

Applicant: **Mishra, Charudutt (Charu)**
Organisation: **International Snow Leopard Trust**
Funding Sought: **£1,027,500.00**

IWTEXR9S2\1001

Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

We aim to help reduce poaching and illegal wildlife trade (IWT) of snow leopards and associated species in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan. We will expand a tested training and social recognition model for rangers and community members. We will also implement measures to enhance livelihoods and support collaborative conflict management in nine IWT-affected communities. Law enforcement will be strengthened over c. 500,000 sq km and communities will be engaged to protect 3,000 sq. km of snow leopard habitat.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Charudutt (Charu)
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IWTEXR9S2\1001

Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Dr
Name	Charudutt (Charu)
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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	International Snow Leopard Trust
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
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Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTEXR9S1\1001

IWTEXR9S1\1009

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

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

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q5. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*)

Argali (*Ovis ammon*)

Ibex (*Capra sibirica*)

Markhor (*Capra falconeri*)

Do you require more fields?

- No

Q6. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

We aim to help reduce poaching and illegal wildlife trade (IWT) of snow leopards and associated species in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan. We will expand a tested training and social recognition model for rangers and community members. We will also implement measures to enhance livelihoods and support collaborative conflict management in nine IWT-affected communities. Law enforcement will be strengthened over c. 500,000 sq km and communities will be engaged to protect 3,000 sq. km of snow leopard habitat.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than four countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country
1 Kyrgyzstan

Country
2 Mongolia

Country
3 Pakistan

Country
4 No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2023

End date:

31 March 2026

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£552,354.00	£280,490.00	£194,656.00	£0.00	£ 1,027,500.00

Q10. Proportion of IWT Challenge Fund budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %



Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

International Snow Leopard Trust has active programs in the three countries, and will invest approximately GBP [REDACTED] during the next three years in the project countries on programs that align with the goals of this proposal.

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)



Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q12. 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.

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document) and outline whether there have been any specific requests for this work.

Snow leopards occur in high mountain habitats in 12 countries of South and Central Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, India, Nepal, China, Mongolia, Russia, and Bhutan). The species is classified as “Vulnerable” by the IUCN Red List and is included in Appendix I of CITES. Between 3,900 and 6,400 snow leopards are believed to be remaining in the wild [1]. Poaching and illegal wildlife trade (IWT) of snow leopards and their key prey (i.e., argali, ibex, markhor) is a major threat across their range [2]. TRAFFIC estimated that roughly one snow leopard is killed every day. Findings indicate poaching and IWT could be growing, despite significant penalties in most countries [4].

People in snow leopard landscapes are dependent on livestock for livelihoods, and depredation of domestic animals by snow leopards can be emotionally and financially devastating. Communities resort to retaliatory killings to protect their livelihoods, contributing an estimated 60% of kills to the IWT market as opportunistic income [4]. IWT of snow leopard parts is so far believed to be primarily supply-driven rather than demand-driven [4].

Argali *Ovis ammon*, ibex *Capra sibirica* and markhor *Capra falconeri* form the main prey of snow leopards in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan, and are listed as “Near Threatened” on the IUCN Red List. People sometimes illegally hunt these ungulates for protein. Decrease in prey can lead to greater livestock depredation, intensifying the cycle of conflict [5].

Anti-poaching efforts are severely limited by an underfunded wildlife conservation sector, a lack of trained personnel and equipment, corruption, and a lack of support from local communities [6]. Governments of all 12 countries with snow leopards have identified capacity building for frontline staff as a primary need [5]. Rangers’ salaries tend to be low [6], and those who try to enforce the law often suffer economically, as they must travel to attend court cases. There is often the temptation to ignore or be complicit in illegal poaching.

As a result of these conditions and wildlife-caused damage to livelihoods, rangers and local people feel socially and economically disenfranchised in controlling poaching in and around reserves [6]. To enhance wildlife protection, it is essential to empower rangers with training, incentives, and social recognition and to pair anti-poaching initiatives with livelihood improvement and conflict management programs for affected communities.

Q13. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Extra projects should also provide evidence of the intervention’s success at a smaller scale.

In Mongolia and Pakistan, some organizations support ranger training and provide equipment. Yet, rangers continue to work in difficult conditions with little social recognition. Local people suffer the effects of livestock depredation, and retaliatory killing of snow leopards creates linkages with illegal markets. There is a great need and opportunity to empower rangers with incentives and social recognition, and engage IWT-affected local communities in conservation-linked livelihoods, conflict management, and supporting rangers.

Through the Citizen Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP), 90 felicitations with recognition and cash rewards have been provided so far 70 Kyrgyz rangers, two community members, and two NGO representatives for apprehending and filing cases against poachers since 2015. The number of successfully disrupted poaching and IWT cases has increased over the years (see Figure 1) and several rangers have been felicitated more than once. We believe this is attributable to better detection, motivation, and reporting. Over time, we expect the number of cases to stabilise and eventually decline. Our livelihood

programs, on average, lead to a 15% increase in the per capita income of community members (data from Mongolia), while our collaborative predator proofing of corrals prevents livelihood losses equivalent to 10% of the per capita income.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q14. 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 national Biodiversity conservation priorities of Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan highlight poaching and illegal trade of large and medium-sized mammals as primary anthropogenic threats to biodiversity. Additionally, combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade are a priority as per the Bishkek Declaration for Snow Leopard Conservation (2013 and 2017), ratified by 12 governments including the three target countries. The Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP Program) works closely with National Focal Points (NFPs) in each country who also serve other conventions, including CBD. During the recently concluded Steering Committee Meeting of the GSLEP Program in Bishkek, the Governments of Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan joined seven other countries in endorsing the Bishkek Statement 2022 underscoring the need to continue the efforts to curb IWT and to develop linkages with international and regional forums working to disrupt it. Additionally, senior officials from Pakistan and Mongolia expressed keen interest in initiating rangers rewards and training programs in the respective countries, whereas Kyrgyzstan expressed its interest to institutionalise training and capacity building for its rangers while continuing the rangers' rewards program.

As per the Hanoi Statement, Mongolia is keen to establish pilot projects to develop and strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms (PPP inclusive CSO and NGOs) to combat and control illegal wildlife trade by addressing human-wildlife conflicts. Mongolia also expressed its interest in initiating transnational dialogue to strengthen cooperation and action to prevent IWT, involving concerned neighbouring countries, and improve transboundary conservation and management, as was noted in the Hanoi Statement and the Declaration of the London conference. Our project aligns with Pakistan's National Biodiversity and Action Plan 1999 and National Wildlife Policy 2021, as well as the provincial wildlife acts. Similarly, it is in line with the priorities of Kyrgyzstan's National Snow Leopard Conservation Strategy 2014, National Biodiversity Conservation Program 2015-2025, and Mongolia's Altai Mountain Conservation Strategy 2009.

Section 6 - Scaling up approaches

Q15. Scaling up approaches

Q15a. IWT Challenge Fund Extra projects should seek to scale up proven approaches used across the IWT Challenge Fund and other international biodiversity funders. Please provide details on how your proposed project will do this.

This project involves replication scaling of the Citizen Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) program for rangers, and tested conflict management and livelihood initiatives for IWT affected communities. The CRWPP program has been active in Kyrgyzstan for 8 years, set up with an initial IWTCF

grant in 2015. The current project proposes to expand it to Pakistan and Mongolia. Other countries including Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have expressed interest in initiating CRWPP, and we continue to engage with them for the future.

Our conflict management and livelihood initiatives are founded on the award-winning PARTNERS Principles approach [7]. They have proven successful in the target countries over 25 years. Using this approach, we have implemented livestock insurance, health and vaccination programs; predator-proof corrals and other initiatives in more than 150 local communities across 5 countries. Snow Leopard Enterprises, our flagship livelihood program that trains women to make wool handicrafts, has been active since 1998 and operates in 40 communities across the target countries and India. We have also piloted nature-based livelihood initiatives with local communities including beekeeping, dairy processing and marketing, and fruit production and processing. Our interventions in each community are based on community surveys, their needs, interests and capacities.

Q15b. We expect IWT Challenge Fund Extra projects to be additional and complementary to other activities and funding in the same area or region.

Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

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.

In Kyrgyzstan, Ilbirs Foundation is implementing SMART patrolling training while UNDP is supporting rangers in West Tien Shan. In different parts of Mongolia, between ZSL, WCS, WWF, and TNC, there is great emphasis on training in SMART patrolling. Some of these organizations have also brought out publications on IWT in the respective countries. In Pakistan, we are not aware of specific interventions in the proposed project sites. Provincial wildlife departments have a few wildlife guards stationed in the valleys but they do not have sufficient training to effectively combat IWT.

Our proposed work complements the ongoing efforts of these organizations by focusing on livelihoods and conflict management with IWT affected communities, and bringing social recognition at the national level to rangers and community members involved in IWT disruption. The rangers trained by these organizations stand to benefit and draw motivation from the CRWPP.

We are not aware of any individuals or organisations applying for funding for similar work.

Section 7 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & 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 evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).

- **What will be the main activities and where will these take place?**
- **The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.**
- **How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).**

We employ the PARTNERS Principles approach for all our community work [7]. These distil community-engagement into eight guiding principles: Presence, Aptness, Respect, Transparency, Negotiation, Empathy, Responsiveness, and Strategic Support. The approach was developed into a training program that has been endorsed by all the snow leopard range country governments; has received recognition in the form of the Whitley Gold Award (2022); as an Outstanding Conservation Practice at the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2021); and has recently seen conservation leaders from 22 countries come together to form the PARTNERS Conservation Alliance.

For ranger training and felicitation, the project design takes into account lessons learnt from implementing the initial CRWPP project. In the final report review from DEFRA for our 2015 project, it was evaluated with a B Grade (Outcome moderately did not meet expectation) with three main shortcomings listed. The first was "...not clear if the investment has impacted attitudes and confidence of participant's perceived ability to reduce IWT". We believe that the increase in the number of reported cases of IWT disruption, and several rangers becoming repeat recipients of the award, reflect a positive impact on their perceived attitude as well as confidence. The second stated reason was "Challenges with cat identification process and camera traps has meant that trends in snow leopard and prey numbers could not be accurately assessed". Techniques for assessment of snow leopard and prey populations have seen a constant improvement over the years, and we are currently supporting a 12-nation rangewide assessment of the global snow leopard population. However, we realize that given the low density, large home ranges, and methodological challenges, it is inappropriate to expect measureable trends in snow leopard populations in program sites in response to our efforts within the lifetime of the project. We have therefore refrained from proposing to invest in such measurements in the current project, and we will pursue ecological measurements as part of our independent efforts. The final listed criticism was "With reference to longer-term aspects of the Outcome statement, conditions may have been laid to improve conditions for nature tourism (evidenced through engaged government agencies and local communities) and livelihood options for local communities (this is not part of the project activities other than cash awards) but there is no evidence supporting this." We are pleased to report that in one of the main program field sites in Kyrgyzstan's Sarychat landscape, we have since been able to initiate and implement a snow leopard focused tourism program in collaboration with local community members, rangers, and a private company which is bringing benefits to all these stakeholders.

Other adaptations made to the original CRWPP project design include a) customizing training materials from INTERPOL for local rules and regulations, b) based on ranger feedback, adding training and tool kits for emergency healthcare and first aid, in addition to wildlife crime scene investigation, c) leveraging a 'training of trainers' approach to account for the high turnover of frontline staff, and d) honoring citizens and rangers inside as well as outside protected area boundaries to allow for greater impact, interest and engagement.

This project will strengthen the Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) in Kyrgyzstan and launch it in Pakistan and Mongolia to train, inspire and appreciate the efforts of state rangers, and encourage support and collaboration from local communities towards reducing poaching and IWT across snow leopard habitats. Alongside CRWPP, we will work with three IWT-affected communities in each country to co-create at least one conflict management and/or livelihood program in each community based on clear conservation agreements.

Activities include:

OUTREACH: We will develop publicity material and use media, field visits, and relationships with Reserve Administration and Governments to spread awareness about CRWPP to all stakeholders.

TRAINING: We will provide hands-on training to rangers on the disruption of poaching, wildlife crime scene investigation, and first aid. Under the previous grant, training material was developed jointly with INTERPOL, and 12 Kyrgyz wildlife officials were trained as trainers. The training material is already

available in Kyrgyz and will be translated into Mongolian and Urdu. At least 5 officials/personnel in each country will be trained as instructors to train frontline rangers using a sustained training and training booster program.

SOCIAL & FINANCIAL RECOGNITION- We will help establish CRWPP Committees in Mongolia and Pakistan, based on the model in Kyrgyzstan, to review cases and guide annual Ranger Rewards Ceremonies (widely publicised events conferring certificates of appreciation and financial awards to rangers and citizen-ranger teams involved in IWT disruption). The Committees meet annually to review IWT cases and determine award distribution. Each Committee consists of 5 members representing government and civil society. General guidelines and a systematic protocol will be developed to define membership, roles and veto powers, and a statement of what makes a case viable/eligible for recognition under CRWPP.

STRENGTHENING THE TRUST FUND: For Kyrgyzstan, a Trust Fund managed by the SLT generates revenues annually to support financial awards given out each year and some event costs well beyond the life of the project. Part of the proposed project funds will be used to bolster this Trust Fund to generate funding in perpetuity for annual cash awards in Pakistan and Mongolia.

COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION: We will co-create community-based conservation and conflict programs with three IWT-affected communities in each country, with whom we have already started dialogues. Communities will contractually agree to prevent hunting and IWT by insiders in community areas and to not provide lodging or any form of assistance to outside hunters.

Snow Leopard Trust will be responsible for overall project performance, management, compliance, accounting and reporting. We will work closely with the Secretariat of the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program, a 12- nation intergovernmental alliance, in order to get support for this initiative among the relevant governments. Our country program partners, headed by our country directors, will be responsible for the implementation of the project in the respective countries (Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation Mongolia, and Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan).

Q17. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

We aim to help build capacity for training of at least 50 rangers in each country and training at least 5 officials each as trainers, and then supporting them to deliver trainings to frontline rangers with our support. The acquired knowledge and skills would assist the countries beyond the life of this project. All training toolkits and resources will be made freely available in local official languages. In each country, we will also ensure that all the conservation staff involved receive training in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles), and a team of experienced trainers will remain available throughout the life of the project and beyond to support them remotely in their work with local communities through online 'help solve my problem sessions'. The trust fund associated with this project and managed by SLT will ensure sustained annual funding for ranger rewards that will persist into perpetuity, well beyond the life of this project, as we have done with the initial IWTCF grant for Kyrgyzstan. Snow Leopard Trust and our country partners believe in long-term relationships with local communities, and some of our oldest relationships have lasted more than 25 years. With all the 9 new community partners, we will ensure that our engagement and programs with them will continue well beyond the life of this project.

Q18. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

There are cultural, religious, and internalized barriers to women's employment as state rangers in the target countries. Women are typically considered primary caretakers of children and family, which prevents them from leaving for long periods to patrol. Men are more often responsible for duties outside the household and tend to have better knowledge of the extended area. There is perhaps a mindset that women cannot be rangers.

In Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan, while there are some women employed in the environmental protection departments, all wildlife rangers are men. Mongolia has few women rangers in snow leopard landscapes (23 women out of 332 total Protected Area, Soum [district], and volunteer rangers). The gender division in Mongolia's environmental protection department is approximately 25% women and 75% men. Where they are present, we will prioritize inclusion of women rangers and officials by specifically seeking their participation in our communications with the Government, but we also recognize that this project cannot have a significant impact on the prevailing gender divide. We will encourage a shift in mindset, but we will not have influence over cultural or religious barriers.

On the other hand, our community-based efforts, following the PARTNERS Principles, pay special attention to the engagement of women in livelihood and conflict management efforts. We recognise that often, community-based conservation initiatives tend to target household heads and community leaders in decision-making. These, with a few exceptions, tend to be males. As a result, conservation activities are at risk of being designed predominantly by men and mainly reflect their views and concerns. We and our partners have a successful track record to engage women in community-based efforts. Roles for women are built into projects as well as on boards and committees for project management. In Pakistan, where mixed-gender groups may be in opposition of religious and cultural norms, our teams set up women's community-based organizations at project sites and ensure they have opportunities for active engagement.

We have anecdotal evidence that women's participation in conservation-linked income generation projects implemented by our teams has improved gender equity in participating communities. As women become income-earners and have formalized roles in conservation decisions, they typically gain stronger status and decision-making power at the household and community levels. In Mongolia, 93% of our conservation community leaders are women.

In all our community-based efforts to be supported under this project, we will try to ensure at least equal representation of women among beneficiary participants as well as oversight committees.

Q19. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential to scale 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.

Our project targets wildlife, rangers, government officials and local communities in snow leopard habitats in Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, and Mongolia. There are nearly 1200 rangers in snow leopard habitats in the target countries. Most of these are men in Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan, whereas in Mongolia about 7% are women. The rewards program will be open to all. At least 15 trainers and 150 rangers will receive training during the course of the project. The collaborative conflict management and conservation-linked livelihood improvement initiatives will reach 45 households in Mongolia, 3,500 in Pakistan, and 250-300 in Kyrgyzstan. This project will strengthen the alliance between rangers, governments and communities.

Based on our experience in Kyrgyzstan, in the short-term, we anticipate CRWPP to lead to enhanced feelings of empowerment among anti-poaching staff due to capacity enhancement, attention and appreciation, clear Government support, and public appreciation from the national Government and internationally recognized institutions. Similar to the results of CRWPP in Kyrgyzstan, we expect that there will be an increase in the number of cases filed against poachers in Mongolia and Pakistan during and after the project, reflecting an improvement in ranger training and ranger-community collaboration. We might even see repeat awardees during the course of the project.

In addition the collaborative conflict management and conservation-linked livelihood program is expected, in the short term, to increase the annual household income of the c. 3845 households by 10-15%. This would be achieved through a comprehensive set of context specific livelihood programs including livestock vaccination, horticulture, women's income generation and other contextually apt initiatives. We also expect that there will be a reduction in reported negative interactions between snow leopards and people (through predator proof corrals, livestock insurance program, rapid response mechanisms). With the adoption of the PARTNERS principles in community-based conservation amongst key stakeholders (government officials, NGO staff and community champions) we expect increased community ownership and relevance of community conservation programs.

Over the long-term, well beyond the life of the project, we expect instances of IWT to stabilise or decrease, leading to an increase in the abundance of snow leopards, sympatric carnivores (wolf, brown bear), and their key prey (argali, ibex, markhor). This will contribute to improved conditions for nature-based tourism and sustainable livelihood options for local communities in snow leopard habitat. We also expect that the IWT communities partnered with through this program will feel a sense of pride and ownership and be empowered by the conservation programs. We expect a shift in community values towards illegal wildlife hunting and trade.

The CRWPP model has proven scalable at a geographic level. We started with a pilot in two parks of Kyrgyzstan, and, with support from an IWTCF Grant in 2015, were able to expand it to all 20 protected areas (7% of the country's land area), followed by all hunting concessions of the country (75% of the land area), and now the program covers the entire country. Significantly, we have been able to continue with initiative well beyond the life of the previous project. In the 2015 project, we had mentioned (though not committed to) the improved potential of snow leopard habitats to support ecotourism as a result of project implementation. We are pleased to report that we have since been able to help initiate an ecotourism program at one of the sites.

There is potential to further scale CRWPP to all 12 snow leopard range countries.

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 why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

This should directly relate to your overall project's Theory of Change which must be uploaded alongside your application in Flexi-Grant. See the separate Theory of Change Guidance and Section 6.3.3 of the Guidance for further information on your Theory of Change.

Poaching and IWT of snow leopards is thought to be supply rather than demand driven [3], and persists for two primary reasons:

- 1) rangers do not have the resources or training to curb poaching effectively, and
- 2) communities are forced to resort to retaliatory killings, which often result in IWT, to protect their livelihoods.

Conservation-linked livelihood opportunities and collaborative conflict management for communities (e.g. livestock insurance and vaccinations, handicrafts, predator proofing of corrals) help promote tolerance and coexistence, and reduce economic and psychological setbacks that lead to retaliatory killings, that in

turn create supply for IWT. Promotion of the values for community based conservation through the adoption of the PARTNERS principles will further strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of the programs. Together, the proposed approaches will result in greater spirit of coexistence among people, an increased abundance of snow leopards and their key prey over the longer term, and improve conditions for nature tourism and livelihood options for local communities.

The program will strengthen the status of rangers in the community and in society, with the recognition of the value of rangers as actors in illegal wildlife trade reduction. With improved training, support, and social recognition, rangers will feel able and motivated to follow through on apprehending and filing cases against poachers. Our communication strategy will also increase the awareness of illegal wildlife trade negative effects across urban areas and society. This will raise the profile and income of park rangers and deter poaching of snow leopards, sympatric carnivores, and their key prey.

Q21. Post project sustainability

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program model sets up committees that meet to review illegal wildlife trade cases and determine award distribution for annual Ranger Rewards ceremonies. Our teams are represented in the committee and we ensure that this will continue after the conclusion of the grant. The Global Snow Leopard Ecosystem Protection program Secretariat will provide support organising and managing the ceremonies, and include this in its annual operations going forward. The Trust Fund provides a sustainable source of funding for ranger rewards and some of the event costs perpetually. In Kyrgyzstan, having secured funding from the Trust Fund and recognition as a DEFRA project has helped secure other partners such as UNDP to contribute to co-hosting the ceremonies. We expect this to become the case in Mongolia and Pakistan as CRWPP gains public recognition. The International Snow Leopard Trust (SLT) will cover any funding gaps if the interest earned from the Trust Fund is not sufficient to cover all the costs.

For ranger training, we leverage a 'training of trainers' approach to try and ensure that the project's investment in training rangers continues to deliver benefits. Wildlife rangers tend to have high turnover rates due to frequent posting and the difficult conditions of the job. Our project aims to assist rangers gain modest cash awards, skills, and social recognition. In the short-term, each country will have a cadre of wildlife officials who can train rangers as they are replaced and conduct refresher trainings. SLT and our partner organizations will continue to look for other opportunities to support capacity-building for rangers. All of the collaborative conflict management and livelihood improvement projects are implemented in partnership with communities and set up so that committees and community-based organizations assume management of the projects with support from SLT and the in-country partners. Our commitment to all our community partners is longterm, and we have continued to partner with some of them for more than 25 years. We will aim to build such longterm partnerships with the nine communities to be supported in this project.

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

[Risk Register & Delivery Chain Risk Map](#)
17/12/2022
22:43:29
pdf 74.67 KB

[References for IWTCF Round 9 Application](#)
17/12/2022
17:06:47
pdf 2.13 MB

[Theory of Change Diagram](#)
17/12/2022
17:04:30
pdf 1.28 MB

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

[Stage 2 Implementation Timetable IWTCF Round 9](#)
17/12/2022
17:17:59
pdf 60.06 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q23. 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

IWT Challenge Fund Extra Projects are required to commission an Independent Final Evaluation to

report by the time that the project completes. The cost of this should be included in the project budget, and within the total project cost for M&E.

We will follow a results-based M&E framework, which outlines the key objectives and associated activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts and considers the theory of change and the assumptions.

MONITORING

(i) Twice yearly meetings with program staff and key stakeholders to discuss progress and any required shifts in program direction and strategic approaches.

(ii) Indicators specific to the various outputs will be assessed as follows:

Output 1:

Through program records (1.1 Outreach coverage 1.2 Functioning Committees 1.3 CRWPP Ceremony takes place). The assumption will be assessed through key informant interviews with government authorities, media outlets, and rangers.

Output 2:

2.1 (150 rangers trained), 2.3 (15 officials trained), and 2.4 (booster trainings) through program records. 2.2 through participatory approaches with trainees during the workshops (Trainee led approach). We build on the Kirkpatrick framework [8] focusing on four pillars of evaluation of training: reaction (quality/relevance of training), learning (skills/knowledge gained), behaviour (how knowledge can be applied), and results (group evaluation).

Output 3:

3.1 (Government buy-in) will be assessed through key informant interviews with government authorities.

3.2 (Media coverage) Through program records.

3.3 (Awareness of the program among 100% rangers) through a questionnaire survey of a stratified random sample of rangers from the 3 countries, considering gender and positions.

Output 4:

4.1, 4.5, 4.6 through program records and bi-annual meetings with community leaders and conservation program committees to discuss progress and any needs, abilities of conservation initiatives.

4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 through pre- and post- Socio-economic, attitudinal and behavioural intent surveys.

EVALUATION

We will focus on measurements of outcomes. For some indicators, a before-after comparison will be undertaken of changes towards targets. A baseline survey is planned at project initiation to understand the status of the programme environment and wider forces at play. These discussions will focus on identifying potential negative and positive feedback loops. Towards the end of the project, a repeat stakeholder survey with rangers and community members will be conducted to measure changes in identified indicators. The baseline and final survey will combine quantitative and qualitative methods. The IWT database will be used to assess patterns in IWT disruption. Participant names will be anonymized and the sources of responses will not be revealed, ensuring confidentiality and following national legal frameworks.

We will hire an independent evaluation specialist through open bidding, who will undertake needed visits and provide an evaluation report following the SMART (Specificity, Measurability, Attainability, Relevance and Time-boundness) monitoring and evaluation framework. Evaluator will require 25-30 days to conduct the evaluation, and additionally require hiring of a local translator.

Independent Final Evaluation (£)	██████████
Independent Final Evaluation (%)	█
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 (%)	█

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q24. Logical Framework (logframe)


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.


- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)


Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe and Theory of Change as a combined PDF document.

 [Stage 2 Logframe IWTCF Round 9](#)

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Impact:

Reduction in hunting and IWT of snow leopards and their prey in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan, and empowerment of people in IWT-affected communities through livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management.

Outcome:

Rangers will have the training, support and social recognition to disrupt poaching and IWT, and affected communities will have access to conservation-linked livelihood enhancement and conflict management.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) is a national program covering all snow leopard habitats of Mongolia and Pakistan and is strengthened in Kyrgyzstan.

Output 2:

Across the snow leopard landscapes of Mongolia, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan, rangers' capacities built through effective training in supporting law enforcement, crime scene investigation and first aid, and through information resources on CRWPP.

Output 3:

By 2025, Communication strategy to promote CRWPP carefully developed using local context, and deployed across the three countries.

Output 4:

Three IWT-affected local communities in each country (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan) have access to contextually appropriate conflict management and livelihood initiatives.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

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

- 1.1 Develop resource material (through pamphlets, social media, mass media and targeted outreach to Government and non-government agencies) regarding CRWPP in regional languages and disseminate through various communication channels.
- 1.2. Develop CRWPP Committees in Pakistan and Mongolia, based on the model in Kyrgyzstan, to guide annual Ranger Rewards Ceremonies.
- 1.3. Strengthen relationships with the provincial wildlife departments to spread awareness about CRWPP to all stakeholders.
- 1.4. Arrange Ranger Rewards Ceremony, starting 2023, to reward rangers in the presence of the Ministers, heads of local NGOs and ambassadors of at least one international consulate, and create event reports.
- 1.5 Trust Fund established and managed by SLT established for CRWPP in Mongolia and Pakistan

Output 2

- 2.1. Work with the Environment Ministry and protected area administration of each country to identify a set of rangers, ensuring they are representative from different divisions and protected areas/protected landscapes of the 3 countries.
- 2.2 Arrange and carry out hands-on training to rangers on the disruption of poaching, wildlife crime scene investigation, and first aid (50 rangers in each country; total of 150 rangers).
- 2.3 Conduct ranger trainee-led evaluation with participants and training facilitators in each country.
- 2.4 Equip 50 rangers in each country (Total 150 rangers) with necessary field gear and communication devices.
- 2.5 Five officials/personnel are trained and established in each country (total 15) to train the rangers further using an annual sustained training and training booster program.
- 2.6 Support the five trained officials/personnel to conduct 1 annual training booster program in each country.

Output 3

- 3.1. Two meetings/consultations per country with relevant government agencies (Ministry of environment

and protected area administration) to present CRWPP progress.

3.2. Press releases (focussing on the CRWPP ceremony and key stories showcasing rangers) prepared and shared with in-country media contacts, ensuring that 2 media outlets publish CRWPP stories per country.

3.3 Work with the Environment Ministry and protected area administration of each country to develop context specific education/communication materials (i.e. pamphlets, videos) about CRWPP and distribute it to all protected areas and ranger teams across the snow leopard range of each country.

3.4 Conduct key informant consultations with government stakeholder and survey of a random sample of rangers from the three countries to assess CRWPP outreach coverage and support.

Output 4

4.1 Initial consultation/meeting with community leaders and representatives of the nine IWT-affected communities (3 in each country).

4.2 Conduct a situation analysis and SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) with representatives of the 9 targeted communities and agree on the structure and role of decision-making committees in each community.

4.3 Establish or build capacities of women-led community-based organisations (CBOs) in each target community (Pakistan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan).

4.4 Support off-season vegetable production as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Pakistan.

4.5 Support apiculture as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan.

4.6 Arrange training for livestock health workers and conduct biannual livestock vaccination campaigns in 3 target communities in Pakistan.

4.7 Arrange hospitality training for community-run guesthouses (cooking, design of guest rooms, sanitation norms) to strengthen or initiate conservation-linked tourism programs in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.

4.8 Conduct basic English language and conservation education courses for the women, who run or plan to run guesthouses in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.

4.9 Support handicraft making as a conservation-linked income generation initiative (i.e. handicraft making groups with bonus system if no reported IWT in community responsible areas) in at least 3 communities.

4.10 Support planting medicinal herbs (provide seeds) as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.

4.11 Establish livestock insurance programs with at least 3 communities in Mongolia.

4.12 Conduct a workshop on better livestock protection methods and provide predator proof corrals (5 predator proof corrals per community) in at least 3 communities in Mongolia.

4.13 Bi-annual meetings with program staff and community representatives to discuss progress and any required shifts in program direction and strategic approaches of conservation initiatives.

4.14 Pre- and post- Socio-economic, attitudinal and behavioural intent surveys conducted with a representative sample of the target community.

4.15 Conservation staff involved in this project from partner organisations (approx 10 staff from Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation Mongolia) receive training in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles).

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q25. Budget





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

Stage 2 budget template

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload the Lead Partner's accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

 [Stage 2 Budget IWTCF-Round 9](#)
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Q26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWTCF 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.

All equipment purchased will remain the property of the in-country partner organizations after the life of the project and will be used for ongoing work with the beneficiaries. Six computers will be purchased to aid the work contributed by the in-country partner organization project staff (2 computers for Mongolia Project Managers, 1 computer for Kyrgyzstan Project Manager, 2 computers for Pakistan Regional Project Coordinators, and 1 computer for Pakistan Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist.) Other capital equipment purchases will include a printer for SLF in Pakistan, a photo camera for SLFK in Kyrgyzstan, and a projector for SLCF in Mongolia. Capital costs do not exceed 10% of the project budget.

Q27. Value for Money

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

The Trust Fund model ensures that funding for annual awards is generated into perpetuity, well beyond the life of the project. The Trust Fund, along with the prestige associated with the project, becomes leverage for encouraging other organizations to invest in and jointly host the annual awards ceremony, as seen in Kyrgyzstan, where, since 2015, UNDP has provided additional sponsorship to collaborate for the Ranger Rewards Ceremonies.

By investing in a training of trainers model, and ensuring that all training resources are tailored to the country situations and are available in local languages, we ensure that continued trainings can take place in the future at relatively low cost.

The Snow Leopard Trust and our partners believe in respectful, long-term conservation partnerships with local communities. We will ensure sustained, post-project follow up and collaboration with the 9 new communities that this project will allow us to work with. Our community-led initiatives also have a strong

element of cost sharing and financial sustainability to the extent possible. For example, in insurance programs, the participants invest premiums in addition to our contribution to the corpus; in the handicrafts program, participants develop enough skills to be able to continue to produce conservation-linked products and are able to market them with a bit of support from us; corral improvement is typically collaborative in that we co-create the design and provide materials not locally available, while the affected communities help with local materials and labour. To summarise, the activities undertaken will continue and evolve well beyond the life of the current project.

Section 12 - Risk Management

Q28. 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.

Projects should also draft and submit their initial risk register, using the template provided, with their application.

Risk Assessment template

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Possibility that grant funds are not managed appropriately by SLT or partners can have a significant impact on project delivery	Major	Unlikely	Moderate	Financial accountability is ensured through financial management by SLT's Executive Director, Grants Manager, and Finance, Admin & Compliance Director. All receipts and records of expenditures and filed and tracked. SLT and partner organizations use third-party audits and have written policies for financial documentation practices.	Minor

<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Risk of unethical treatment of local people or risk for physical harm for trainee rangers from poachers, accidents, or extreme environmental factors.</p>	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	<p>PARTNERS principles training and SLT's safeguarding policy will ensure that local people are treated with ethics and respect. Physical risk to rangers cannot be eliminated, but an important aspect of ranger training programs will include how to conduct anti-poaching operations while maintaining personal safety, and how to deliver first aid.</p>	Minor
<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>Stakeholder communities have low participation in conservation, conflict-management or livelihood programmes.</p>	Major	Unlikely	Major	<p>Our approach involves investing time and resources in creating strong, equal and respectful relationships with local communities. We will ensure that we co-create programs with communities with whom we are able to build resilient relationships. We have already been investing in building relationships with stakeholder communities in this project.</p>	Moderate
<p>Risk 4</p> <p>Government officials involved keep getting transferred or changed for other reasons.</p>	Minor	Almost Certain	Major	<p>Through the GSLEP Program and our country partners, we maintain contact with senior government officials in all snow leopard range countries since 2013. Key government officials have changed since then, but program continuity has been maintained.</p>	Major

Risk 5	CRWPP committees are responsible for reviewing cases and approving them for financial rewards. Corruption or inefficient functioning can pose a risk to the program.	Major	Rare	Moderate	Our country leaders are represented in and work closely with the CRWPP committees supported by the GSLEP Secretariat. The committees are mainly responsible for validating the rewards cases, while we ourselves take direct responsibility of organizing the annual ceremonies in collaboration with the concerned governments and GSLEP Secretariat.	Minor
Risk 6	In case of high political instability or unforeseen climate or other disasters, our ability to deliver the trainings on time may get compromised.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	In the event of such a risk, we anticipate delays in delivery rather than any significant risk to the project itself. If needed, we will explore moving the training of trainers to online platforms, though training of rangers will need to be done in person.	Minor

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.

No Response

Section 13 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place for all people impacted by the project.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on human rights abuses, bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation. Checked

We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with all partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project.

SLT will maintain documentation for all personnel working on the project acknowledging receipt, understanding, and compliance of SLT's safeguarding policy. Safeguarding procedures will be implemented when deploying personnel on this project in accordance with local and national laws and regulations. SLT will work with our partners to ensure local personnel receive training on safeguarding as applicable as well as provide training for our staff as needed. SLT's Executive Director will follow up on any reports on safeguarding concerns in due process.

All personal data will be kept private and confidential for use only by project partners, and only for furthering the aims of the program. All data shared publicly will be general to the program, and will not be used in any way that could harm or otherwise damage the program's beneficiaries.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

SLT takes a collaborative and inclusive approach to building programs. CRWPP was developed in coordination with the Kyrgyz Government with extensive input from officials, frontline rangers and community members on their needs, program structure, and reward amounts. As the program expands, we will continue to improve and adjust based on input and responses from these key stakeholders. CRWPP activities are aimed to encourage participation from local communities and support improved collaboration between communities and rangers; the program is also aimed to have both financial and social benefits to both. Project monitoring will be used to ensure communities and rangers are being recognized adequately and are satisfied with program outputs. All project partners have and will follow established guidelines to protect the health and safety of staff working in the field. The program is completely aligned with provisions under the laws of the target countries. For community engagement, we

follow the PARTNERS Principles that focus on pragmatic and ethical aspects of community-led conservation and livelihood programmes.

Section 14 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.


No


Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO 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.


 [FCDO Mongolia communication](#)


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 [FCDO Kyrgyzstan communication](#)


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 [FCDO Pakistan communication](#)

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Section 15 - Project Staff

Q32. 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?
Charudutt Mishra, PhD	Project Leader	30	Checked
Koustubh Sharma, PhD	Project Co-Lead	35	Checked

Liz Daniel	Grants Manager	30	Checked
Laura Farnitano, MPA	Finance, Admin & Compliance Director	20	Checked





Do you require more fields?





Yes





Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Bayarjargal Agvaansteren	Mongolia Project Director	35	Checked
Justine Shanti Alexander, PhD	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	35	Checked
Kubanychbek Zhumabai uulu	Kyrgyzstan Project Director	35	Checked
Abasova Cholpon	Project Manager, Kyrgyzstan	50	Checked
Purevjav Lkhagvajav	Project Manager I, Mongolia	50	Checked
Jaffar ud Din, PhD	Project Manager, Pakistan	10	Checked
Nadia Mijiddorj, PhD	Project Manager II, Mongolia	50	Checked
Tayyab Shahzad	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	30	Checked





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





Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.





 [Hussain Ali CV](#)
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 [Shoaib Hameed CV](#)
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

 [Nadia Mijiddorj CV](#)
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 [Laura Farnitano CV](#)
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 [Koustubh Sharma CV](#)
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 [Charu Mishra CV](#)
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 [Purevjav Lkhagvajav CV](#)
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 [Tayyab Shahzad CV](#)
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

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 [Bayarjargal Agvaansteren CV](#)
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 [Justine Shanti Alexander CV](#)
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 [Kubanychbek Zhumabai uulu CV](#)
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 [Liz Daniel CV](#)
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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 16 - Project Partners

Q33. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner – i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

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.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) you should upload alongside your application.

Lead partner name:	International Snow Leopard Trust
Website address:	https://snowleopard.org/
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>Founded in 1981, the International Snow Leopard Trust (SLT) is the largest and oldest organization primarily focused on snow leopard conservation, with over 40 years of experience working on international, national and local scales. SLT's mission is to conserve the snow leopard and its mountain ecosystem through a balanced approach that addresses the needs of local people and the environment.</p> <p>A dedicated team of scientists, conservationists, and grassroots leaders help bring together science, community-led conservation, awareness-building, advocacy, and international collaboration to safeguard the species. We support work with all 12 snow leopard range country governments (including Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Russia, and Uzbekistan), and partner with conservation NGOs in China, India, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan. SLT's partners include Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation (SLCF, Mongolia), Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF, Pakistan), and Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan (SLF, Kyrgyzstan). SLT helped set up and continues to support the Secretariat of an intergovernmental Alliance headed by Environment Ministers, called Global Snow Leopard Ecosystem Protection (GSLEP) . SLT has considerable experience in managing large grants, and has been a recipient of IWTCF funding.</p> <p>SLT's Grants Manager will ensure project deliverables are met and reporting is completed accurately and on-time. The Finance, Admin & Compliance Director will ensure compliance with all terms and conditions and support asset management. SLT's Executive Director will be responsible for project leadership and oversee asset management.</p>
International/ In-country Partner	International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 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: Snow Leopard Foundation (SLFK)

Website address: <https://snowleopard.kg/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):


SLFK is Kyrgyzstan's first NGO dedicated to snow leopard conservation. SLFK has attained national recognition and respect from all levels of society and Government.

SLFK currently manages comprehensive conservation efforts around the Sarychat Ertash Nature Reserve as well as in the Ala-Too range of the Tien Shan, including research, community-based conservation programs, and wildlife monitoring. SLFK partners with 8 communities to implement community-based conservation programs such as conservation-linked income generation, livestock insurance, eco-education, and building predator-proof corrals.

SLFK and SLT have implemented the Citizen Ranger Wildlife Protection Program jointly since 2014. SLFK is part of the 3-way MoU with SLT and the Government of Kyrgyz Republic, and has a program agreement with the State Committee on Environment and Climate (formerly State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry) to convert hunting concessions into wildlife reserves in Kyrgyzstan.

SLFK will be responsible for coordinating the refresher training for Trainers, ensuring updated national-level data in the snow leopard crime database, and implementing community interventions. All concerned field staff are highly experienced in community engagement and have been trained in PARTNERS Principles.

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

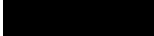
2. Partner Name: Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation (SLCF)

Website address: N/A

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation (SLCF) is a Mongolian NGO founded in 2007 whose aim is to protect the threatened snow leopard and Mongolia's biodiversity in collaboration with rural communities. SLCF runs on-ground programs in 32 rural communities and since 2008 is conducting the longest-running ecological study of snow leopards. SLCF has also been closely involved in training of protected area rangers in wildlife monitoring, and maintains close relationships with national and provincial governments. SLCF's executive director, Bayarjargal Agvaansteren, has extensive experience working with local communities to co-design collaborative conflict management and livelihood improvement programs. She co-founded Snow Leopard Enterprises in 1998 to offer income generation opportunities to herder women, and it has now evolved into a model conservation program implemented in four snow leopard range countries. For this project, SLCF will work with local communities to initiate conflict management and livelihood improvement programs and coordinate ranger trainings and the formation of a committee for the citizen ranger wildlife protection program.

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

3. Partner Name: Snow Leopard Foundation (SLF)

Website address: <https://slf.org.pk/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Since its inception in 2008, the Snow Leopard Foundation has fostered science-based research and research-based conservation of wildlife and its habitat under the umbrella of snow leopard conservation in Pakistan. The dedicated and versatile team of the Foundation, composed of experienced ecologists and conservationists, has been implementing an integrated conservation program in more than fifty valleys in the snow leopard range in collaboration with the federal and provincial governments, academia, conservation institutions, and local communities. With numerous scientific publications on snow leopards, sympatric carnivores, their wild prey, and habitat under its belt, the SLF team has built the capacity of hundreds of wildlife professionals, postgraduate students, and community members in ecological research and management of human-wildlife conflict, over the years. The ecosystem health program initiated by the team SLF has now turned into a successful conservation tool and has been replicated in other snow leopard range countries. With oversight from SLT, the SLF will implement the project in Pakistan in collaboration with the national and provincial stakeholders.

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

4. Partner Name: Global Snow Leopard & Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP) Secretariat


Website address: <https://globalsnowleopard.org/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (GSLEP) is an intergovernmental alliance of all 12 snow leopard range countries represented by their Environment Ministers. The GSLEP Secretariat, located in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, will take the lead on negotiating MoUs and coordinating with country agencies and INTERPOL consultants. SLT and GSLEP have relationships, partnerships, and/or MoUs with range country governments, international enforcement/undercover agencies, NGOs, and regional Wildlife Enforcement Networks.

GSLEP Secretariat maintains the most comprehensive and integrated database of cases related to poaching and IWT of snow leopards, which is kept updated with the support of a network focal points in each snow leopard range country.

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

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.





No Response





Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.





 [Stage 2 Cover Letter IWTCF Round 9](#)
 17/12/2022
 17:41:52
 pdf 217.32 KB

 [GSLEP Letter of Support](#)
 17/12/2022
 17:00:04
 pdf 198.44 KB

 [SLF Letter of Support](#)
 16/12/2022
 23:56:33
 pdf 1.67 MB

 [SLCF Letter of Support](#)
 16/12/2022
 23:56:31
 pdf 200.7 KB

 [SLFK Letter of Support](#)
 16/12/2022
 23:56:20
 pdf 265.04 KB

 [SLT Letter of Support](#)
 16/12/2022
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 pdf 179.87 KB

Section 17 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT012	Snow Leopard Trust	Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) in Kyrgyzstan
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 18 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

International Snow Leopard Trust

I apply for a grant of



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 project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked





Name Charudutt Mishra





Position in the organisation Executive Director

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [charu signature](#)
 17/12/2022
 07:56:35
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Date 19 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [2021 DRAFT Snow Leopard Trust Audit Report](#)
 17/12/2022
 00:06:31
 pdf 783.26 KB

 [2020 International Snow Leopard Trust Audit Report](#)
 09/12/2022
 23:35:43
 pdf 361.26 KB

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

 [Snow Leopard Trust 2022 Safeguarding Policy](#)
 16/12/2022
 23:58:17
 pdf 126.54 KB

Section 19 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “IWT Challenge Fund Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Risk Guidance” and “Finance Guidance”.	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	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 included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 29, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner’s safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 33.	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
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	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.

Unchecked

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 [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

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 Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Stage 2 Implementation Timetable - IWTCF Round 9 - Snow Leopard Trust

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) is a national program covering all snow leopard regions of Mongolia and Pakistan and is strengthened in Kyrgyzstan.													
1.1	Develop resource material (through pamphlets, social media, mass media and targeted outreach to Government and non-government agencies) regarding CRWPP in regional languages and disseminate through various communication channels.	24		X	X	X		X		X		X		X
1.2	Develop CRWPP Committees in Pakistan and Mongolia, based on the model in Kyrgyzstan, to guide annual Ranger Rewards Ceremonies.	6		X	X	X								
1.3	Strengthen relationships with the provincial wildlife departments to spread awareness about CRWPP to all stakeholders in Mongolia and Pakistan	12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.4	Arrange Ranger Rewards Ceremony, starting 2023, to reward rangers in the presence of the Ministers, heads of local NGOs and ambassadors of at least one international consulate, and create event reports.	3				X				X				X
1.5	Trust Fund established and managed by SLT established for CRWPP in Mongolia and Pakistan	12	X	X			X	X				X	X	
Output 2	Across the snow leopard landscapes of Mongolia, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan, rangers' capacities built through effective training in supporting law													

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	enforcement, crime scene investigation and first aid, and through information resources on CRWPP.													
2.1	Work with the Environment Ministry and protected area administration of each country to identify a set of rangers, ensuring they are representative from different divisions and protected areas/protected landscapes of the 3 countries.	1	X											
2.2	Arrange and carry out hands-on training to rangers on the disruption of poaching, wildlife crime scene investigation, and first aid (50 rangers in each country; total 150 rangers)	9			X								X	
2.3	Conduct ranger trainee-led evaluation with participants and training facilitators in each country.	2			X								X	
2.4	Equip 50 rangers in each country (Total 150 rangers) with necessary field gear and communication devices.	6				X								X
2.5	Five officials/personnel are trained and established in each country (total 15) to train the rangers further using an annual sustained training and training booster program.	3	X		X									
2.6	Support the five trained officials/personnel to conduct 1 annual training booster program in each country.	1											X	
Output 3	By 2025, Communication strategy to promote CRWPP carefully developed using local context, and deployed across the three countries.													
3.1	Two meetings/consultations per country with relevant government agencies (Ministry of environment and protected area administration) to present CRWPP progress.	3	X							X				

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia’s mountain wildlife

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.2	Press releases (focussing on the CRWPP ceremony and key stories showcasing rangers) prepared and shared with in-country media contacts, ensuring that 2 media outlets publish CRWPP stories per country.	2			X						X			
3.3	Work with the Environment Ministry and protected area administration of each country to develop context specific education/communication materials (i.e. pamphlets, videos) about CRWPP and distribute it to all protected areas and ranger teams across the snow leopard range of each country.	6	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3.4	Conduct key informant consultations with government stakeholder and survey of a random sample of rangers from the three countries to assess CRWPP outreach coverage and support.	2										X	X	
Output 4	Three IWT-affected local communities in each country (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan) have access to contextually appropriate conflict management and livelihood initiatives.													
4.1	Initial consultation/meeting with community leaders and representatives of the nine IWT-affected communities (3 in each country).	1	X											
4.2	Conduct a situation analysis and SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) with representatives of the 9 targeted communities and agree on the structure and role of decision-making committees in each community.	3	X	X	X									

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.3	Establish or build capacities of women-led community-based organisations (CBOs) in each target community (Pakistan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan).						X	X	X					
4.4	Support off-season vegetable production as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Pakistan.	12		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
4.5	Support apiculture as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan.	24		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
4.6	Arrange training for livestock health workers and conduct biannual livestock vaccination campaigns in 3 target communities in Pakistan.	24		X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X
4.7	Arrange hospitality training for community-run guesthouses (cooking, design of guest rooms, sanitation norms) to strengthen or initiate conservation-linked tourism programs in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.	4			X	X	X	X						
4.8	Conduct basic English language and conservation education courses for the women, who run or plan to run guesthouses in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.	6	X	X	X	X								
4.9	Support handicraft making as a conservation-linked income generation initiative (i.e. handicraft making groups with bonus system if no reported IWT in community responsible areas) in at least 3 communities (Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan)	6					X	X			X	X		

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.10	Support planting medicinal herbs (provide seeds) as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.	6	X	X			X	X			X	X		
4.11	Establish livestock insurance programs with at least 3 communities in Mongolia.	8			X	X	X			X	X			X
4.12	Conduct a workshop on better livestock protection methods and provide predator proof corrals (5 corrals per community) in at least 3 communities in Mongolia.	4							X	X			X	X
4.13	Bi-annual meetings with program staff and community representatives to discuss progress and any required shifts in program direction and strategic approaches of conservation initiatives.	1			X				X				X	
4.14	Pre- and post- Socio-economic, attitudinal and behavioural intent surveys conducted with a representative sample of the target community	2		X	X							X	X	
4.15	Conservation staff involved in this project from partner organisations (approx 10 staff from Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation Mongolia) receive training in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles).	1	X	X										

* Activities that continue beyond project timeline

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

Stage 2 Logframe - IWTCF Round 9 - Snow Leopard Trust

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduction in hunting and IWT of snow leopards and their prey in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Pakistan, and empowerment of people in IWT-affected communities through livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management.			
<p>Outcome: Rangers will have the training, support and social recognition to disrupt poaching and IWT, and affected communities will have access to conservation-linked livelihood enhancement and conflict management.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2025, the number of cases filed against illegal poaching and IWT in Mongolia, and Pakistan's snow leopard landscapes will increase by an estimated 20% as rangers' capacity to apprehend and file cases against poachers is strengthened.</p> <p>0.2 By 2023, systems will be in place in Mongolia and Pakistan for annual Ranger Rewards Ceremonies, which facilitate rangers and citizen-ranger teams who successfully apprehend poachers and file cases against them, with national recognition and cash awards.</p> <p>0.3 By 2024, three IWT-affected communities in each country (Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan) will start benefiting from new livelihood enhancement and collaborative conflict management programs.</p> <p>0.4 In Year 1 and Year 3 at least 80% of the 1200 rangers and citizen-rangers in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Pakistan indicate</p>	<p>0.1 The registered number of cases as per government records.</p> <p>0.2 The number of cases registered matches the number of awardees.</p> <p>0.3 Percent contribution of the livelihood enhancement and conflict management programs contributes at least 15% of the community members' annual average income.</p> <p>0.4. Survey of a random sample of 1200 rangers from the three countries to assess attitudes and behavioural intent towards participating in CRWPP.</p>	<p>1. The political environment remains stable.</p> <p>2. Rangers will be enthusiastic about receiving training in law enforcement and the opportunity for cash rewards and social recognition.</p> <p>3. Local community members will be willing to support rangers in efforts to curb poaching and disrupt IWT.</p> <p>4. Local communities will be willing to discuss and partner in collaborative conflict management and livelihood enhancement efforts.</p>

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

	their willingness to participate in CRWPP training and support CRWPP measures.		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. The Citizen-Ranger Wildlife Protection Program (CRWPP) is a national program covering all snow leopard regions of Mongolia and Pakistan and is strengthened in Kyrgyzstan.</p>	<p>1.1 By 2025, the coverage area map of outreach regarding CRWPP (through pamphlets, social media, mass media and targeted outreach to Government and non-government agencies) overlaps fully with the snow leopard distribution range in the three countries.</p> <p>1.2 By 2023, committees are in place in each country to receive, review, and select cases annually for Ranger Rewards Ceremonies felicitation and cash awards.</p> <p>1.3 The Ranger Rewards Ceremony is organised once a year, starting 2023, to reward rangers in the presence of the Ministers, heads of local NGOs and ambassadors of at least one international consulate, preferably the British consulate.</p> <p>1.4 By 2024, trust fund managed by the SLT generates revenues annually to support financial awards and event costs of Ranger Reward Ceremony in Mongolia and Pakistan.</p>	<p>1.1 Outreach map overlay on snow leopard distribution.</p> <p>1.2 Approved composition of the Ranger Rewards awards committee with agreed members signed and on-boarded.</p> <p>1.3 Ranger Rewards Ceremony event report.</p> <p>1.4 Trust fund accounts confirm it generates revenues annually to support financial awards and event costs</p>	<p>1. The program is supported by the Government and relevant agencies.</p> <p>2. Outreach efforts are well received and supported by society and mass media.</p> <p>3. Rangers and citizen-ranger teams in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan feel inspired and honoured to be felicitated at Ranger Rewards Ceremonies.</p> <p>4. Stakeholders are able to attend Ranger Rewards Ceremonies.</p>
<p>2. Across the snow leopard landscapes of Mongolia, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan,</p>	<p>2.1 By 2025, at least 50 rangers in each country (total of 150 rangers across the snow leopard</p>	<p>2.1 Official data on ranger activity across snow leopard range and post training patrolling activities.</p>	<p>1. Government buy-in.</p>

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

<p>rangers' capacities built through effective training in supporting law enforcement, crime scene investigation and first aid, and through information resources on CRWPP.</p>	<p>range in the three countries) receive training in law enforcement, wildlife crime scene investigation and first aid. 2.2 By 2025, at least 75% of the 150 trained rangers across the 3 countries report improved knowledge and skills. 2.3 By 2025, a cadre of at least 5 trained officials/personnel is established in each country (total 15) to train the rangers further using a sustained training and annual training booster program. 2.4 By 2025, the 5 trained officials/personnel are supported to conduct at least one booster training for rangers in each country.</p>	<p>2.2 Pre- and post- training self-assessment surveys with rangers and trainer officials/personnel 2.3 Database of local trainers supplemented with details of trainings and booster trainings they have received.</p>	<p>2. Training materials customised to local legal constraints and opportunities. 3. Local trainers see incentives in disseminating training after the program. 4. Availability of trainers to supervise trainings, booster trainings and implementation.</p>
<p>3. By 2025, Communication strategy to promote CRWPP carefully developed using local context, and deployed across the three countries.</p>	<p>3.1 All relevant Government agencies in Mongolia and Pakistan on-board with the idea of CRWPP and helping promote it through appropriate channels 3.2 By 2024, reports about the event are published in at least 2 media outlets in the three countries. 3.3 By 2024, 100% (1200 rangers) of the rangers across the snow leopard range in target countries are aware of the CRWPP through targeted awareness outreach (through</p>	<p>3.1 Key informant consultations with government stakeholder from the three countries to assess government buy-in and support of the program. 3.2 Compilation of mass media reports in national and regional languages of the three countries. 3.3. Survey of a random sample of rangers and national park authorities from the three countries to assess CRWPP outreach coverage.</p>	<p>1. Government buy-in and support for the CRWPP. 2. Outreach efforts are well received and supported by society and mass media. 3. Government agencies (including protected area administration) support CRWPP and ranger outreach efforts.</p>

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia’s mountain wildlife

	pamphlets and outreach by government agencies).		
<p>4. Three IWT-affected local communities in each country (Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Pakistan) have access to contextually appropriate conflict management and livelihood initiatives.</p>	<p>4.1 By 2025, at least one conflict management and/or livelihood program initiated or strengthened in nine target communities (3 in each country)</p> <p>4.2 By 2025 the conflict management and livelihood initiative will engage 45 households in Mongolia, 3,500 in Pakistan, and 250-300 in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>4.3 By 2025, the average annual household income of participants increases by 10-15%</p> <p>4.4 By 2025, at least 75% of community members from target communities indicate their willingness to adopt behaviours in support of measures to tackle illegal wildlife hunting and trade</p> <p>4.5 All conservation staff involved in this project from partner organisations (approx 10 staff from Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation Mongolia) receive training in effective and ethical</p>	<p>4.1 Through program records and bi-annual meetings with program staff and key stakeholders to discuss progress and any required shifts in program direction and strategic approaches of conservation initiatives.</p> <p>4.2 Situation analysis and SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) conducted with partner communities</p> <p>4.3 Pre- and post-Socio-economic, attitudinal and behavioural intent surveys.</p> <p>4.4 Number of conservation staff trained in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles)</p> <p>4.5 Number of online “Solve my problem” sessions.</p>	<p>1. Community leaders and members consent and are willing to participate in dialogues and surveys.</p> <p>2. Community stakeholders reach a consensus on which conflict management and/or livelihood programs to initiate or strengthen.</p> <p>3. Communities will feel empowered to coexist with snow leopards and support IWT disruption activities</p>

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia’s mountain wildlife

	<p>community engagement (PARTNERS Principles). 4.6 Team of experienced PARTNERS trainers will remain available throughout the life of the project to support all conservation staff remotely with any challenges faced through “solve my problem” sessions.</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. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)</p> <p>Output 1 1.1 Develop resource material (through pamphlets, social media, mass media and targeted outreach to Government and non-government agencies) regarding CRWPP in regional languages and disseminate through various communication channels. 1.2. Develop CRWPP Committees in Pakistan and Mongolia, based on the model in Kyrgyzstan, to guide annual Ranger Rewards Ceremonies. 1.3. Strengthen relationships with the provincial wildlife departments to spread awareness about CRWPP to all stakeholders. 1.4. Arrange Ranger Rewards Ceremony, starting 2023, to reward rangers in the presence of the Ministers, heads of local NGOs and ambassadors of at least one international consulate, and create event reports. 1.5 Trust Fund established and managed by SLT established for CRWPP in Mongolia and Pakistan</p> <p>Output 2 2.1. Work with the Environment Ministry and protected area administration of each country to identify a set of rangers, ensuring they are representative from different divisions and protected areas/protected landscapes of the 3 countries. 2.2 Arrange and carry out hands-on training to rangers on the disruption of poaching, wildlife crime scene investigation, and first aid (50 rangers in each country; total of 150 rangers). 2.3 Conduct ranger trainee-led evaluation with participants and training facilitators in each country. 2.4 Equip 50 rangers in each country (Total 150 rangers) with necessary field gear and communication devices. 2.5 Five officials/personnel are trained and established in each country (total 15) to train the rangers further using an annual sustained training and training booster program. 2.6 Support the five trained officials/personnel to conduct 1 annual training booster program in each country.</p> <p>Output 3</p>			

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

- 3.1. Two meetings/consultations per country with relevant government agencies (Ministry of environment and protected area administration) to present CRWPP progress.
- 3.2. Press releases (focussing on the CRWPP ceremony and key stories showcasing rangers) prepared and shared with in-country media contacts, ensuring that 2 media outlets publish CRWPP stories per country.
- 3.3 Work with the Environment Ministry and protected area administration of each country to develop context specific education/communication materials (i.e. pamphlets, videos) about CRWPP and distribute it to all protected areas and ranger teams across the snow leopard range of each country.
- 3.4 Conduct key informant consultations with government stakeholder and survey of a random sample of rangers from the three countries to assess CRWPP outreach coverage and support.

Output 4

- 4.1 Initial consultation/meeting with community leaders and representatives of the nine IWT-affected communities (3 in each country).
- 4.2 Conduct a situation analysis and SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) with representatives of the 9 targeted communities and agree on the structure and role of decision-making committees in each community.
- 4.3 Establish or build capacities of women-led community-based organisations (CBOs) in each target community (Pakistan, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan).
- 4.4 Support off-season vegetable production as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Pakistan.
- 4.5 Support apiculture as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan.
- 4.6 Arrange training for livestock health workers and conduct biannual livestock vaccination campaigns in 3 target communities in Pakistan.
- 4.7 Arrange hospitality training for community-run guesthouses (cooking, design of guest rooms, sanitation norms) to strengthen or initiate conservation-linked tourism programs in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.
- 4.8 Conduct basic English language and conservation education courses for the women, who run or plan to run guesthouses in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.
- 4.9 Support handicraft making as a conservation-linked income generation initiative (i.e. handicraft making groups with bonus system if no reported IWT in community responsible areas) in at least 3 communities.
- 4.10 Support planting medicinal herbs (provide seeds) as a conservation-linked income generation initiative in at least one community in Kyrgyzstan.
- 4.11 Establish livestock insurance programs with at least 3 communities in Mongolia.
- 4.12 Conduct a workshop on better livestock protection methods and provide predator proof corrals (5 predator proof corrals per community) in at least 3 communities in Mongolia.
- 4.13 Bi-annual meetings with program staff and community representatives to discuss progress and any required shifts in program direction and strategic approaches of conservation initiatives.
- 4.14 Pre- and post- Socio-economic, attitudinal and behavioural intent surveys conducted with a representative sample of the target community.

Project Title: Empowering communities and rangers for protection of Asia's mountain wildlife

4.15 Conservation staff involved in this project from partner organisations (approx 10 staff from Snow Leopard Foundation Kyrgyzstan, Snow Leopard Foundation Pakistan, Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation Mongolia) receive training in effective and ethical community engagement (PARTNERS Principles).