Applicant: **Paudel, Kumar**
Organisation: **Greenhood Nepal**
Funding Sought: **£49,662.00**

IWTEVR10S2\1016

detectWILD: Identification tools to strengthen Nepal's wildlife enforcement

Frontline enforcement officials at checkpoints across Nepal have proved key to reducing IWT. However, their narrow focus on charismatic megafauna is overlooking "neglected" species, and we know little about what support frontline staff need to better protect these species. We will produce Nepal's first needs assessment for frontline IWT staff; develop and trial a new identification resources for "neglected" species and products/derivates, and evaluate whether and how these new resources help conservation practice.

IWTEVR10S2\1016

detectWILD: Identification tools to strengthen Nepal's wildlife enforcement

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Kumar
Surname	Paudel
Organisation	███████
Website (Work)	███████
Tel (Mobile)	███████
Email (Personal)	████████
Address	██████
	████
	██

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Greenhood Nepal
Phone (Work)	███████
Email (Work)	████████
Website (Work)	████████
Address	████
	█████
	███
	██

Section 2 - Title, Themes, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

detectWILD: Identification tools to strengthen Nepal's wildlife enforcement

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTEVR10S1\1001

IWTEVR10S1\1024

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

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

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

☑ Strengthening law enforcement

Q5. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Pangolin (Manis pentadactyla, Manis crassicaudata)	Orchid (e.g., Dactylorhiza sp., Satyrium sp., Dendrobium sp.)
Lichen (Dendriscosticta platyphylla, Heterodermia diademata, H. leucomelos, H. nepalensis, Parmotrema cetratum)	Freshwater turtle (L. punctata, H. thurjii, K. tecta, P. smithii pallidipes, A. hurum, M. tricarinata, I. elongata)

Do you require more fields?

⊙ Yes

Elongated tortoise (Indotestudo elongata)	Bear (Ursus thibetanus laniger, Melursus ursinus, Ursus arctos isabellinus)
Owl (Bubo bengalensis, Bubo bubo, Z. Leschenaultii, Bubo nepalensis)	Sea horse (Hippocampus spp.)

Q6. Summary of project

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

Frontline enforcement officials at checkpoints across Nepal have proved key to reducing IWT. However, their narrow focus on charismatic megafauna is overlooking "neglected" species, and we know little about what support frontline staff need to better protect these species. We will produce Nepal's first needs assessment for frontline IWT staff; develop and trial a new identification resources for "neglected" species and products/derivates, and evaluate whether and how these new resources help conservation practice.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

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

Country 1	Nepal	**Country 2**	*No Response*
Country 3	*No Response*	**Country 4**	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?

⊙ No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 May 2024	31 March 2026	1 year, 11 months

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	Total Request
Amount:	£24,690.00	£24,972.00	49,662.00

Q10. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

⊙ Yes

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

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

NA

Q12. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

⊙ No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

Situated between India and China, Nepal is both a key source and growing global IWT transit hub, including charismatic threatened species (e.g,, snow leopards, tigers, rhino, red panda). The country is responding with growing enforcement, including deploying the military into protected areas, improved monitoring of regional transit, and investment into disrupting illegal trade chains–resulting in increasing nubmers of seizures and prosecutions (Paudel et al 2020b). Additonally, there are efforts of bilateral dialouges to reiterate commitment to stop wildlife crimes between Nepal and China (WWF Nepal 2013).

However – as in many other countries -- enforcement efforts have largely overlooked the large-scale, commercial IWT in a number of "neglected" species, including freshwater turtles, pangolins, orchids, bears, owls, sea horses lichens and others (Bashyal et al 2023; Paudel et al 2020a; Dongol B.R. 2015). Although many of these species are threatened by domestic and international IWT, they have not been prioritised in enforcement actions and conservation investments locally. Yet, as the country's infrastructure improves and China's Belt and Road Initiative expands, Nepal's transboundary IWT for "neglected" and new species is a growing concern (Hinsley et al. 2020). Indeed, commercial IWT of a wide range of plants and animal species is increasingly documented along Kathmandu-China land routes, especially along the Rasuwagadhi and Araniko Highway—a challenge recognised by authorities in both countries (see He et al. 2018; DNPWC 2017; WWF Nepal 2013; Banks and Newman 2004).

Despite a demonstrated government commitment to meaningfully tackle IWT, key bottlenecks limit monitoring and enforcement for "neglected" species: 1) frontline enforcers, especially from agencies like customs, police, army and quarantine, are often completely unfamiliar with many "neglected" species, a systematic bias this is reflected in seizure and prosecution records that means many potential detection and enfrocement events are being missed entirely missed (Paudel et al 2022, Paudel at al 2020b); 2) this gap is exacerbated by the fact that wildlfie parts and derivates (scales, bones, tubers, stems, etc.) often bear little resemblence to the live plants and animals that frontline enforcers might able to recognise; 3) there is only one Nepali manual developed to aid in IWT identification, which overlooks most "neglected" species and their parts/derrivatives. These gaps are notable during routine, but fast-paced contexts such as highway checkpoints where officials need to make rapid enfofcement decisions.

These gaps mean frontline staff cannot operatioanlise their roles, while wildlife resources – including resources on which rural communities depend for livelihoods and local medicines (e.g., especially plants, small mammals/birds, lichens, (Bashyal et al 2023; Paudel et al. 2022; Devkota et al 2017) – are being subject to unmonitored and unsustainble trade that threatens biodiversity, livelihood sustianbility and human wellbeing. These challenges are reflective of our experinces while implementing IWT083, when we saw the need for new resources and baseline work to undersatand key stakeholders' needs. We have discussed these gaps with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), and have an emerging MOU that they have requested so we can provide this specific support.

Q14. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence **projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill.**

Nepal is recognised for reducing IWT of megafauna including via army deployment to protected areas; special cell of Nepal Police and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) network across the country (Acharya et al 2020).

However, there have been surprisingly few efforts to understanding the needs of these frontline staff. Elsewhere, needs assessment with park rangers have informed interventions to improve effectiveness (e.g., LEAD Ranger); there is similar need to listen to IWT frontline staff outside of protected areas, who are often overlooked.

Our scoping has already identified knowledge gaps related to identifying "neglected" species and IWT products/derivates. As acknowledged by WCCB, existing resources are inadequate: not in Nepali, not Nepal species-specific (e.g., India and SE Asia resources are inappropriate), and do not show wildlife parts/products/derivates or address flora (e.g., 2015 government guide, which K.Paudel supported). Moreover, the effectiveness of such resources is assumed but rarely evaluated, and there is a need for evidence to design both species' identification guides, and training of frontline staff.

In response, detectWILD A) assesses the needs of frontline enforcement; B) drafts and trials resource for them to identify "neglected"; C) evaluates the effectiveness of those resources, and D) shares new knowledge to improve practices.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q15. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

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

The project will contribute to national, regional, and global commitments associated with providing resources and building capacity within the law enforcement to protect species threatened due to over exploitation. This includes objectives mentioned in:

Nepal's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAB) 2014-2020 - related to abatement of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife parts
Nepal's Protected Area Management Strategy 2022-2020 – issues and actions 5.1.3 Strengthen capacity and skills of frontline staff to control IWT
Nepal Pangolin Action Plan (2018-2022) - curb poaching and illegal trade of pangolins
Most of the objectives of 2014 London Conference Declaration, through new data, engaging enforcement bodies, and capacity building; in particular to these actions: 2014 London Declaration Action 16 (X), Action 17 (XIII, XV, XVII).
Action 7 of the Kasane Statement on IWT and pillar C of the Hanoi Statement, by informing national law enforcement and collaborating with Interpol and SAWEN to encourage regional cooperation.
Implementation of CITES Treaty, Resolutions and Decisions relating to Pangolins (RC 17.10) and Bears (RC 10.8) relating to enforcement and cooperation through building capacity of frontline enforcement agencies.
SDG Goal 15 "Life on Land" - facilitate enforcement against the IWT of neglected taxa that are often overlooked compared to charismatic wildlife; provide evidence-based scientific tools to support enforcement, and global awareness on the IWT of neglected taxa.

Others: Objectives related to controlling poaching and illegal trade in wildlife in Nepal and India (e.g., India's National Wildlife Action Plan 2017-2031; Nepal-India/ Nepal-China – MOU)

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Post Project Sustainability

Q16. Methodology

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

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

detectWILD builds on Greenhood Nepal's decade of counter-IWT work, including training enforcement officials, transportation staff, customs and border guards. Throughout this, we have noted the lack of locally-relevant, useable species identification tools and training; check post officials are regularly unfamiliar with key species and their parts/products/derivatives. It also builds on our recent IWTCF project (IWT083) on Nepal's orchid trade, which highlighted that many officials were completely unfamiliar with species other than megafauna, especially plants, and that processed/dry parts and are often misidentified, limiting enforcement.

Ongoing efforts by the Government and international organisations, including WWF's new work with wildlife transporters (IWT125), and trainings for WCCB officials from the South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network, are important, and both the needs assessment and proposed identification resources could strengthen these. Also, it is crucial to expand the enforcement capacity to detect illegal trade of neglected species, including plants.

This 2-year project will focus on central Nepal's key trade route to China, along Kathmandu—Rasuwagadhi and Kathmandu—Kodari routes. It involves key activities that build a unique evidence basis to strengthen frontline monitoring and enforcement:

A. Needs assessment of frontline officials: There are over 30 checkpoints along the two route,s operated by different bodies: Nepal Army, Armed Police Force, Nepal Police, customs offices, quarantine (see Annex II). We will conduct semi-structured needs assessments with >60 officials. This will provide detailed insight on their current practices, questions they have, what is working well and challenges, common smuggling techniques observed and suggestions for future identification resources. The needs assessment will be informed and co-developed with our Advisory Committee, which has range of relevant expertise. Results will inform our guide development and serve as a baseline resource for cooperation.

B. Trial a draft identification guide for "neglected species: The guide will cover the 100 most traded, threatened, "neglected" plant and animal species, based on seizure data (Paudel at el. 2022), expert opinion and our observations. This will consider wildlife products/parts/derivatives as they are found in trade (i.e., not just a pangolin, but its scales; not just an orchid flower, but its dried pseudobulbs), with the help of an illustrator and novel bank of archive photos verified by wildlife forensic/taxonomy experts. It will include notes on common misidentifications and smuggling techniques for key species. We will trail the guide with officials along key routes: customs (n=5 from 2 offices), Nepal Army (60 from 4 check posts), police (n=150 from 13 check posts) and quarantine (n=5 from 2 offices). We will provide a short training on how to use the guide.

C. Evaluation: We will evaluate the guide design and impacts through interviews (n= 60, 5 people from each agency who participated and are actively working there). We will consider design/useability, and reported perceived value to their work. We will also review enforcement records for each check post, before and after the trial, to look for changes (e.g., species mix, frequency). Qualitative analysis and cautious use of descriptive stats will be used to establish new evidence about whether/how resources like this guide can help close a "knowledge gap" to improve effectiveness.

D. Share evidence to inform practice: New insights will inform an update of the identification guide. We will share the new evidence from the needs assessment and evaluation with other NGOs, government and conservation decision-makers via policy briefs (n=2), a peer-reviewed journal article (n=1) and editorial (n=1), all open-access online and shared via our social media. We will also share findings directly with policy-makers via our DNPWC, SAWEN and IUCN SSC specialist group networks. This builds on our considerable experience and networks engaging deeply key government agencies and the NGO community, especially in the areas of science-based conservation practice. We will also share lessons learned with early career conservationists via the Nepal Conservation Research Fellowship, which Greenhood co-coordinates.

Q17. Capability and Capacity

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

The project will strengthen the capability and capacity of the frontline actors to control IWT. It develops a novel baseline understanding of the needs of enforcement agencies, including stakeholder agencies who are not often the focus of conservation/counter-IWT efforts, but are still key to monitoring, detection and enforcement (e.g., army, police and customs officers at checkpoints). It does this via the development of a locally relevant species identification guide and training for >200 enforcement staff across key 5 agencies in the identification of threatened and neglected species in trade. It thus supports a range of government agencies and individual staff to be able to operationalise their roles more confidently and thoroughly. This has potential to also begin to engage a wider range of enforcement bodies in conservation enforcement. Importantly, the detectWILD guide itself will be a considerable post-project asset to the Nepal's enforcement and NGO communities. Moreover, the needs assessment can be used to inform future NGO and government project development.

The project will also be key to supporting small, local Nepali NGO – as its first grant of this type as the lead partner. This represents a crucial step in creating local, long-term capacity and recognition, including with developing IWT interventions/solutions that are bottom-up and locally-led, and with supporting a domestic NGO to play an increasing leadership role in the conservation sector—in Nepal and globally. The project also benefits from a unique, strong international Advisory Committee, which creates an opportunity to transfer the experience and expertise of international IWT experts to local NGO and to support early career conservationists in the project country Nepal. Also, the project team consists of a majority of women conservation professionals from the same locality.

Q18. Gender equality and social inclusion

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

Enforcement officials at the checkpoints and forest office are usually male, though this has been recently changing with the increasing recruitment of women into security forces. We are nevertheless like to have a majority of male beneficiaries in training and other project activities but will actively prioritise women and other gender minorities to ensure they have opportunities to participate in the additional training we offer--notably women officials in quarantine and customs.

We will also design the needs assessment to consider gendered barriers to IWT enforcement, about which there is very little baseline information, but a growing need.

Our project team is gender-balanced and includes early-career women. We will prioritise gender equality, and social inclusion while recruiting participants in our activities. Additionally, we highlight the importance of equality and inclusion in the project publications with active authorship of women in at least three knowledge products. Also, we will ensure the visibility of the women and other gender minorities in all the project communications.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what evidence will be gathered and how it might be used to inform future interventions. Please include who will benefit from these interventions, considering both people and species of focus a) in the <u>short-term</u> (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the <u>long-term</u> (after the project has ended) and the <u>potential scalability</u> of the approach.

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

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

Short term: The project will benefit >200 frontline enforcement staff across 5 government agencies, prioritising often-overlooked stakeholders. It will increase their professional skills and effectiveness. It will also benefit their immediate checkpoint colleagues, increasing their overall effectiveness (which we will evaluate). It will also raise the national profile of frontline staff, whose views/experiences are rarely considered, including the growing demographic of women officials.

By raising the profile of "neglected" wildlife cross government agencies and Nepal's conservation community, the project will increase regional awareness about and visibility of the plight of "neglected" species. This is important to ensuring Nepal's anti-IWT efforts begin to more meaningfully address the broad range of affected species, given its historically narrow focus on chiasmatic megafauna. That is important to biodiversity conservation, and to the communities that rely on diverse wild resources – especially because many "neglected" species (e.g., plants, small mammals, birds) are of local medicinal, cultural, ecotourism and livelihood importance. Indeed, many of these species arguably have greater local links to livelihoods and wellbeing than the charismatic megafauna at the centre of most conservation efforts.

Long term: The needs assessment will fill key gaps in training and support provided by government, NGOs and regional organisations. They will also raise the profile of overlooked frontline staff (i.e. not just park rangers or conservation officials), so they are better supported in future. This is key to tackling IWT, which often involves actions and enforcement needs outside of conservation areas. However, their more meaningful participation is only possible if we better understand these other stakeholders.

The guide evaluation will help because identified guides are increasingly produced, and this will support critical design and reflection about whether/how they are actually helpful to counter-IWT efforts. These all help to design sustained and efficient enforcement support intervention in long run. Collectively, there interventions

aim to reduce IWT of "neglected" species, including those important to local wellbeing;

Scalability: The guide is rapidly and affordably scalable, and can be used across sites and agencies, and can also be integrated into various training initiatives in Nepal. It can also later be developed into an affordable digital resource to increase usability and uptake, logistics of which we are already exploring. The needs assessment can uniquely inform project design by NGOs and government across Nepal. Both the evaluation of the guide can inform intervention design globally, and we have plans for dissemination of our new evidence.

Q20. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline <u>why and how</u> you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, impacts on IWT and poverty reduction.

(Max 200 words)

Committed enforcement efforts are benefiting the conservation of Nepal's megafauna and flagship species, but hundreds of threatened "neglected" species remain overlooked, not even recognisable to the officials charged with protecting them. Key gaps limit the ability of IWT enforcement and, although due to many reasons—these include key knowledge gaps, which we will address:

The needs assessment will help understand the reasons, challenges and opportunities for key gaps among frontline enforcers--specifically to help design the identification guide, and for future interventions. Understanding the experiences of frontline staff is key to improved design, as has been showed in other contexts (e.g., rangers, teachers, nurses), and is key to filling a knowledge gap among conservationists about these frontline enforcers.

The detectWILD trail will help frontline officials to detect and identify "neglected" species/products. This fills an identified knowledge-deficit among these actors, which we anticipate will improve capacity and capabilities, and thus IWT enforcement, as it already has for megafuna in Nepal. We will evaluate whether this expected change occurs; this is a debated issue over which there is limited empirical study in conservation, which by addressing we can help inform global design of IWT interventions.

Q21. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q21a. <u>How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?</u> How will the required knowledge and skills <u>remain available</u> to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

The publicly available deliverables, notably the detectWILD species ID guide, will be a long-term asset to the Nepal's enforcement and conservation communities, and will be freely available on our website and reproduceable. We will also have introduced it to 5 agencies to being exploring its mainstreaming into their work.

The new insights into conservation practice and design will also be shared, within and beyond Nepal, via the free, open-access online Policy Brief, editorial and manuscript, disseminated further via social media.

Greenhood is an established conservation NGO in Nepal, with a particular focus on counter-IWT for "neglected" species, and a strong focus on capacity development of early-career conservationists. All the developed new evidence, knowledge products, experiences and learnings are useful for the Greenhood Nepal's longer-term IWT enforcement support program in Nepal.

Q21b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

The guide can be rapidly and affordably scalable, and expanded across sites, agencies and training initiatives in Nepal. This relies on interest from others, but this seems likely given the interest we have had to date. Scaling can also be facilitated by the development of the guide into an accessible digital resource; although this is subject to additional funding, we are already exploring how this can be done affordably and practically done, with advice from our Advisory Committee. The needs assessment can uniquely inform project design by NGOs and government across Nepal.

The evaluation of the guide also offers scalability because it can inform intervention design globally, as new resources are developed across contexts. We have plans for dissemination of our new evidence via policy briefs, newspaper editorials, and open-access peer-reviewed journal articles.

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

⤓ Annex I - Reference (1)	⤓ Annex II- Project area map
🗓 30/10/2023	🗓 30/10/2023
🕙 10:23:26	🕙 10:23:26
📄 pdf 61.94 KB	📄 pdf 78.08 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q22. Risk Management

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

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Funds not used for intended purposes or not, funds lost or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated) against the proposed agreed budget.	Moderate	Rare	Rare	Greenhood has robust policy on procurement and a dedicated staff to manage finance – all operated in accordance with Greenhood's Finance and Admin Policy. It has zero tolerance on fraud and corruptions, ensured through an external independent audit. There are fund receiving partner, which reduces inherent risk of complexity	Rare

Safeguarding Harm (intended/unintended abuse and harassment), safety and welfare, or harm to the project team and beneficiaries.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Greenhood Nepal has an inherent policy "Community Safeguard Policy" to maintain safeguards, followed by the "complaint and report" mechanism for any such issues. We will share this during our trainings with the staff of the 5 target agencies.	Moderate
Delivery Chain The delivery model of our project is reliant on the participation of government agencies, uptake of training, associated with achieving the aims and objectives of the project. This is likely to be moderate because this is an innovative approach with stakeholders not regularly engaged in conservation.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	The project has high government buy-in including from DNPWC. This ensures participation of stakeholders in project, as they also help to recruit participation of the other agencies. Tools designed based on needs-based assessments and pre/post assessments of species identification training will provide an opportunity to reflect on learnings and adapt.	Rare
Risk 4 Risk associated with internal capacity and capability to manage the project (professional competence, experience and appropriate level of resource in managing programmes and funds) are rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Although the organisation's first time for IWTCF, the team has successfully implemented IWT083 and many other IWT projects. The learnings from them ensures that the team is inbuild with the required expertise and is capable to manage the proposed project. Further, we have an esteemed Advisory Committee to guide.	Rare
Risk 5 Risks of incurred during sharing of sensitive information of IWT issues	Minor	Minor	Minor	Greenhood Nepal and the project team are well experienced in conducting IWT related projects maintaining the sensitivity of IWT and project participants	Rare

Risk 6 Risk incurred due to in-country socio-political events or unrest that could impacting the project implementation, including engagement with government agencies	Rare	Rare	Rare	We are well prepared to adapt to those unintended circumstances, taking flexible approach,and managing government relationships even during uncertain periods (e.g., COVID experience). We will abide by the SOP and safety guidelines and adapt as required	Rare

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q23. Project sensitivities

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

⊙ No

Q24. Workplan

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

 ⤓ BCF-Workplan-Template-2023-24-FINAL (1)

 🗓 30/10/2023

 🕐 10:47:03

 📄 pdf 241.7 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q25. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

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

Monitoring and evaluation will be managed by project team at Greenhood Nepal. It is built into the project, tracking progress towards the proposed outputs and outcomes, allowing us to adapt strategies across the two years project period.

Internal communication about progress and challenges: To track the progress of project deliverables and timeline, we will use a Gantt chart, maintained by the PI, shared within the key project team and advisors. This

involves tracking the indicators for each activity and output, including identifying progress against the time. We will update links of our deliverables, publications, and note any challenges in remarks – this will help us identify key challenges and what worked well that we can reflect in our meetings and reports.

Daily interactions will run via Teams/WhatsApp mobile messaging, facilitating quick, regular exchanges, especially among key contact points within project team and advisory. Additionally, we will have regular monthly meetings in Teams, that facilitates themed discussions. The use of Teams and WhatsApp at the same time will help us organise discussions regarding status of indicators, exciting results, challenges, and suggestions.

Impact log: Most of our outputs rely on the participation of enforcement officials and support from the DNPWC, WCCB and partners, which we will track via an impact log (based on our learning from IWT083). This will help us track the engagement of stakeholders during assessment surveys, capacity building trainings, preparation and dissemination of detectWILD tool.

External monitoring: We have third-party monitoring from Nepal's Social Welfare Council, which requires quarterly update reports and requires us to address their suggestions in the next quarter. We will also involve SWC staff in our field and capacity-building programs, as applicable. Greenhood also has an independent auditor and Executive Committee members monitoring.

The adaptive strategies include pre-post intervention interviews to reflect on progress. M&E costs are included within the project budget and time of the PI.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP **(this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)**	██████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	36

Section 10 - Indicators of success

Q26. Indicators of success

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

SMART Indicator	Means of Verification

Outcome New evidence and trial on how to support frontline enforcement staff so they can detect, identify and seize illegal wildlife parts/derivatives, including of traditionally overlooked "neglected" species threatened by IWT	0.1 Needs assessment for 60 frontline enforcement officials from 5 agencies is published by end of Y1 (Baseline: No such assessment has ever been conducted in Nepal, and frontline staff are often overlooked globally). 0.2 New, trial IWT species identification resource (n=500 copies) is prepared, featuring 100 wildlife species traded in Nepal by end of Y1. (Baseline: There is no IWT identification guide for Nepal). 0.3 Key frontline enforcement staff across >30 key checkpoints in Kathmandu-Rasuwagadhi and Kathmandu-Tatopani route participate in trial with the new identification guide, including customs (n=5), police (n=150), army (n=60 and quarantine (n=5) by end of Y1 (Baseline: There has been no systematic trail of IWT species identification resources) 0.3 Evaluation of guide design and effectiveness, with global lesson-learned, is published by end of Y2 (Baseline: No such evaluation of an enforcement identification ID guide has been conducted)	0.1 URL for Policy brief on frontline staff needs published on Greenhood website 0.1 Copy of draft manuscript submitted for peer-review journal 02. Printed copy of the IWT species guide 0.3. List of stakeholder engagements, disaggregated by agency heck post site, gender 0.3. Photographs of guide trainings 0.3 URL for Policy brief on IWT guide design and effectiveness published on Greenhood website 0.3 Copy of the updated identification guide based on user feedback and evaluation. 0.3 URL to editorial published in national newspaper
Output 1 First needs assessment of frontline enforcement officials responsible for IWT inspections at 30 check posts along Nepal's Kathmandu-Rasuwagadhi and Kathmandu – Kodari route.	1.1 Needs assessment for 60 frontline enforcement officials from 5 agencies is published by end of Y1 (Baseline: No such assessment has ever been conducted in Nepal, and frontline staff are often overlooked globally).	1.1 URL for Policy brief on frontline staff needs published on Greenhood website 1.1 Copy of draft manuscript submitted for peer-review journal

	2.1 New photo reference of (n=100 species with more than 1000 photos) library of IWT parts seized by the Nepal Government, to serve as a basis for the identification guide (Baseline: The seizures have not been photographed, and there is no photo database of wildlife products/derivatives for Nepal).	2.1 Archive of the photos of seized IWT parts by Nepal Government
Output 2 Draft and trial a IWT species identification guide for enforcement that identifies most traded, threatened, "neglected" wildlife species in Nepal	2.2 New, trial IWT species identification resource is prepared (n=500 copies), featuring 100 wildlife species traded in Nepal by end of Y1. (Baseline: There is no IWT identification guide for Nepal).	2.2 Copy of the IWT species guide
	2.3. Trial of the IWT species guide provided to customs (n=5), police (n=150), Nepal Army (n=60) and quarantine (n=5) by Y1. (Baseline: There has been no systematic trail of IWT species identification resources)	2.3 Photographs of the training 2.3 List of stakeholder engagements, disaggregated by agency check post site, gender
Output 3 Evaluation of the new species identification resource with 5 agencies, to help increase enforcement capacity and inform future resource design	3.1 Interview-based feedback from frontline officials on the design of the guide (n= 60, 2-5 people from each check post and offices who participated and actively working at the check post) by 3rd quarter of Y2. 3.2 Data set of IWT enforcement records at the >15 check posts, before and after the trial, by end of Y2. 3.3 Evaluation of guide design and effectiveness, with global lesson-learned, is published by end of Y2 (Baseline: No such evaluation of an enforcement identification ID guide has been conducted)	3.1 Raw dataset of interviews 3.2 Data set of seizure records for target sites and time periods 3.3 URL for Policy brief on IWT guide design and effectiveness published on Greenhood website 3.3 Copy of the updated identification guide based on user feedback and evaluation 3.3 Copy of the editorial published in national newspaper
Output 4 *No Response*	*No Response*	*No Response*

Activities

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

Output 1: First needs assessment of frontline enforcement officials responsible for IWT inspections at 12 check posts along Nepal's Kathmandu-Rasuwagadhi route.

1.1 Prepare the need assessment tools in consultation with the Advisory Committee and pilot the checklist with enforcement personals in Kathmandu (n=5)

1.2 Conduct need assessment survey in Kathmandu – Rasuwagadhi and Kathmandu –Kodari section covering over 60 enforcement staffs (at least 2-5 from each check posts).

1.3 Analyse the data from the assessment and prepare a policy brief and a manuscript for peer reviewed journal article

Output 2. Draft and trial a IWT species identification guide for enforcement that identifies most traded, threatened, "neglected" wildlife species in Nepal

2.1 Prepare the list of Nepal's most traded wildlife species including 'neglected' species in conservation and enforcement priorities based on the seizure records, expert observations and consultations with the stakeholders.

2.2 Select 100 species in trade including both plants and animals and prepare details description of the trade forms and identification techniques

2.3 Take the photograph of seized wildlife stockpile with the support of the DNPWC, and use it as reference to prepare species detection brief and illustrations after verification from the IWT forensic/taxonomy experts.

2.4 Draft and trial species identification guide

2.5 Trial use of the IWT species guide provided to customs (n=5), police (n=150), Nepal Army (n=60) and quarantine (n=5)

2.6 Feed the insights to the policy brief and editorial for broader domestic and international dissemination

2.7 Finalise the species ID guide based on insights from the evaluation

Output 3. Evaluation of the new species identification resource with 5 agencies, to help increase enforcement capacity and inform future resource design

3.1 Review of enforcement records in trail check posts, before and after the trial,

3.2 Re-contact and conduct feedback interviews with 60 people who participated in the trail, to review their needs and resources design.

3.3 Prepare a policy brief and editorial summarising the findings for domestic and international dissemination

Important Assumptions

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver you Outputs and Outcome.

Enforcement agencies are receptive to the need assessments and openly discuss the issues, and our DNPWC partnership allows us continued access.

Border check posts personals and customs are receptive to our guide trail and are willing to learn about the "neglected" wildlife species.

Participants in the trial find it easy/practical to use our draft resource, including for parts/derivatives that can be hard for non-specialists to identify

We can recruit 60 trial participants to engage them in our follow-up evaluation

The trial delivers a change in behaviours among enforcement staff at the 30 checkpoints

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q27. Budget

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

⤓ BCF-Budget-under-£100K-MASTER-30 OCt -dw
🗓 30/10/2023
🕐 10:56:27
🗎 xlsx 36.18 KB

Q28. Alignment with other funding and activities

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

Q28a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

This project builds on Greenhood Nepal's counter IWT experiences in the project area from 2012-2023, and the series of discussions with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), district-level Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) and frontline enforcement agencies along the Kathmandu-Rasuwagadhi and Kathmandu-Kodari routes. Our previous work in the project area has received support from the IWTCF, USAID Hariyo Ban Program via WWF Nepal, Rufford Foundation, Nepal Government and others. Greenhood Nepal has been conducting a series of research to understand Nepal's wildlife trade, and have provided training to wildlife enforcement agencies, transportation staff, custom and police in Nepal's key wildlife trade routes, including in this project area.

Q28b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

⊙ Yes

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

There are growing interest and efforts of different government agencies and NGOs to address IWT. This includes IWTCF-supported projects by WWF Nepal, National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), and Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Nepal. These have focused on charismatic megafauna (rhino, tiger, leopard), and traditional enforcement. This significantly distinguishes the existing proposal, given its focus on needs evaluation, and on detecting "neglected" species and their parts/products/derivatives. Work by WWF Nepal (IWT125) focuses on the capacity of police and transport workers to enforce IWT, building on work previously led by Greenhood Nepal. That includes work on an identification guide, but again focused on charismatic megafauna, rather than "neglected" species and their parts/ products/ derivatives, which is an important distinction and involves considerable additional expertise, and data/photo collection to develop the guide. If this project is funded, there is clear scope for collaboration and harmonization, with this project bringing value added because it involves totally different species, and includes a critical research component to evaluate effectiveness. Moreover, the existing work is with a limited set of enforcement stakeholders, and this proposal expands to a range of frontline enforcement bodies that have historically been overlooked.

Q29. Balance of budget spend

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

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

100% of the budget will be spent within Nepal, supporting local staff from Greenhood—an NGO comprised of early-career conservationists, many from under-represented communities and themselves from modest financial means. As such, resources are being spent to support local conservation economy, and build the capabilities of a growing domestic NGO that has potential to grow and further develop the sector and local, high-quality employment opportunities.

Q30. Value for Money

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

The project offers strong value because it directs 100% of the budget to a domestic NGO that operates at very modest cost in terms of salaries and overheads, both compared to international organisations and many of the larger conservation organisations operating in Nepal. The organisation also has rigorous financial and accounting standards, as evidenced in their previous reporting to IWTCF when they previously acted as a partner. The project also levers matched funding from the Oak Foundation.

Importantly, this includes staff time for some of Nepal's leading experts in IWT and Nepal's leading organisation focus on the conservation of "neglected" species, and so draw on top-quality expertise needed to deliver the project. It also benefits from considerable in-kind time contributions from colleagues internationally, including

global leaders in the fields of conservation, wildlife monitoring, and training of government officials to deal with wildlife enforcement. As such, it benefits from expertise at no cost to the donor.

The project itself offers value add because it responds to a bottom-up identified local need, and presents an ambitious but feasible project – that is being proposed with a robust and creative design.

Q31. Capital items

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

NA

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q32. Safeguarding

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

Please upload the following required policies:

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

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

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

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

Greenhood Nepal has a Community Safeguard Policy, Whistleblowing Policy, and a Standard Operating Procedure. We train our staff in our safeguarding commitments and also share with other stakeholders. Also, we ensure our partners uphold these policies. [All policies are uploaded]

Q33. Ethics

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

Greenhood is experienced with the legal and procedural requirements of work within Nepal, including meeting the requirements of Nepal's with the Social Welfare Council.

The project is notable for embodying the principle of strong leadership from developing countries, and for its interest in meaningfully understanding the professional and personal needs to its target stakeholder – government officers working at the frontline of enforcement across 5 agencies along the two target routes. As such, it values different types of knowledge, including from groups that have been traditionally overlooked by conservation community. It also values high-quality science, and has a robust design, science-based approach and Advisory Committee. As part of its research, it will use Free Prior and Informed Consent principles, informing all agencies and individual participants of the research objectives and their rights including to privacy – this is specially important because, when interviewing government officials, they may feel pressed to participate by senior officials, so we will make their voluntary participation a priority. This will be underpinned by Greenhood's internal Ethics Review Process for all its work, which is based on the process used at Lancaster University's Faculty of Science & Technology.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q34. British embassy or high commission engagement

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

⊙ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

- ⤓ Screenshot 2023-10-30 at 4.55.26 PM
- 🗓 30/10/2023
- 🕐 11:10:43
- 📄 png 330.64 KB

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q35. Project staff

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Kumar Paudel	**Project Leader**	25	Checked
Reshu Bashyal	Research Fellow	20	Checked

| Shweta Khadka | Program Associate | 40 | Checked |
| *No Response* | *No Response* | 0 | Unchecked |

Do you require more fields?

◉ No

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

⊗ CV_merged
🗓 30/10/2023
🕐 11:15:53
📄 pdf 232.24 KB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

◉ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q36. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including <u>the extent of their engagement so far and planned.</u> This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead partner name:	Greenhood Nepal
Website address:	www.greenhood.org
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	Leads overall project implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluations and reporting. It has a well-equipped office in the project area - Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok. And has a team of in-house early career IWT experts.
International/ In-country Partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£▮▮▮▮▮
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	◉ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	⊙ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. Partner Name:	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)
Website address:	https://dnpwc.gov.np/en/
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	DNPWC is the leading government agency on wildlife conservation in Nepal. It also acts as the CITES management authority for fauna and hosts the Central Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB). DNPWC provides access to photograph the seized wildlife stockpile, which will be used to prepare the species ID book. They will review the ID book and support enforcement training.
International/ In-country Partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£▇▇▇
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	⊙ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes

2. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
International/ In-country Partner	*No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£0.00
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

3. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
International/ In-country Partner	*No Response*
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£0.00
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

4. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*
International/ In-country Partner	*No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	○ Yes ○ No

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

5. Partner Name:	*No Response*

Website address:	*No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*

International/ In-country Partner	*No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£0.00

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	○ Yes ○ No

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

6. Partner Name:	*No Response*

Website address:	*No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	*No Response*

International/ In-country Partner	*No Response*

|	
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£0.00
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	○ Yes ○ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

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

Advisory Committee: Our global expert advisory committee will meet online twice annually to advise on the project. ensure synergy with other relevant projects. We will also consult advisors about specific activities that match their expertise, where needed. The following advisors have agreed to be involved:

Adam Millar, Planet Indonesia
Dr Amy Hinsley, University of Oxford
Dr Andrew Lemieux, LEAD Ranger
Dr Jacob Phelps, Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia & Lancaster University
Dr Krishna Prasad Acharya, Animal Quarantine Office, Kathmandu, Nepal
Dr Maheshwar Dhakal, Ministry of Forests and Environment, Nepal
Serene Chng, TRAFFIC International

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

⤓ Letter of project approval from DNPWC - detect wild
🗓 30/10/2023
🕘 11:25:37
📄 pdf 467.53 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q37. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

⦿ No

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

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	01 January 2012

What is the legal status of your organisation?	⊙ NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?	Greenhood Nepal is currently funded with the support of many national and international charities and conservation organizations, e.g. Conservation Leadership Program, Fauna and Flora International, Rufford Foundation, US Embassy Kathmandu, Lancaster University, USAID Biodiversity Programs etc.

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

Aims	Our mission is to conserve threatened wildlife and habitats in ways that respect local communities, embrace science-led action, and empower others to safeguard nature.
Activities	Greenhood Nepal's programs focus on applied conservation research, stakeholder engagement and advocacy, and building partnerships with communities and government—all to protect threatened species, places and human communities. We do it by conducting novel research, informing resource management plans, controlling IWT and developing conservation capacity.
Achievements	Greenhood Nepal has developed into an impactful, respected, science-driven conservation organisation dedicated to protecting Nepal's most threatened biodiversity. We are best known for our work in addressing the illegal wildlife trade and for conserving species that have been traditionally neglected in conservation.

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

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

Contract/Project 1 Title	Countering the Illicit Exotic Pet Trade in South and Central Asia
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	███████ USD
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	2 years
Role of organisation in project	Nepal lead for the the exotic pet trade assessment and contributes to the regional assessment in South Asia.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	1) Develop a better understanding of the current illicit trade in exotic species for the pet market, including both native and non-native species and the identification of emerging trends and drivers, 2) Engage authorities and stakeholders to not only increase their understanding of this issue but to develop evidence-based CWT interventions in relation to the illegal exotic pet trade, 3) Develop user-led solutions to address the illegal exotic pet trade.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Dr Naomi Doak ████████████████ WCS

Contract/Project 2 Title	Habitat assessment and public engagement for pangolin conservation in lowlands of Nepal
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	████ USD
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	1 year
Role of organisation in project	Overall lead in developing project and implementing in Nepal.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Pangolins are distributed across Nepal and face severe threats from habitat destruction and poaching. Most enforcement and conservation programs are focused on protected areas to protect mega faunas like rhinos and tigers, which means that pangolins have less on-ground protection and often do not come in the conservation priority. In this context, this project aims to assess the pangolin habitat around Nepal's most secure protected areas, Chitwan and Parsa, and help authorities and local communities to include pangolins in their conservation plan and practices.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Araluen Schunmann ████████████████ Director, Pangolin Crisis Fund Wildlife Conservation Network

Contract/Project 3 Title	Illegal trade and sustainable use of medicinal orchids in Nepal
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	████ GBP
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	2 years
Role of organisation in project	Lead implementation partner in Nepal.

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Nepal hosts >100 medicinal orchids species traded for Ayurvedic and Chinese medicines, with widespread reports of population declines. This project prepares the first-ever baseline on the illegal orchid trade, to integrate orchids into domestic policy and facilitate appropriate enforcement. Concurrently, the project implements the world's first orchid harvester self-reporting scheme, and expert-informed Population Viability Analysis to develop science-based management.
Client/independent **reference contact details (Name, e-mail)**	Jacob Phelps ███████████████ Lancaster University

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

⊙ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Greenhood Nepal

I apply for a grant of

£49,662.00

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, Safeguarding and associated policies and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years), or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, are also enclosed.
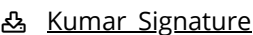
Checked

Name	Kumar Paudel
Position in the organisation	Founder and Director

|		
Signature (please upload e-signature)	⬇ <u>Kumar_Signature</u> 📅 30/10/2023 🕐 11:53:05 📄 png 14.74 KB	
Date	30 October 2023	

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

⬇ <u>GHN Audit Report 2022-2023_2079.80</u> 📅 30/10/2023 🕐 11:58:44 📄 pdf 4.43 MB	⬇ <u>GHN_Audit Report_2021-22_2078.79</u> 📅 30/10/2023 🕐 11:58:44 📄 pdf 2.8 MB

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

⬇ <u>11. Standard Operating Procedure 2022</u> 📅 30/10/2023 🕐 11:57:40 📄 pdf 194.98 KB	⬇ <u>10.Whistleblower Policy and Complaint Mechanism</u> 📅 30/10/2023 🕐 11:57:40 📄 pdf 106.7 KB
⬇ <u>5. Community Safeguard Policy.docx</u> 📅 30/10/2023 🕐 11:57:40 📄 pdf 98.99 KB	

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, **including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".**	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions **for this fund.**	Checked
I have provided <u>actual start and end dates</u> **for the project.**	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> **i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.**	Checked
I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u>, **correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.**	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> **(clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).**	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: • **a** <u>cover letter</u> from the Lead Partner, **outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF.**	Checked

• **my** <u>budget</u> **(which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.**	Checked
• **a signed** <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (</u><u>covering</u> <u>three years)</u> **for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.**	Checked
• **my completed** <u>workplan</u> **as a PDF using the template provided.**	Checked
• **a copy of the** <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct</u> **(Question 32).**	Checked
• <u>1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff</u> **identified at Question 35, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.**	Checked
• **a** <u>letter of support</u> **from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 36, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.**	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO **in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.**	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website **immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.**	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the <u>Forms and Guidance Portal</u>.

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

Project Title:

Workplan: detectWILD

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25) (May 2024 to March 2025)				Year 2 (25/26) (April 2025 to March 2026)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Output 1	First needs assessment of frontline enforcement officials responsible for IWT inspections at 30 check posts along Nepal's Kathmandu-Rasuwagadhi and Kathmandu –Kodari route									
1.1	Prepare the need assessment tools in consultation with the Advisory Committee and pilot the checklist with enforcement personals in Kathmandu (n=5)	4	▓	▓						
1.2	Conduct need assessment survey in Kathmandu – Rasuwagadhi and Kathmandu –Kodari section covering over 60 enforcement staffs (at least 2-5 from each check posts)	3		▓	▓					
1.3	Analyse the data from the assessment and prepare a policy brief and a manuscript for peer reviewed journal article	3			▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
Output 2	Draft and trial a IWT species identification guide for enforcement that identifies most traded, threatened, "neglected" wildlife species in Nepal									
2.1	Prepare the list of Nepal's most traded wildlife species including 'neglected' species in conservation and enforcement priorities based on the seizure records, expert observations and consultations with the stakeholders	2	▓	▓						
2.2	Select 100 species in trade including both plants and animals and prepare details description of the trade forms and identification techniques	4		▓	▓	▓	▓			
2.3	Take the photograph of seized wildlife stockpile with the support of the DNPWC, and use it as reference to prepare species detection brief and illustrations	12	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	

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	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25) (May 2024 to March 2025)				Year 2 (25/26) (April 2025 to March 2026)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
2.4	Draft and trial species identification guide	3		██	██	██				
2.5	Trial use of the IWT species guide provided to customs (n=5), police (n=150), Nepal Army (n=60) and quarantine (n=5)	3			██	██	██			
2.6	Feed the insights to the policy brief and editorial for broader domestic and international dissemination	4					██	██	██	██
2.7	Finalise the species ID guide based on insights from the evaluation	3							██	██
Output 3	Evaluation of the new species identification resource with 5 agencies, to help increase enforcement capacity and inform future resource design									
3.1	Review of enforcement records in trail check posts, before and after the trial	6				██	██	██		
3.2	Re-contact and conduct feedback interviews with 60 people who participated in the trail, to review their needs and resources design	2				██	██	██		
3.3	Prepare a policy brief and editorial summarising the findings for domestic and international dissemination	5						██	██	██

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