from all stakeholders working to conserve the DFR and is led by MINFOF Conservation Service. FCTV have represented the Darwin partnership at all meetings. The project field activities has been presented with support of Oxford University in Dja actor Forum Held in July 2019 in Djoum (South Cameroun). The meetings have been useful by providing a platform for communication between all stakeholders in the region. In the last meeting held in January 2020 in Meyomessala (South Region of Cameroon) initial findings from the field research were been presented and upcoming activities of the project have been have been integrate din the Dja forum activities work plan for the next 6 months.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

<u>Delayed Year 1 Activities</u>	Year 2 Progress
Output 1 - Factors influencing use of wild meat as a food choice around Dja Biosphere Reserve and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa understood and documented	
1. Synthesis and write up 3 of evidence reviews (IIED)	The evidence review was conducted in Jan–Feb 2019 and has been updated to capture literature from Feb 2019– March 2020. We captured 79 studies that are summarised in an Excel Spreadsheet and shared in the Dropbox folder attached to this report. A preliminary analysis of the literature was summarised in a CBD Inf Doc (pdf) submitted to Twenty-third meeting of SBSTA in Montreal, Canada, 25-29 November 2019. Due to a high amount of interest in the literature review, the team have decided to undertake a more thorough analysis of the literature and publish the results in a peer reviewed journal article. We expect to submit a paper in the first quarter of Y3 and will share an update on progress in the half year report of Y3.
Output 2 - Characteristics of existing wild meat alternative projects in DFR and elsewhere, and the role of drivers of food choice in project success, analysed	
2. Desk-based evidence 1 review of the factors affecting success of wild meat-alternative projects in (sub-Saharan Africa) (IIED)	Initially, we planned to conduct an evidence review of peer reviewed literature but unfortunately, we found no empirically based studies that explored the factors affecting the success of wild meat alternatives projects. Instead, we built our review from project websites and documents. Altogether, we identified 121 projects (84 from Wicander and Coad's review, and 37 from our review of project reports and websites), but for only 29 was there some detail on the factors (positive and negative) affecting success.
2. Inventory of wild meat- 2 alternative initiatives (projects, implementers, funders) around DFR completed and placed in online database (IIED & all teams)	The inventory of projects includes 7 alternative protein projects around the DFR. We have decided not to publish this inventory online yet as we are keeping the inventory as a live document that will be added to as FCTV and TCF engage in fieldwork around DFR for the decision support tool (a key activity of year 3). The draft of the inventory is available in Annex 4 ('Dja Alternative Proteins Project Inventory').

	We have published the inventory and review of projects associated with 2.1 in an excel database that can be downloaded. This will be more valuable to a wider audience as it includes a summary of projects from 25 countries. The review is attached in Annex 4 (Alternative Protein Projects Inventory of SSA) and is available on the project website page - https://www.iied.org/why-eat-wild-meat
2.3	Cross checking of Dja projects with success factors from evidence review (IIED and Oxford)
2.4	Synthesis and write up of evidence review (IIED and Oxford)

<u>Year 2 Activities</u>	Year 2 Progress
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Output 1

Factors influencing use of wild meat as a food choice around Dja Biosphere Reserve and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa understood and documented

1.2	Field work to gain local communities' perspectives on food choice at DFR completed and analysed by end of Y2Q2
	<p>In April-July 2019, Stephanie Brittain (Oxford University) and the FCTV fieldwork team consisting of Thibau Kamogne, and two student research assistants Soreya Ngomna and Salif Mteroupe conducted fieldwork in the 3 study sites to better understand local preferences, drivers and constraints to accessing wild meat protein alternatives, as well as gathering information on the role and importance of wild meat for food security. Stephanie designed the semi-structured interviews and carried out a series of training exercises with the team before going to the field. 542 semi-structured interviews were carried out, comprising between 80-95% of the total population of each village. 51% of those interviewed were men, and 49% were women. Female only focus groups were also conducted with 13 women over 4 workshops, to gather the perspectives of women and better understand the drivers of female food choice and barriers to their participation in alternative projects.</p> <p>Results show that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The top preferred species (blue duiker, and porcupine) are not of conservation concern. However species of conservation concern are being eaten and traded. In particular, pangolins (both white and black bellied pangolin) were both the third most preferred species and also of conservation concern.</i> ○ <i>The key drivers of food preference are ease of access, health and, most importantly, taste. Factors associated with wealth were rarely mentioned by participants.</i> ○ <i>Health, taste and tradition were the key reasons cited for avoiding species.</i> ○ <i>Wild meat is key for food security in all villages. While alternatives (in particular fish) are deemed</i>

	<p><i>available, they are not available all year round, meaning there are gaps affecting food security during certain seasons.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Sociodemographic factors such as age or gender did not affect the species preference of participants, but did have a significant effect on stated species avoidance, and the reasons cited for such avoidance.</i> ○ <i>There was broad agreement between the study villages regarding species preference, and the key drivers of preference. However, there were significant village level differences in species avoidance and the reasons cited between villages, possibly reflecting a) natural variation in species prevalence; b) the variable proximity to and therefore influence, of law enforcement; and c) village level differences in traditions and associated taste preferences as a result.</i> <p>An internal report (<i>not to be published online</i>) of the field work results is available in Annex 4 ('Internal Research Report').</p>
<p>1. Findings of the 3 evidence review and fieldwork are discussed with Cameroon and DFR policy makers and conservation practitioners by end of Y2</p>	<p>This activity was planned for March 2020. Unfortunately, due to the coronavirus pandemic we have had to take the decision to cancel our planned meeting to share the results of the field work with policy makers and conservation practitioners at the Dja Actor's Forum. FCTV will be monitoring the situation in Cameroon and will advise when we can re-plan to hold this crucial meeting. We hope that this will be possible by the end of July, which is when the next Dja Actor's Forum is scheduled.</p>
<p>Output 2 Characteristics of existing wild meat alternative projects in DFR and elsewhere, and the role of drivers of food choice in project success, analysed</p>	
<p>2. Fieldwork completed to 4 explore wild meat-alternative intervention preferences in three case study sites in DFR, and data analysed, by Y2Q4</p>	<p>In July-September 2019, Stephanie Brittain (Oxford) and the FCTV fieldwork team conducted fieldwork in the 3 study sites to explore preferences for alternative protein interventions according to local people. After consultation with other researchers at Oxford and her wider network, Stephanie decided that scenarios protocols were more suitable than choice experiments for the purpose of this research, in order to gain a deep qualitative understanding of the reasons why people make the decisions they do. Stephanie designed the scenarios protocols and after a week of training and practical exercise, the whole team went to the field and conducted some initial trial interviews to refine the wording of the scenarios presented and to ensure that all information shared was clearly understood. Subsequently, the team conducted 171 interviews across the 3 study sites, representing at least one participant per household, while ensuring a balance of genders, ages and wealth brackets were sampled.</p> <p>Results show that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Under the business-as-usual scenario, hunting and consumption would increase or stay the same. If people stated that they would reduce hunting or consumption, that was because they recognised that finding meat is becoming increasingly challenging,</i>

	<p><i>which raises further questions regarding food security in the face of no alternatives.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Projects that bring both food and income were expected to have the greatest effect on reducing hunting and consumption; fish pond projects at the household level that bring both food and income were over 20 times more likely to result in a reduction in hunting and consumption compared to the current scenario.</i> ○ <i>Projects that provided food alone were only 4-6 times more likely to result in a reduction in hunting, because people still need to find money. Alternatives projects therefore need to account for the role wild meat plays in supporting both food security and livelihoods to be successful.</i> ○ <i>Community-level projects were significantly less likely to result in a reduction in hunting and consumption compared to household level projects, due to challenges around trust within communities, and past experiences with protein alternative projects that were unsuccessful.</i> <p>An internal report of the field work results is available Annex 4 ('Internal Research Report').</p>
<p>2. Findings discussed with Cameroon and DFR policy makers and conservation practitioners by end of Y2Q2.</p>	<p>As noted above, this activity has been cancelled considering the coronavirus pandemic. FCTV are monitoring the situation and will advise on the rescheduling of this activity.</p>
<p>Output 3 Enhancements to existing wild meat-alternative projects, at DFR, and a new proposal, agreed with villagers and implementers</p>	
<p>No Year 2 activities were envisaged. Though, team members (University of Oxford, TCF and FCTV) are reaching out and building relationships with project implementers in the DFR to collaborate on testing the decision support tool we will produce in quarter 1 of year 3 to improve the design of alternative protein projects, although we recognise that the timetable for planned discussions will be affected by the coronavirus.</p>	
<p>Output 4 Capacity to design and implement improved wild meat-alternative interventions improved elsewhere in Cameroon and internationally</p>	
<p>No Year 2 activities were planned.</p>	

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Factors influencing use of wild meat as a food choice around Dja Biosphere Reserve and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa understood and documented

The outputs scheduled for years 1 and 2 have largely been achieved.

Indicator 1.1 refers to the evidence review of drivers of wild meat as a food choice across SSA. The preliminary analysis of our evidence review of drivers of wild meat as a food choice was published via a [CBD Inf Doc](#) along with reference list. Following widespread interest from our peers, we have decided to additionally undertake a more thorough analysis of the literature for a peer reviewed publication, we aim to pursue peer review and publish this article in year three of

the project. Indicator 1.2 refers to field work to understand local communities' perspectives on food choice at the DFR which has been completed and written up in an internal report attached in Annex 4 ('Internal Research Report'). We aim to further work on these research findings in year three to collate into a peer reviewed publication. Indicator 1.3 refers to sharing findings of the evidence review and field work with Cameroon and DFR policy makers and practitioners. FCTV and TCF expected to host meetings nationally with members of the People and Conservation Learning Group and MINFOF as well as meetings locally with the Dja Actors Forum in April. Unable to travel, researcher Stephanie Brittain created a presentation attached in Annex 4 ('Understanding wild meat preferences - OU Presentation') to share the results and fully briefed FCTV and TCF colleagues for answering questions on the results. Unfortunately, these meetings have been delayed due to Covid-19 lock down in the UK and Cameroon. We are well prepared for the meetings and are awaiting the appropriate circumstances to be able to reconvene with colleagues in Cameroon to share the research results.

Output 2: Characteristics of existing wild meat alternative projects in DFR and elsewhere, and the role of drivers of food choice in project success, analysed

The outputs scheduled for years 1 and 2 have largely been achieved, with one exception – indicator 2.3.

Indicator 2.1 refers to the evidence review of the factors affecting success of wild meat alternatives projects in SSA. We had to change our approach to this review as we found limited peer reviewed literature in year 1. Instead, we reviewed project websites and documents to glean insights on factors (positive and negative) that contributed to success. The results of this review are published in a project document available online ('Why Eat Wild Meat? Factors affecting the success of alternative protein projects' - pubs.iied.org/14676IIED). Indicator 2.2 refers to the inventory of wild meat alternatives projects around the DFR which is attached in Annex 4 ('Dja Alternative Proteins Project Inventory') and summarises 8 alternative protein projects around DFR. This is a 'live' spreadsheet and we will continue to add to the inventory during field activities around DFR in year 3.

Indicator 2.3 - Analyses of evidence review & inventory to discern success factors completed by end of year 1. We have delayed this activity to year 3 as the team feels that it makes most sense to undertake crosschecking of Dja projects in a participatory manner with project partners when undertaking activities 3.1 and 3.2 (see logframe). These activities relate to working with project partners around the Dja to use our decision support tool to improve the effectiveness of alternative protein projects.

Indicator 2.4 refers to the field work around DFR to explore wild meat-alternative intervention preferences of local communities. This fieldwork has been completed and is written up in an internal report attached in Annex 4 ('Internal Research Report'). We aim to further work on these research findings in year three to collate into a peer reviewed publication. Indicator 2.5 refers to discussing findings with Cameroon DFR policy makers and conservation practitioners. As summarised under output 1, we planned to hold meetings in Cameroon in April 2020, but unfortunately these meetings were cancelled due to the Covid-19 lock down in the UK and Cameroon. We are monitoring the situation in Cameroon and UK closely so we can understand when we will be able to safely host these meetings in year 3.

Indicator 2.5 and 2.6 refer to year 3 of the projects and sharing the project findings internationally. In preparation for this, we have drafted a communications strategy to guide the research and policy recommendations dissemination activities planned for year three of the project. The strategy is shared in Annex 4 ('Draft Communications Strategy WEWM'), and includes details on how we plan to share the evidence review, field results and decision support tool for alternative protein projects internationally, nationally and locally to the DFR.

Output 3: Enhancements to existing wild meat-alternative projects and a new proposal, agreed with villagers and implementers at DFR case study sites

This output and the associated activities are scheduled for year 3.

Output 4: Capacity to design and implement improved “wild meat alternative” interventions improved elsewhere in Cameroon and internationally.

This output and the associated activities are scheduled for year 3.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The outcome the project is working towards is “Strengthened capacity of policy-makers and practitioners in Cameroon and Africa-wide to design and implement effective “wild meat-alternative” interventions that reflect drivers of food choice, conserve biodiversity and contribute to food security.”

It is too early to measure progress towards this outcome – two of the indicators (0.1 and 0.2) depend on undertaking a follow-up survey with policy makers and practitioners on their understanding following project implementation. The results from two online surveys are summarised in a project report available online (‘Why Eat Wild Meat? Factors affecting the success of alternative protein projects’ pubs.iied.org/14676IIED). The two additional indicators 0.3 and 0.4 will be tested in year three of the project and rely directly on activities that will be undertaken in year three to work with wild meat alternatives project teams around the DFR. The completion of field work around DFR and analysis of results by the end of year 2 of this projects means that progress is on track to use the research results (attached in Annex 4 ‘Internal Research Report’) and desk based evidence review (available as a [CBD INF doc](#) (pdf) and IIED project report attached available online - Why Eat Wild Meat? Factors affecting the success of alternative protein projects’ pubs.iied.org/14676IIED.) information to design a decision support tool for improving the design and implementation of wild meat alternative interventions. Our strong field presence in the study area means that we are well placed to return to the villages to share the research results and gain additional feedback from different groups (women and men, young and old) within the communities on the elements which they feel we should include in the decision support tool, to support the better design and implementation of wild meat alternatives projects in future.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

It is too early to tell whether many of our assumptions hold true, as we are not yet at a stage where we can test them. Comments on our outcome-level assumptions are included below.

1. International NGOs and policy-makers (e.g. ECOFAC, CBD) are responsive to findings and change their processes accordingly [our strong international networks and involvement of key players in Advisory group will help here]

Comment: Initial conversations with the international NGO the Zoological Society of London (which has a major presence in the DFR) suggest they are open to collaboration (see email attached to Annex 4 ‘Supportive Email - Decision Support Tool’. *This evidence is for submission only and not for online inclusion on the Darwin website*). ZSL are in the process of trialling and rolling-out a protein alternative project in six villages around DFR. ZSL are supportive of building on our findings to improve the design of their project and we were in the process of making more concrete plans for collaboration when the Covid-19 situation became a problem for the UK and Cameroon. We will continue to make plans with ZSL once it is appropriate to resume field activities. We believe that the interest from ZSL is illustrative of other international NGOs and we are beginning to reach out to more NGOs with alternative protein projects across sub-Saharan Africa. For example, we have also been in contact with Fauna and Flora International (colleague Michelle Villeneuve) who have expressed interest in using our decision support tool for supporting the design of alternative protein projects. We also anticipate that there will be continued interest from our CBD colleagues, the evidence-based desk review was shared in December 2019 as a [CDB INF Doc](#) (pdf).

2. Feasible and effective wild meat alternatives exist, that can divert enough consumption from wild meat to reduce hunting pressure [In the long run, food systems need to reflect changing environmental, social & economic realities. In the short-medium term there is potential for e.g. aquaculture, wild-caught fisheries, mini-livestock]

Comment: Our fieldwork research found that wild-caught fish was available during certain seasons as an alternative to wild-caught meat, and that wild-caught fish was also the most preferred alternative protein to wild-caught meat where it is accessible (i.e. for those villagers located close to rivers), above all other domestic animals. However, the challenge lies in harnessing alternatives throughout the year, and this is where protein alternative projects to support aquaculture could play an important role.

3. Better-designed “wild meat-alternative” projects will lead to reduced hunting and reduced threats to wildlife (because rural consumption is a major threat) [Our experience in DFR and elsewhere suggests rural consumption is a threat; detailed research by J Wright suggests design improvements are feasible and could be effective]

Comment: The fieldwork research has found that a) people want protein alternatives to wild-caught-meat and b) if designed properly, protein alternative projects could reduce dependence on hunting and consumption compared to the current rate. While the species hunted for local consumption are mostly not of conservation concern, certain species of conservation concern, such as pangolin, are a stated preferred species which participants stated they “could not just leave in the forest if they encounter it”. As such, designing projects that provide both food and income, and reduce the need to go to the forest to hunt, will in turn have a positive effect on pangolin populations, as well as other species of conservation concern that may be opportunistically hunted.

4. Local people are willing to take part in surveys and engage with research team [the team has very good relationships with local people in areas around the DFR and have worked with them for a number of years]

Comment: This assumption holds true. Participants have been very receptive to the research idea and the research team and we have been able to gather all the field data with no issues. We will continue to engage local people in areas around DFR in year 3 of the project to share the research results and explore ways to improve alternative protein project design and implementation. This project is part of a long-term presence in the DFR area by project partners, which means that there is a high degree of trust already between the project partners and local people.

5. Creation of decision support tool is feasible based on information collected, and evidence from DFR will be generalisable [we expect the evidence internationally to be weak; our new evidence-base for DFR will be locally relevant and our expectation based on previous work is that broad general lessons will emerge]

Comment: We will begin the design of the decision support tool in year 3. However, we are confident that the information collected by the evidence reviews and the evidence from the DFR is sufficiently generalisable for inclusion in a decision support tool for use in alternative protein projects across sub-Saharan Africa.

6. Cameroon government remains supportive of the project and responsive to research findings

Comment: Officials from MINFOF and in particular, colleagues from the Department of Wildlife and Protected Areas (DFAP), remain supportive of the project. We were due to host a series of meetings and presentations with these colleagues in April 2020, but unfortunately, we have had to postpone the meetings due to the Covid-19 situation.

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

The anticipated impact of this project is that “Improved “wild meat-alternative” projects in Cameroon and Africa-wide result in reduced exploitation of wild species and increased food security, contributing to achievement of SDGs while meeting CBD and CITES obligations.” We are on track to contribute to this impact from our project in Cameroon with lessons for projects across sub-Saharan Africa, but we will not be able to quantitatively measure our contribution until we repeat our online surveys (baseline results available in IIED project report available

online - 'Why Eat Wild Meat? Factors affecting the success of alternative protein projects' (pubs.iied.org/14676IIED), design our decision support tool using the research and evidence reviews results (an activity planned for Q1 in year 3), and work with partners around DFR to apply the decision support tool. Given the rich results from the fieldwork around DFR, which highlight interesting differences in the drivers of food choice between and within communities (particularly on the factors affecting food avoidance), we are confident that the decision support tool will provide useful insights for our DFR colleagues and partners. Therefore, we feel that our project will wild meathelp others to design and implement wildmeat alternatives that are more effective for conserving biodiversity and contributing to food security.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The SDGs most relevant to this project are as follows:

- SDG 2 which includes Target 2.1 to end hunger by 2030 and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- SDG 12 which includes Target 12.2 to achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- SDG 15 which includes Target 15.5 to take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of biodiversity, and by 2020 protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

It is too early to claim any significant contribution to these SDGs as we need to take the results from the field research and evidence reviews and put this learning into action through designing a decision support tool for wild meat alternatives projects for use around DFR and across sub-Saharan Africa. We expect that our decision support tool will contribute towards SDG target 2.1 by improving the design and implementation of wild meat alternatives projects to ensure that newly introduced alternative proteins address issues of hunger – for example by providing access to a protein source that is viewed by local communities as culturally acceptable, nutritious and healthy, tasty and an affordable alternative to harvesting wild meat. We will contribute to SDG targets 12.2 and 15.5 by ensuring that wild meat alternatives projects are more acceptable to local communities and thus more likely to be adopted, thereby reducing hunting pressure on forest-based wildlife and specifically on threatened species such as pangolins which featured in our field research as a highly prized source of wild meat for local communities (despite it being illegal to hunt this species in Cameroon).

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Stephanie Brittain and Dilys Roe were invited to participate in a 2-day Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) indicators workshop on "Wildlife harvest, use and trade target indicators for the CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework". The purpose of the meeting was to bring together CPW partners and other key organisations to discuss a suite of targets and indicators relevant to wildlife covering those specific to sub-set of wildlife use (wild meat, and other resources), wildlife trade and human-wildlife conflict and potentially other key topics. The discussions aimed at building on the initial targets and datasets to support the development of indicators proposed by the CPW during [the Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020](#), held in June 2019, as well as on action targets for 2030 described in the zero-draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and related documents.

The project team consider this WEWM project supported by Darwin as well placed to provide key insights to challenge the dominant narrative in reaction to Covid-19 that wild meat use (apart from subsistence use) should be banned worldwide. This narrative has become increasingly pervasive in the context of Covid-19, supported by some major conservation NGOs (eg WCS, Born Free Foundation) and animal rights based organisations and has received attention for example from the US Congress. We see this as a significant risk to rural communities that depend on wildlife for their wellbeing. In response, Stephanie Brittain (Oxford University) - informed partially by this project's findings - penned a blog calling for the Covid19

response around wild meat trade bans to think about the local context -

<https://www.iccs.org.uk/blog/covid-19-response-and-wild-meat-call-local-context>

And, Mama Moufon (FCTV) has been interviewed by the Guardian, '[We did it to ourselves': scientist says intrusion into nature led to pandemic](#)'. In the piece Mama emphasises learnings from our project and other Darwin projects: *'Bushmeat is very important for people in the forest because it's one of the best ways to get animal protein. With this issue of poverty and people living in remote areas, it's not easy for them to look for good meat'*. Over the coming months and year as the Covid-19 situation evolves we will continue to use evidence from our fieldwork and evidence review to contribute to explain the implications of policies that ban wild meat use for local communities.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Our project is expected to support poverty alleviation by contributing to higher levels of food and nutritional security for rural populations. We will provide support to partners around DFR to improve the design and implementation of their wild meat alternatives projects, and we will share our results with colleagues and peers across sub-Saharan Africa where wild meat alternatives projects are a popular strategy used by development and conservation organisations. These results will also be useful to colleagues working on wildmeat programmes throughout the tropics (including the Amazon and south-east Asia).

The beneficiaries of wild meat alternatives projects are the rural poor that are dependent on wild-caught meat for their protein source, as well as trading for revenue. Through previous interventions (Darwin projects 20-007; 24-005), we know that to introduce sustainable changes to livelihoods and people's diets, the communities being asked and supported to change need to play a role in determining alternatives. Our field research has reached out to 177 rural households living around DFR to understand what factors affect their choice of food stuffs and their perspectives on what they would like to see from a wild meat alternatives project. We will use this information to inform the design of our decision support tool for wild meat alternatives projects, and we will continue to consult with households around DFR when we work with partners to use the decision support tool.

Our work with partners to develop and use the decision support tool will commence in year 3 of this project. We know from our inventory of wild meat alternatives projects (see Annex 4 'Dja Alternative Proteins Project Inventory') that there are at least 8 wild meat alternatives projects around DFR. While we do not know the scale of beneficiaries for each project, wild meat alternatives projects are typically implemented across multiple villages and cover at least 50% (estimate) of the village's households. We know that the scale of the ZSL project is 102 households across 6 villages. If we work with just 3 of the existing projects around DFR, we can expect to reach a total of approximately 1224 beneficiaries within 306 households.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

During fieldwork, the researchers were very careful to ensure that interviews were held with women and men. For output 1.2, from a total of 524 interviews across 4 villages, 49% of respondents were female and 51% of respondents were male. We were also careful to ensure we sampled women and men from different age ranges – 53% of respondents were aged 16-35, 29% 36-55 and 18% were 56 years old or over. For output 1.2, 46% of interviewees were women and 54% of interviewees were male. We sampled women and men from different age ranges – (e.g. 18-35, 36-55 and 56+). In addition, the researchers convened female only focus groups with a total of 13 women over 4 workshops, to gather the perspectives of women and better understand the drivers of food choice and barriers to their participation in alternative projects.

In our analysis of the fieldwork results, we explored differences between genders (as well as other socio-economic variables including age, wealth and ethnicity) in food choice and intervention type. While gender was not a predictor of species preference, it was a predictor of species avoidance, an important result when designing alternatives that historically, better reflect the needs and desires of men. Our results and the process we followed to gather evidence on gendered differences can act as a framework for future wild meat alternatives

intervention design, allowing them to cater to the needs of both women and men, where typically many alternative projects focus on providing alternative activities (livelihood alternatives and wild meat alternatives) for male hunters. It is also worth noting that from Darwin Initiative project 24-007, we are aware that wild-caught meat traders i.e. after catch are predominantly women, so their input on opportunities and barriers to update of wild meat alternatives projects will be an important factor in end of project recommendations.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Our team's M&E strategy is to regularly track progress in team meetings against our logframe activities and indicators and the Gantt chart timeline detailed in our proposal. The logframe indicators set out qualitative and quantitative aspects of what we are measuring and our means of verification – and where appropriate we have provided evidence of progress in this report and in the attached annexes. Part of measuring our progress against outcome indicators is to undertake two baseline surveys and the results of these surveys are available in an IIED project report ('Why Eat Wild Meat? Factors affecting the success of alternative protein projects' pubs.iied.org/14676IIED).

9. Lessons learnt

Originally, Stephanie Brittain was meant to transfer from the University of Oxford to the Living Earth Foundation in April 2020. However, her experiences during her PhD in the same villages, and her current research showed that there is a great benefit to being a 'researcher' and as such being viewed as able to be more impartial and less 'mission-led' than some NGO's, who are viewed as primarily interested in changing peoples behaviour rather than helping them to improve their lives.

Another important lesson the project team are learning is that the team should respond imaginatively to the ways in which we can package evidence from this project (fieldwork and the evidence reviews) to inform international narratives around wild meat use. Our fieldwork for example, provides rich perspectives from local people that used carefully can inform international dialogues on wild meat use. The key thing for the team to grapple with is understanding when we have something to say relevant to international policy – when should we say it, where we should say it and how should we say it in ways that is impactful, sensitive and responsible.

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

Last year's annual report raised concern that we had yet to publish the result of our evidence reviews. As noted in this report, the evidence review (activity 2.1) of factors that affect wild meat alternatives projects is available in a project report ('Why Eat Wild Meat? Factors affecting the success of alternative protein projects' available online pubs.iied.org/14676IIED) and the preliminary analysis of the factors influencing wild meat as a food choice (activity 1.1) is available online as a [CBD Inf Doc](#).

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

We are concerned about the impact of Covid19 on the field activities of the project in year 3. We plan to work closely with partners around DFR to apply the decision support tool for wild meat alternatives projects. Currently, it is very unclear how Covid19 will affect Cameroon in the medium-long term and how this will impact on our ability (and the ability of our partners working on wild meat alternatives projects around DFR) to undertake planned project activities. Team members are committed to remotely supporting FCTV to undertake the project activities, but it remains uncertain whether it will be safe for FCTV staff and local communities around DFR to be engaging in project activities. The project team are closely monitoring the situation and remain in close contact via email and Zoom meetings. It is also important to note here that this is far from ideal as it can be hard for colleagues based in Cameroon to participate fully in meetings held online – and remote calls are not an adequate substitute for face to face meetings.

Covid19 will also affect the national and international policy work we expect to undertake in year three of this project. We will monitor closely opportunities to input to international processes such as the CBD via virtual meetings, and we will monitor the rescheduling of events as the world responds to Covid19.

In the May/June 2020, we will be submitting a change request to Darwin to request a project extension by 6 months to allow for post-doc Stephanie Brittain to take time for maternity leave. In this change request, we will account for the rescheduling of activities for maternity leave and we will additionally consider different scenarios with Covid 19 in the coming 18 months. On the 13th of May we have a team meeting scheduled on Zoom to discuss our logframe and how it will be impacted by different scenarios of Covi19 using the below template.

Duration of lockdown:	Scenario 1 – lock down for 3 months (April to end June 2020)	Scenario 2: lock down for 6 months (April to end Sept 2020)	Scenario 3: lock down for 12 months (April 2020 to end March 2021)
Key implications			
Alternative options			

12. Sustainability and legacy

Our exit strategy detailed in the proposal remains our strategy. This includes:

- Supporting local people, NGOs and government actors to identify and implement projects leading to increased food security (through sustainable animal protein sources), while safeguarding species of conservation concern in protected areas from overexploitation.
- Our decision-support tool, databases and written materials will remain available to download from the IIED website beyond the life of the project, and our outputs will continue to be promoted regularly by all partners.
- FCTV and TCF are committed to ongoing work in the Dja region. In particular, FCTV/TCF commit to working with project implementers and funders to bring to reality the wild meat-alternative project enhancements and proposals desired by local people e.g. through the established Dja Actors’ Forum.
- All project partners will continue to engage with international wild meat-related processes and actions, ensuring that both locally and internationally our findings will be taken on board, and built upon.

13. Darwin identity

We have used the Darwin logo and/or acknowledgment on all our published outputs – specifically presentations of the research findings, the IIED project report, and the [CBD Inf Doc](#). The project logo is also used on the project’s website (<https://www.iied.org/why-eat-wild-meat>) and presentations. We additionally ‘tag’ Darwin in any tweets from the project team related to the project – for example see the photo.

At the start of year 2 (April 2019), we held a launch event at the British High Commission which included a particular emphasis on the Darwin Initiative and the importance of its contribution to conserving Cameroon’s biodiversity. LTS provided slides on the Darwin Initiative to the project team which we gave to the High Commissioner so that he could make direct reference to the initiative in his opening speech. We are confident that following this launch event and TCF and FCTVs regular dialogues government officials (MINFOF) and local and national NGOs (including those represented by the People and Conservation Learning Group in Cameroon) are now aware of the Darwin Initiative.



14. Safeguarding

IIED has the following relevant safeguarding policies, which have been included in annex 4:

- Anti-Fraud and Bribery Policy
- Anti-Harassment and Anti-Bullying Policy
- Complaints Policy
- IIED Disciplinary Procedure
- Safeguarding Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct 2020
- Whistleblowing Policy.

These policies guide our approaches to zero tolerance for bullying, harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse, protection for whistleblowing, safeguarding and the code of conduct staff are obliged to uphold to ensure high quality work and partnerships. The policies also detail the process of how to register, investigate and respond appropriately and sensibly to issues raised that are related to safeguarding, disciplinary procedures, and whistleblowing.

The field research component of this project that took place around DFR was reviewed and approved Oxford University’s Ethics Board. A copy of our ethical considerations for the field work is attached in Annex 4 (‘Ethics Approval Oxford University’).

TCF/FCTV has the following safeguarding policiesL

- Anticorruption Policy TCF
- Ethical Trading Policy TCF

15. Project expenditure

Please note that these are indicative figures while we wait for final figures from the University of Oxford. Our final figures will be provided with our final claim form as soon as possible.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

Budget line	19/20 Grant, £	19/20 Spend, £	VAR, £	VAR%	Notes - explanations of variance >10%
Staff costs					
Dilys Roe, technical advisor					
Francesca Booker, project leader					
Fiona Roberts, programme manager					
Communications staff, IIED					
EJ Milner-Gulland, Oxford research lead					
Stephanie Brittain, Oxford postdoc					
Neil Maddison, Cameroon advisor					
Mama Mounafon, Cameroon manager					
FCTV Community Liaison officers					
FCTV Finance Manager					
FCTV Administrator					
FCTV Research Facilitator					
Overheads					
Travel					
Operating costs					
Equipment					
Laptops - FCTV					
Other costs					
Other Costs - Publication production, translation					
Other Costs - Bank charges on project payments					

We predict a small underspend resulting from the disruption to meetings in Feb/Mar and we understand that we have to surrender this amount.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Improved “wild meat-alternative” projects in Cameroon and Africa-wide result in reduced exploitation of wild species and increased food security, contributing to achievement of SDGs while meeting CBD and CITES obligations.</p>		<p>We are on track to contribute to this impact from our project in Cameroon with learnings for across SSA, but we will not be able to quantitatively measure our contribution until we repeat our online surveys, design our decision support tool using the research and evidence reviews results (an activity planned for Q1 in year 3), and work with partners around DFR to apply the decision support tool.</p>	
<p>Outcome Strengthened capacity of policy-makers and practitioners in Cameroon and Africa-wide to design and implement effective “wild meat-alternative” interventions that reflect drivers of food choice, conserve biodiversity and contribute to food security.</p>	<p>0.1 Improved understanding by conservation policy-makers in sub-Saharan Africa of different drivers of wild meat as a food choice of local people, compared to baseline at start of project</p> <p>0.2 Improved understanding by “wild meat-alternative” project designers in sub-Saharan Africa of characteristics of effective wild meat-alternative projects compared to baseline at start of project</p> <p>0.3 Enhancements to two wild meat alternative projects at DFR, and a proposal for another, by the end of the project, so that projects have the right conditions in place to a) improve food security and provide sustainable nutrition while also b)</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline survey designed and data analysed and report available in Annex 4.</p> <p>0.2 Baseline survey designed and data analysed and report available in Annex 4.</p> <p>0.3 Not yet started</p> <p>0.4 Not yet started</p>	<p>0.1 Repeat baseline survey and analyse data in year 3.</p> <p>0.2 Repeat baseline survey and analyse data in year 3.</p> <p>0.3 Design a decision support tool informed by research and evidence review findings.</p> <p>0.4 Begin planning the testing of the decision support tool with partners around DFR</p>

	<p>reducing exploitation of wild species.</p> <p>0.4 Receipt, uptake and commitments to use project-generated evidence and tools by at least 50% of existing wild meat-alternative project designers, funders and implementers in DFR (from inventory generated in output 2).</p>		
<p>Output 1. Factors influencing use of wild meat as a food choice around Dja Biosphere Reserve and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa understood and documented</p>	<p>1.1 Evidence review of drivers of wild meat as a food choice across Africa completed by end of year 1</p> <p>1.2 Field work to gain local communities' perspectives on food choice at DFR completed and analysed by end of Y2Q2</p> <p>1.3 Findings of the evidence review and fieldwork are discussed with Cameroon and DFR policy makers and conservation practitioners by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.4 Findings reported to CBD at 2020 CoP in Y3</p>	<p>1.1 Available as a CBD Inf Doc.</p> <p>1.2. Internal report of research findings available in Annex 4.</p> <p>1.3 Delayed activity due to Covid19 (was planned for March 2020).</p> <p>1.4 Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Desk-based evidence review of drivers of food choice (sub-Saharan Africa)</p>		<p>Completed</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2, Fieldwork in Dja on local preferences, drivers and constraints, & role of wild meat in food security (focus groups, key informant interviews) (Oxford, FCTV, LEL)</p>		<p>Completed</p>	
<p>1.3 Synthesis and write up of food choice evidence review (IIED)</p>		<p>Available as a CBD Inf Doc.</p>	<p>Further analysis and publication in peer reviewed journal.</p>
<p>1.4 Synthesis and write up of first phase of fieldwork (Oxford)</p>		<p>Internal report available in Annex 4.</p>	<p>Further analysis and publication in peer reviewed journal.</p>

1.5 Meetings with DFR and national policy-makers, conservation actors and community representatives/associations to present findings and discuss uptake (Oxford, FCTV, LEL)	Delayed activity due to Covid19 (was planned for March 2020).	Will be held as soon as it is safe to convene meetings in Cameroon.
1.6 Side event at CBD CoP (IIED)	Not yet started	CBD CoP has been postponed due to Covid 19, we are awaiting the new dates.
1.7 Dissemination of food choice evidence review report internationally (IIED)	Not yet started	Detailed plans described in our draft communications strategy available in Annex 4.
<p>Output 2. Characteristics of existing wild meat alternative projects in DFR and elsewhere, and the role of drivers of food choice in project success, analysed</p>	<p>2.1 Evidence review of the factors affecting success of wild meat-alternative projects in sub-Saharan Africa completed by end of year 1</p> <p>2.2 Inventory of existing wild meat alternative projects in Dja region completed and placed in online database by end of Y1Q3</p> <p>2.3 Analyses of evidence review & inventory to discern success factors completed by end of year 1</p> <p>2.4 Fieldwork completed to explore wild meat-alternative intervention preferences in three case study sites in DFR, and data analysed, by Y2Q4</p> <p>2.5 Findings discussed with Cameroon and DFR policy makers and conservation practitioners by end of Y2Q2.</p> <p>2.6 Findings reported to CBD at 2020 CoP in Y3</p> <p>2.7 Findings disseminated internationally by end of project</p>	<p>2.1 Completed and available in IIED project report attached to Annex 4.</p> <p>2.2 Inventory attached in Annex 4. Full inventory of alternative protein projects across SSA placed online and available in Annex 4</p> <p>2.3 Delayed activity to year 3 of the project (to allow for project partner's participation).</p> <p>2.4 Internal report of research findings available in Annex 4.</p> <p>2.5 Delayed activity due to Covid19 (was planned for March 2020).</p> <p>2.6 Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.</p> <p>2.7 Year 3 activity which will be guided by our draft communications strategy available in Annex 4.</p>

2.1 Desk-based evidence review of wild meat alternative projects (IIED)		Completed	
2.2 Inventory of wild meat-alternative initiatives around DFR completed and posted in online database (IIED & all teams)		Preliminary inventory completed. Full inventory of alternative protein projects across sub-Saharan Africa placed online.	Continue to update the inventory as we carry out field work to support partners to implement the decision support tool.
2.3 Cross checking of Dja projects with success factors from evidence review (IIED and Oxford)		We have delayed this activity to year 3 as the team feels that it makes most sense to undertake crosschecking of Dja projects in a participatory manner with project partners when undertaking activities 3.1 and 3.2	Cross check in meetings (online and in person) with project partners success factors identified in the evidence review.
2.4 Synthesis and write up of evidence review on wild meat alternative projects (IIED and Oxford)		Completed and available in IIED project report available in Annex 4.	
2.5 Fieldwork to explore preferences for wild meat-alternative interventions with villagers in 3 case study sites (including survey design, training of FCTV staff in survey techniques, implementation of choice experiment and household surveys) (Oxford & FCTV/LEL)		Completed	
2.6 Data analysis and write up of overall research report & other outputs such as papers (Oxford with inputs from all)		Internal report available in Annex 4.	Further analysis and publication in peer reviewed journal.
2.7 Meetings with DFR and national policy-makers and conservation actors to present findings and discuss uptake (Oxford, FCTV, LEL)		Delayed activity due to Covid19 (was planned for March 2020).	Will be held as soon as it is safe to convene meetings in Cameroon.
2.8 Side event at CBD CoP (IIED)		Not yet started	CBD CoP has been postponed due to Covid 19, we are awaiting the new dates.
2.9 Dissemination of report internationally		Not yet started	Detailed plans described in our draft communications strategy available in Annex 4.
Output 3. Enhancements to existing wild meat-alternative projects and a new proposal, agreed with villagers and	3.1 Improved design of at least one new or existing wild meat-alternative project in each of three sites around DFR agreed with local	3.1 Not yet started 3.2 Not yet started 3.3 Not yet started	

<p>implementers at DFR case study sites</p>	<p>communities and implementers by end of project</p> <p>3.2 At least 50% of project implementers acting within the DFR report improved understanding of the drivers and barriers to successful wild meat-alternative projects, resulting in improved implementation effectiveness by end of project</p> <p>3.3 At least 50% of households in case study communities report increased engagement with wild meat-alternative projects in their area by end of the project</p>	
<p>3.1 Work with villagers and project implementers in 3 sites to improve existing projects based on findings (Mindourou, Northern buckle) or design new project for future fundraising (LEL/FTCV & Oxford)</p>	<p>Not yet started</p>	<p>Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.</p>
<p>3.2 Meetings with project designers/implementers (community organisations, NGOs, govt) in DFR to disseminate project findings and explore ways to improve project design & implementation (FCTV/LEL)</p>	<p>Not yet started</p>	<p>Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.</p>
<p>3.3 End of project survey of villagers in 3 case study sites to assess engagement with, and perceived effectiveness of, wild meat-alternative projects or proposals (FCTV/LEL & Oxford)</p>	<p>Not yet started</p>	<p>Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.</p>

<p>Output 4. Capacity to design and implement improved “wild meat alternative” interventions improved elsewhere in Cameroon and internationally.</p>	<p>4.1. Policy recommendations developed discussed and agreed with Cameroonian government by end of project</p> <p>4.2 Decision support tool designed, and tested in DFR, by end of Y3Q2.</p> <p>4.3. Decision support tool disseminated to at least 100 conservation and/or development organisations, tested and validated for at least 20 projects, and refined accordingly, by end of Y3Q3.</p> <p>4.4. Endorsement of guidance/ recommendations by at least one international conservation policy process or large-scale programme developing wild meat-alternative interventions, by end of project.</p>	<p>4.1 Not yet started</p> <p>4.2 Not yet started</p> <p>4.3 Not yet started</p> <p>4.4 Not yet started</p>
<p>4.1 Drafting and translation of policy recommendations (IIED & FCTV/LEL with inputs from Oxford)</p>	<p>Not yet started</p>	<p>An activity for year three, informed by the research results presented in the internal report in Annex 4.</p>
<p>4.2 Development of Decision Support Tool based on experience in case study sites & evidence reviews (LEL/FCTV with inputs from all)</p>	<p>Not yet started</p>	<p>The project team’s first meeting to discuss the outline of the decision tool is scheduled for the 5th of May.</p>
<p>4.3 Meetings with project designers/implementers (community organisations, NGOs, govt) in DFR to test & validate tool and refine/update its design (FCTV/LEL)</p>	<p>Not yet started</p>	<p>Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.</p>

4.4 Presentation of tool (and experience from case study sites including new project designs) to other project implementers via the Dja Actors Forum & PCLG (FCTV/LEL)	Not yet started	Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19. We hope to be able to present the draft of the tool at the July meeting of the Dja Actors Forum.
4.5 Meetings with Cameroon policy makers to discuss recommendations & feasible changes in interventions (FCTV/LEL)	Not yet started	Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.
4.6 International dissemination of project findings and tool (IIED with inputs from all)	Not yet started	Year 3 activity, informed by our draft communications strategy available in Annex 4.
4.7 Validation exercise for tool in other projects (IIED & Oxford)	Not yet started	Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.
4.8 Feedback survey on project's impact on intervention design internationally (IIED with inputs from all)	Not yet started	Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.
4.9 Presentation at CBD CoP (IIED)	Not yet started	Year 3 activity, the timeline is likely to be impacted by Covid19.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Improved “wild meat-alternative” projects in Cameroon and Africa-wide result in reduced exploitation of wild species and increased food security, contributing to achievement of SDGs while meeting CBD and CITES obligations</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Strengthened capacity of policy-makers and practitioners in Cameroon and Africa-wide to design and implement effective “wild meat-alternative” interventions that reflect drivers of food choice, conserve biodiversity and contribute to food security.</p>	<p>0.1 Improved understanding by conservation policy-makers in sub-Saharan Africa of different drivers of wild meat as a food choice of local people, compared to baseline at start of project</p> <p>0.2 Improved understanding by “wild meat-alternative” project designers in sub-Saharan Africa of characteristics of effective wild meat-alternative projects compared to baseline at start of project</p> <p>0.3 Enhancements to two wild meat alternative projects at DFR, and a proposal for another, by the end of the project, so that projects have the right conditions in place to a) improve food security and provide sustainable nutrition while also b) reducing exploitation of wild species.</p> <p>0.4 Receipt, uptake and commitments to use project-generated evidence and tools by at</p>	<p>0.1 Survey of policy-makers to determine understanding before and after project implementation</p> <p>0.2 Survey of project designers/implementers (identified in evidence review) before and after dissemination of project findings/tool, to determine understanding and willingness to implement improved projects</p> <p>0.3 Reports from project designers/managers; feedback from villagers</p> <p>0.4 Reports on uptake of decision support tool and policy guidance materials; feedback from project funders and implementers</p>	<p>International NGOs and policy-makers (e.g. ECOFAC, CBD) are responsive to findings and change their processes accordingly [our strong international networks and involvement of key players in Advisory group will help here]</p> <p>Feasible and effective wild meat alternatives exist, that can divert enough consumption from wild meat to reduce hunting pressure [In the long run, food systems need to reflect changing environmental, social & economic realities. In the short-medium term there is potential for e.g. aquaculture, wild-caught fisheries, mini-livestock]</p> <p>Better-designed “wild meat-alternative” projects will lead to reduced hunting and reduced threats to wildlife (because rural consumption is a major threat) [Our experience in DFR and elsewhere suggests rural consumption is a threat; detailed research by J Wright</p>

	<p>least 50% of existing wild meat-alternative project designers, funders and implementers in DFR (from inventory generated in output 2).</p>		<p>suggests design improvements are feasible and could be effective]</p> <p>Local people are willing to take part in surveys and engage with research team [the team has very good relationships with local people in areas around the DFR and have worked with them for a number of years]</p> <p>Creation of decision support tool is feasible based on information collected, and evidence from DFR will be generalisable [we expect the evidence internationally to be weak; our new evidence-base for DFR will be locally relevant and our expectation based on previous work is that broad general lessons will emerge]</p> <p>Cameroon government remains supportive of the project and responsive to research findings</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Factors influencing use of wild meat as a food choice around Dja Biosphere Reserve and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa understood and documented</p>	<p>1.1 Evidence review of drivers of wild meat as a food choice across Africa completed by end of year 1</p> <p>1.2 Field work to gain local communities' perspectives on food</p>	<p>1.1 Report and database of sources available online and disseminated via partner networks</p>	<p>Sufficient information is available at the international scale to draw conclusions</p>

	<p>choice at DFR completed and analysed by end of Y2Q2</p> <p>1.3 Findings of the evidence review and fieldwork are discussed with Cameroon and DFR policy makers and conservation practitioners by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.4 Findings reported to CBD at 2020 CoP in Y3</p> <p>1.5 Findings disseminated in Cameroon and internationally by end of project</p>	<p>1.2 Biannual progress reports to Darwin, research findings report, research paper</p> <p>1.3 Meeting reports</p> <p>1.4 CBD reports</p> <p>1.5 PCLG meeting reports, dissemination records</p> <p>1.5 IIED and partner websites with materials available</p> <p>1.5 Research papers and conference presentations</p>	<p>Local people are willing to participate in surveys and interviews</p> <p>Policy makers and practitioners are sufficiently interested and engaged to attend meetings and provide feedback</p>
<p>2. Characteristics of existing wild meat alternative projects in DFR and elsewhere, and the role of drivers of food choice in project success, analysed</p>	<p>2.1 Evidence review of the factors affecting success of wild meat-alternative projects in sub-Saharan Africa completed by end of year 1</p> <p>2.2 Inventory of existing wild meat alternative projects in Dja region completed and placed in online database by end of Y1Q3</p> <p>2.3 Analyses of evidence review & inventory to discern success factors completed by end of year 1</p>	<p>2.1 Project progress reports and publications</p> <p>2.2 Project report and database of projects published on website</p> <p>2.3 Research paper and report</p> <p>2.4 Results of household surveys; write up of focus group discussions, data from choice experiments; project progress reports, research report/paper</p>	<p>Sufficient information is available [we already have a foundation from J Wright's work]</p> <p>Local people prepared to respond to survey questions and engage with project design.</p> <p>Policy makers and practitioners are sufficiently interested and engaged to attend meetings and provide feedback</p>

	<p>2.4 Fieldwork completed to explore wild meat-alternative intervention preferences in three case study sites in DFR, and data analysed, by Y2Q4</p> <p>2.4 Findings discussed with Cameroon and DFR policy makers and conservation practitioners by end of Y2Q2.</p> <p>2.5 Findings reported to CBD at 2020 CoP in Y3</p> <p>2.6 Findings disseminated internationally by end of project</p>	<p>2.5 Meeting reports</p> <p>2.6 CBD reports</p> <p>2.7 Dissemination reports, web download stats, conference proceedings, journal article altmetrics</p>	
<p>3. Enhancements to existing wild meat-alternative projects and a new proposal, agreed with villagers and implementers at DFR case study sites</p>	<p>3.1 Improved design of at least one new or existing wild meat-alternative project in each of three sites around DFR agreed with local communities and implementers by end of project</p> <p>3.2 At least 50% of project implementers acting within the DFR report improved understanding of the drivers and barriers to successful wild meat-alternative projects, resulting in improved implementation effectiveness by end of project</p> <p>3.3 At least 50% of households in case study communities report increased engagement with wild</p>	<p>3.1 Inventory results, minutes of meetings held with implementers, project progress reports</p> <p>3.2 Feedback from survey of project implementers;</p> <p>3.7 Community surveys at beginning and end of project</p>	<p>Local people willing to participate in the project</p> <p>There is sufficient information generated from the research under outputs 1 and 2 that a locally acceptable and effective project design improvement can be agreed</p> <p>Implementers of existing and planned projects are prepared to engage with us to improve their projects and monitor outcomes. [our strong relationships with these project implementers, and careful laying of the groundwork in year 1, makes this likely]</p>

	meat-alternative projects in their area by end of the project		
<p>4. Capacity to design and implement improved “wild meat alternative” interventions improved elsewhere in Cameroon and internationally.</p>	<p>4.1. Policy recommendations developed discussed and agreed with Cameroonian government by end of project</p> <p>4.2 Decision support tool designed, and tested in DFR, by end of Y3Q2.</p> <p>4.3. Decision support tool disseminated to at least 100 conservation and/or development organisations, tested and validated for at least 20 projects, and refined accordingly, by end of Y3Q3.</p> <p>4.4. Endorsement of guidance/ recommendations by at least one international conservation policy process or large-scale programme developing wild meat-alternative interventions, by end of project.</p>	<p>4.1 Policy recommendations available in French and English on project website; minutes of meetings</p> <p>4.2 Tool available on project website, web download stats, PCLG meeting reports; project design documents, project implementer feedback and reports</p> <p>4.3 Evidence of dissemination online and at CBD side-event. Report of validation testing.</p> <p>4.4 Dissemination records, downloads from website, feedback surveys reporting on uptake and usefulness, letter of confirmation of use from at least one organisation.</p>	<p>Policy makers and practitioners are receptive to research findings and recommendations and willing to provide feedback</p> <p>Tool is useful and generalizable beyond case study sites.</p> <p>“Wild meat-alternative” projects continue to be developed by other actors</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>0.0 Agreement of ToRs and contracts for project partners (IIED)</p> <p>0.1 Inception meeting with project partners in Cameroon (All)</p> <p>0.2 Project webpage established and flyer developed (including translation of flyer into French) (IIED)</p> <p>0.3 Biannual skype-based progress review meetings</p>			

- 0.4 Annual project meetings in Cameroon (1 day project partners and advisors, 1 day outreach via PCLG)
- 1.1 Desk-based evidence review of drivers of food choice (sub-Saharan Africa) (IIED)
- 1.2 Fieldwork in Dja on local preferences, drivers and constraints, & role of wild meat in food security (focus groups, key informant interviews) (Oxford, FCTV, LEL)
- 1.3 Synthesis and write up of food choice evidence review (IIED)
- 1.4 Synthesis and write up of first phase of fieldwork (Oxford)
- 1.5 Meetings with DFR and national policy-makers, conservation actors and community representatives/associations to present findings and discuss uptake (Oxford, FCTV, LEL)
- 1.6 Side event at CBD CoP (IIED)
- 1.7 Dissemination of food choice evidence review report internationally (IIED)
- 2.1 Desk-based evidence review of wild meat alternative projects (IIED)
- 2.2 Inventory of wild meat-alternative initiatives around DFR completed and posted in online database (IIED & all teams)
- 2.3 Cross checking of Dja projects with success factors from evidence review (IIED and Oxford)
- 2.4 Synthesis and write up of evidence review on wild meat alternative projects (IIED and Oxford)
- 2.5 Fieldwork to explore preferences for wild meat-alternative interventions with villagers in 3 case study sites (including survey design, training of FCTV staff in survey techniques, implementation of choice experiment and household surveys) (Oxford & FCTV/LEL)
- 2.6 Data analysis and write up of overall research report & other outputs such as papers (Oxford with inputs from all)
- 2.7 Meetings with DFR and national policy-makers and conservation actors to present findings and discuss uptake (Oxford, FCTV, LEL)
- 2.8 Side event at CBD CoP (IIED)
- 2.9 Dissemination of report internationally
- 3.1 Work with villagers and project implementers in 3 sites to improve existing projects based on findings (Mindourou, Northern buckle) or design new project for future fundraising (LEL/FTCV & Oxford)
- 3.2 Meetings with project designers/implementers (community organisations, NGOs, govt) in DFR to disseminate project findings and explore ways to improve project design & implementation (FCTV/LEL)
- 3.3 End of project survey of villagers in 3 case study sites to assess engagement with, and perceived effectiveness of, wild meat-alternative projects or proposals (FCTV/LEL & Oxford)
- 4.1 Drafting and translation of policy recommendations (IIED & FCTV/LEL with inputs from Oxford)
- 4.2 Development of Decision Support Tool based on experience in case study sites & evidence reviews (LEL/FCTV with inputs from all)
- 4.3 Meetings with project designers/implementers (community organisations, NGOs, govt) in DFR to test & validate tool and refine/update its design (FCTV/LEL)
- 4.4 Presentation of tool (and experience from case study sites including new project designs) to other project implementers via the Dja Actors Forum & PCLG (FCTV/LEL)
- 4.5 Meetings with Cameroon policy makers to discuss recommendations & feasible changes in interventions (FCTV/LEL)
- 4.6 International dissemination of project findings and tool (IIED with inputs from all)
- 4.7 Validation exercise for tool in other projects (IIED & Oxford)
- 4.8 Feedback survey on project's impact on intervention design internationally (IIED with inputs from all)
- 4.9 Presentation at CBD CoP (IIED)

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								
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above) *	M & F	Cameroonian	0	6	20	0	6
6B	Number of training weeks			0	3			3
7	Number of training materials					1		1
11B	No of journal articles submitted					3		3
14 A	Workshops etc organised			0	2	2	0	4

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)
Why Eat Wild Meat	Flyer	IIED, 2018	F	GB	IIED	https://pubs.iied.org/17485IIED/
Pourquoi manger de la viande sauvage ?	Flyer	IIED, 2019	M	Cam	IIED	https://pubs.iied.org/17485FIIED/
Why Eat Wild Meat website		IIED, 2019	F	GB	IIED	https://www.iied.org/why-eat-wild-meat
WHY EAT WILD MEAT? PRELIMI	Review	IIED 2019	F	GB	CBD	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/c7e8/3ab4/dbfb512d72dcb56952d8a0ea/sbstta-23-inf-21-en.pdf

NARY FINDINGS FROM A LITERATURE REVIEW ON KEY DRIVERS OF WILD MEAT AS A FOOD CHOICE						
How Cameroon love for bush meat deputed animals for danger	BBC News	External writer for BBC		Cameroonian	BBC	https://www.bbc.com/pidgin/tori-48034874
The covid-19 response and wild meat: a call for local context	Blog	Stephanie Brittain	F	GB	OU	https://www.iccs.org.uk/blog/covid-19-response-and-wild-meat-call-local-context
Why Eat Wild Meat – Results from a review of the factors that affect the success of alternative protein projects	Project Report	IIED 2020	F	GB	IIED	https://www.iied.org/why-eat-wild-meat

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	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.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully? (indicative figures)	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	