



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT041
Project title	Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex
Country(ies)	Nepal
Lead organisation	Zoological Society of London
Partner institution(s)	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC); National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC); and Himalayan Nature
IWT grant value	£ 414,301
Start/end dates of project	June 2016 – 31 March 2021
Project Leader’s name	Dr Hem Sagar Baral
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.zsl.org/conservation/regions/asia/strengthening-community-anti-poaching-and-ecotourism-in-the-western-terai https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/assets/uploads/IWT-Newsletter-January-2019-Innovation-and-Technology-FINAL.pdf https://www.himalayannature.org/project/green-economy
Report author(s) and date	Dr Hem Sagar Baral, Dr Bhagawan Raj Dahal, Pawan Gautam, Sunjeep Pun

1. Project summary

With its varied physiographic range and location between two biogeographic realms, Nepal is home to many charismatic and globally threatened species of wildlife, including the royal Bengal tiger, greater one-horned rhino, Asian elephant, and pangolin. Despite several challenges, Nepal has had an excellent track record in safeguarding its iconic fauna. Through strong commitment and meaningful collaboration between the government, local communities and conservation partners, Nepal was able to increase its tiger population to 235 (2018) from 121 (2013)¹ and rhino population to 752 (2021) from 645 (2015)². Nepal has been initiating exemplary wildlife-friendly interventions, amending laws and policies to address prevalent needs and using cutting-edge technologies and approaches to counter the illegal wildlife trade (IWT). This dates back to early species conservation through the establishment of rhino patrol team in the 1960s, ecosystem conservation through the establishment of national parks and wildlife reserves in the

¹DNPWC and DFSC. (2018). Status of Tigers and Prey in Nepal. Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation & Department of Forests and Soil Conservation. Ministry of Forests and Environment, Kathmandu, Nepal.

²NTNC (2021). National Rhino Count 2021. <https://ntnc.org.np/news/752-one-horned-rhinos-nepal-determined-national-rhino-count-2021>
IWT Final Report Template 2021

1970s, recognition of peoples' participation in conservation in the 1990's and transboundary cooperation through the initiation of the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) programme in the 2000's.

Nepal's Western Terai Complex (WTC) is a vital landscape for wildlife (Figure 1), comprising three protected areas: Banke, Bardia, and Shuklaphanta National Parks (NP). With its extensive areas of Sal and Chure forests, grasslands, wetlands and two major river systems, WTC serves as an important habitat for globally significant species, including 124 tigers, 55 one-horned rhinoceroses, 113 black buck and almost half of the bird species found in Nepal. It is a critical transboundary landscape, providing connectivity between the wildlife populations of India and Nepal through corridors like Kamdi, Khata, Basanta, Laljhadi, and Bramhadev. However, a porous border with India, the presence of major populated cities like Nepalgunj, Dhangadi and Mahendranagar (which can act as poacher hubs), and good road connectivity extending to the northern border with China through hilly areas mean WTC's globally significant wildlife species face escalating threats from IWT. Records show that the majority of IWT seizures containing tiger body parts have been coming from WTC³. Additionally, IWT is quite prevalent in the rest of the country, as Nepal's unique position between India and China along with its inherent rich biodiversity make it both a transit and a source country for wildlife-derived products⁴.

IWT is one of the most high-profile conservation challenges in the modern world. As the worldwide demand for wildlife products has increased, the populations of some species, including the tiger, elephant, rhino, and pangolin, have dramatically declined. Trade in CITES-listed species of wildlife from South Asia continues to involve many animals annually, with most animals being derived from the wild to meet the consumer needs of east Asian countries, most notably China.

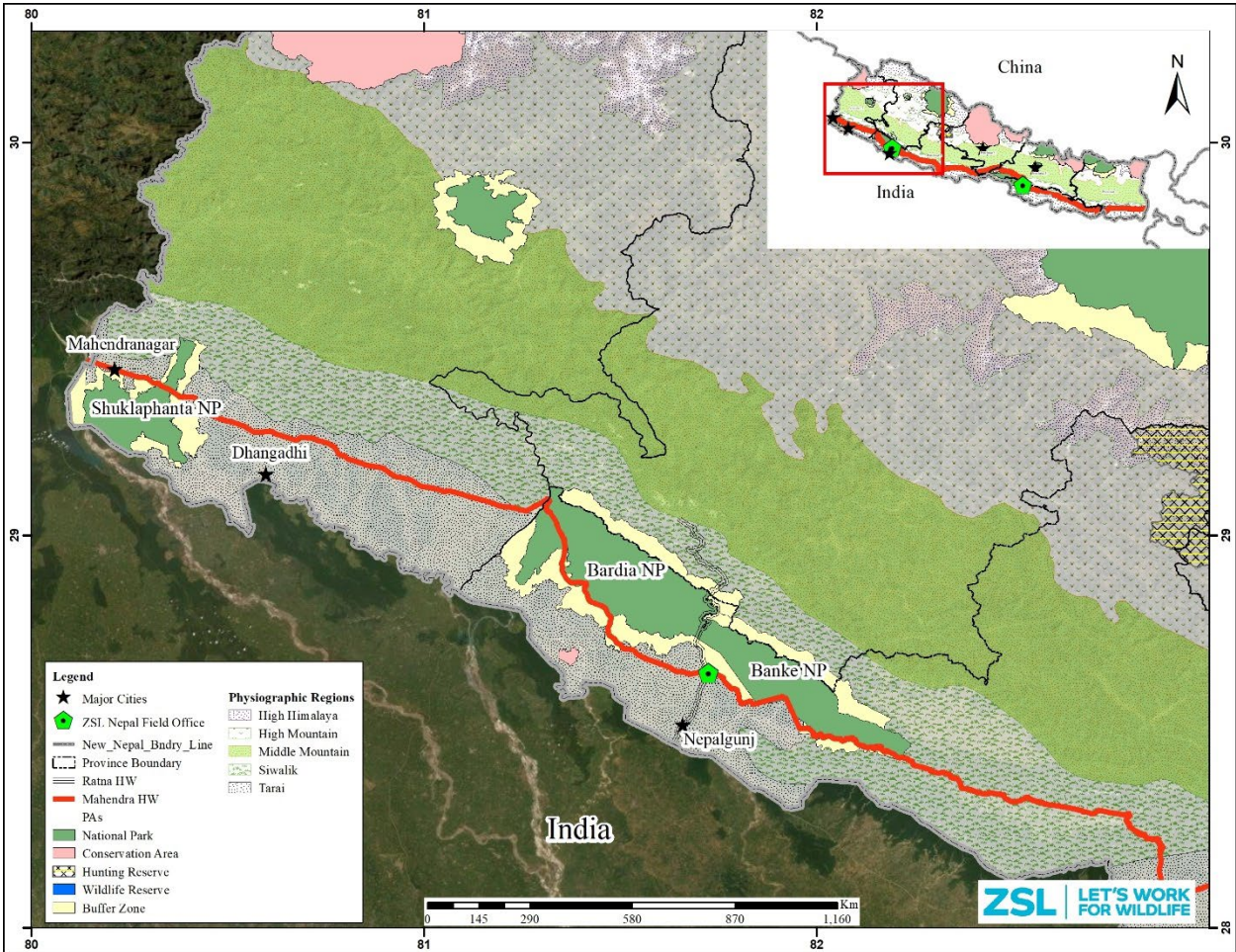


Figure 1: Map showing project sites, Banke, Bardia, and Shuklaphanta NPs, and location of major cities

³DNPWC. (2018) *Banyajantu Aparadh* (Wildlife Crime in english). Annual Report. Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation.

⁴Paudel, P. K., Acharya, K. P., Baral, H. S., Heinen, J. T., & Jnawali, S. R. (2020). Trends, patterns, and networks of illicit wildlife trade in Nepal: A national synthesis. *Conservation Science and Practice*, 2(9), e247.

Wildlife crime syndicates that earn huge benefits from IWT are resourceful and increasingly use sophisticated tools and techniques. This creates an urgent need to strengthen law enforcement by applying new technology to equip enforcing agencies with better surveillance and intelligence mechanisms. Therefore, the project sought to protect WTC's globally significant species by helping develop the capacity of relevant NP authorities to gather information at various levels, including through improved camera networks (online/offline) to increase surveillance within the parks and informant networks, and to timely and aptly respond to suspicious activities. Additionally, the project linked communities with NPs through community-based organisations (CBOs) like the Community-Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs) to improve surveillance in buffer zone forests.

About 10% of the country's population live in this landscape and belong to a wide range of ethnic and social groups, including indigenous peoples and recent immigrants. Within this, ca. 280,000 people live in the buffer zones of WTC's national parks. The majority of these people have relatively low literacy and limited livelihoods opportunities, with more than half of the population in the buffer zones living below the poverty line. Subsistence-level agriculture and livestock rearing are the major local occupations, with around 40% of the people depending on forest resources to complement their livelihoods needs. Generally, agriculture-based livelihoods are fragile as they must deal with natural calamities like floods, droughts, insects, and pests. For those living around the periphery of the parks, their livelihoods are further endangered due to crop raiding, livestock depredation and injury/casualty due to wildlife attack, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and promoting resentment against conservation. Wildlife crime syndicates often make use of this vulnerability and target marginalized community members, especially illiterate women, and unemployed youth. This project therefore supported households of the buffer zone communities by either enhancing traditional farming methods with skills training or helping access and operate diverse and sustainable livelihood options, such as ecotourism and skill-based training (plumbing, improved vegetable farming and animal husbandry, nature guides, etc), to improve people's economic wellbeing and promote a conservation ethos.

The project was designed based on the needs of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) and reflects the Government of Nepal's commitment to curbing IWT. Similarly, at the community level, the challenges and needs were identified through different social and economic survey tools, involving the active participation of local communities and their representatives through the Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs), and analysing previously published documents. The project was designed by incorporating multiple approaches to curbing IWT and promoting conservation, from building the capacity of law enforcement agencies and expanding camera (online/offline) networks across the three protected areas (PAs), to awareness-raising activities at community level and developing the capacities of vulnerable households to adopt sustainable livelihood opportunities.

2. Project Partnerships

Over the years, ZSL has fostered a strong partnership with Nepal's major stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and protection, which has been instrumental in delivering a suite of successful conservation projects. This project was designed based on the partnership with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), and Himalayan Nature (HN).

The project concept was shared among all partners and their suggestions and feedback were incorporated before the submission. Once the project funding was secured, the finalised project proposal was shared with the Project Coordination Committee (PCC). The PCC is a central-level unit, chaired by the Deputy Director General of DNPWC and with section heads of DNPWC and the Country Representative (CR)/Deputy CR from ZSL as members, which was formed to approve, provide guidance, and supervise project implementation. Similarly, Project Management Units (PMUs), incorporating the representatives from NTNC, HN, and ZSL and chaired by the Chief Conservation Officer (CCO) of protected areas, are responsible for the implementation of project activities at site level. The PCC, PMUs, and day-to-day collaboration ensured that all partners were involved in planning, monitoring and evaluation, and decision-making at the relevant levels. The PMUs also ensured adequate representation of community members and community institutions (Buffer Zone Management Committees) in resource management and benefit sharing (Annex 5.25 – PMU meetings). As a result, the project partners have established good relations with the buffer zone communities in all three project sites.

Prior to the start of the project, project agreements were signed between ZSL and other project partners, specifying the roles and responsibilities of each partner. NTNC and HN collaborated with buffer zone communities and NPs of WTC to implement different components of the project, including strengthening intelligence gathering, engaging local youth to control IWT, and improving livelihoods of vulnerable communities through ecotourism ventures (homestays) and skills trainings. Broadly speaking, NTNC was responsible for implementing components from Outputs 2 and 3, while HN was responsible for implementing Output 4. ZSL provided technical assistance to the partners for effective project implementation and monitored the project progress periodically. Furthermore, ZSL facilitated coordination between national park authorities, local-level government representatives, local NGOs, and community organisations to enhance cooperation among wider stakeholders to ensure meaningful participation of all partners throughout the implementation period. The reports (quarterly and annual) provided by the implementing partners helped formulate this report and previous annual reports.

This strong partnership among the government, conservation NGOs, and community members over the project period has encouraged proactive support from the buffer zone communities, resulting in the effective implementation of the project activities, thereby contributing to achieving the desired human well-being target (**Ind 0.4**). This has also helped the project to lay the groundwork for the sustainability of the project's impact, as community members have become more inclined to take ownership. The importance of coordination to develop community ownership has been one of the most valuable lessons stemming from the partnership. As our project partners as based in the landscape with long-term commitments, they are likely to continue this relationship after the project's completion.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

The project had four outputs, (1) effective and efficient rapid response to wildlife crime; (2) community-based anti-poaching units (CBAPUs) collect and disseminate anti-poaching intelligence; (3) enhanced transboundary intelligence collaboration; and (4) establishment of a community ecotourism venture in the WTC. The project's achievements against these outputs are as follows.

Output 1. Effective and efficient rapid response network utilising the latest technology and tools to combat wildlife crime.

In Year 1, meetings were conducted to review the existing setup of Rapid Response (RR) units across the three national parks. The RR units have since been renamed Joint Operation Centres (JOCs) by the DNPWC to maintain uniformity across all PAs of the Terai (Supplementary Doc 5). RR units are directly guided by the Chief Conservation Officer (CCO) and the commanding officer of the Nepali Army and are responsible for coordinating responses from all other guard posts within the park. A site-level rapid response protocol was prepared, endorsed, and implemented by the three national parks (**Ind 1.1** - Annex 5.1), leading to the re-formation of three 12-member RR teams in Year 2, comprising park staff and members of the Nepali army. Since then, the RR teams have responded to over 90% of the identified threats (**Ind 1.2**); a total of 1394 threats, according to the information received from various sources including GSM-enabled surveillance cameras and the informant network. This contributed to the arrest of 291 people and the seizure of 39 trophies (Annex 5.5c). In Year 2, the RR teams responded to 345 potential threats, resulting in 83 arrests; in Year 3, a total of 366 cases were responded to, resulting in the arrest of 101 offenders and seizure of 24 trophies; and in Year 4, the RR teams responded to 683 threats, which contributed to the arrest of 107 people and seizure of 15 trophies (Source: Annual Reports of NPs - FY 2017/18, 2018/19, and 2019/20).

Similarly, a total of 30 GSM-enabled cameras (10 per site) were deployed (**Ind. 1.3** - Supplementary Doc. 4) across vulnerable locations, which sent out automated real-time alerts to PA managers and RR unit coordinators from Year 2. "The GSM-enabled cameras have proved to be successful in the project sites as it has contributed to increase surveillance in areas previously inaccessible to regular patrolling", Mr. Shyam Kumar Shah, Chief Conservation Officer (CCO) of Banke NP, noted. During the project period, a total of 12,223 images were received as alert emails from the cameras, which included 21.14% intruder images (2,584), 46.28% false triggers, 17.37% wild animals, 3.76% unrestricted animals/feral cattle, 2.14% vehicles (both two- and four-wheeler), and 9.31% patrol team (Annex 5.5a). As the cameras are set to take multiple pictures of an incident, the bulk of the intruder images (around 62.1%) are multiple captures of the same event. Therefore, despite the large number of intruder images, the actual number of events is

465. Around 41.33% of these were related to intruders with weapons (saw, axe, guns, sickle, hoe, etc.) (Annex 5.5b).

The RR teams have successfully responded to more than 90% of the threats recorded by the GSM-enabled cameras during the project period. During Year 2, the average response time for alerts from the cameras was 1.2 hours. In Year 3, the average response time was reduced to 45 minutes. Currently, the RR teams respond to the automated updates within the target average time (less than 30 minutes) (**Ind 1.4 – Annex 5.5d**).

This project played a key role in familiarising the protected area staff with GSM-enabled cameras and their operation through several capacity-building trainings (Annex 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and Supplementary Doc. 1: RRT guidelines). The project also supported the provision of several types of equipment, including display screens, mobile phones, rain boots and medical kits, to the RR teams across the three protected areas of the WTC this year in order to motivate them. Additionally, during the final year, the project supported DNPWC to produce and publish a spy camera deployment and data analysis manual for park rangers, and it is now being widely used in all tiger-bearing protected areas to increase surveillance and reduce poaching (Supplementary Doc. 2).

Output 2. Twelve (4 per site) 10-man Community-based Anti-poaching Units (CBAPUs) effectively collecting and disseminating anti-poaching intelligence, using the SMART approach.

Site-level review of the status of CBAPUs in the WTC was done via review workshops once the vulnerable communities were identified (Annex 5.6). Based on these, in Year 1, twelve new CBAPUs were formed and integrated into the protected area enforcement system (**Ind 2.1**). ZSL worked with NTNC to provide orientation trainings to the members of the newly formed CBAPUs (Annex 5.8, 5.9), helping commence joint patrols in the buffer zone area of the three PAs (Supplementary Doc 3) from Year 2. Additionally, four CBAPUs were re-formed in Bardia NP in Year 3, taking the total number of CBAPUs to 16 (Supplementary Doc 3).

In the second year, a total of 82 CBAPU members were trained on SMART patrolling approaches through theoretical and practical means, helping set the guideline of SMART patrolling (**Ind. 2.2**) (Annex 5.10) contributing to conduct 56 joint patrols (Supplementary Doc 3). Similarly, in Year 3, a total of 231 CBAPU members, including those from project formed/reformed 16 CBAPUs were trained on anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade control intelligence gathering and sharing (**Ind 2.2 - Annex 5.10**). In the final year, the project supported five stakeholders' workshops for 124 local youths to mobilise them to curb IWT in the project sites (Supplementary Doc 3). The project has reached more than 3000 people through awareness campaign including celebrations for CBAPU day, biodiversity day, tiger day, and hoarding boards, helping spread the message of biodiversity conservation and IWT control in the WTC (Annex 5.12, 5.13).

Similarly, in year 2, the construction of watchtower in Shuklaphanta buffer zone and Bardia buffer zone were completed while the watchtower in Banke was completed in the first quarter of the final year due to slight delay caused by the financial transaction of match funding from Provincial and local government (**Ind. 2.3 – Annex 5.7 and Supplementary Doc 3**). The watch tower is being used by the CBAPUs for monitoring illegal activities as well as for tourism as they have been constructed near the homestay supported by the project (Supplementary Doc 3).

In year 3, the CBAPUs conducted 197 joint patrols in collaboration with the PAs while 400 joint patrols were conducted in the final year covering 1800 km in WTC (**Ind. 2.4 - Supplementary Doc 3**). During the project period, the information provided by the CBAPUs have contributed to record more than 50 illegal activities from the three project sites, which resulted in 13 arrests for serious offences (spotted deer killings – 2, illegal fishing – 2; timber cutting – 3; and sand and gravel extraction – 6), and several warnings and fines for nominal offences (firewood and fodder collectors).

In addition, the CBAPU in Bardia also helped the park authorities to seize an illegal home-made gun from a Chepang village in BNP-BZ. They were also instrumental in rescue and rehabilitation of multiple wildlife species including mugger crocodile from a village (Banugaun, near elephant stable), three Burmese pythons from three separate locations - Hattisar, Gobrella and Jananagar (Annex 5.8a – CBAPU rescued python), three spotted deer, and a tortoise from Bhada of Bardia (Supplementary Doc 2). All these rescues have been the result of coordinated efforts between the CBAPU network, park authorities and in-country conservation partners.

Output 3. Improved intelligence gathering and sharing and collaboration between relevant Nepal agencies (e.g., DNPWC, BZMC, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)) and enhanced transboundary intelligence collaboration.

In Year 1, wildlife crime database and intelligence network maps were produced (**Ind. 3.1** – Annex 5.16 (Network Map)), with DNPWC trailing the database in Year 2. For the database preparation, members of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) and DNPWC were consulted through meetings (Annex 5.11, 5.22). Similarly, intelligence network maps were prepared in the presence of respective chief conservation officer of the PAs (Annex 5.16). In Year 3, after the trial use, DNPWC and SAWEN (South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network) provided suggestions to improve the database to align with the newly adopted federal governance system in Nepal (Annex 5.14 – workshop and Annex 5.27).

Regular intelligence (11 in Banke, 21 in Bardia, and 15 in Shuklaphanta) was also collected from local communities and informant networks (**Ind. 3.2**). Regular intelligence collection from local communities and adjacent forests allowed PA authorities to respond to 47 illegal activities, resulting in the arrest of 11 offenders (Supplementary Doc 3).

During the project period, three annual and four biannual meetings including site level WCCB meetings were conducted to share and address the issues of IWT in WTC with the participation of CCO of WTC and representatives from DNWPC (**Ind. 3.3**) (Annex 5.22, 5.23 and 5.26). Specifically, in year 3, the annual meeting held in the WTC with the participation of deputy director general of DNPWC and CCOs of WTC acknowledged the performance of surveillance cameras for strengthening law enforcement and suggested its extension to other PAs (Annex 5.23a). All these meetings and workshop discussed methods to improve information gathering, analysis and archiving procedures, which are integral in strengthening law enforcement. However, the planned annual meeting for Year 4 was cancelled as the COVID-19 pandemic restricted mass gathering and transportation, and hence the meetings were conducted using virtual means (telephones, internet call, etc.). Additionally, ZSL has been invited to become a permanent member of the federal level WCCB based on the deliveries of this and other IWT related projects during the 16th meeting of the WCCB (Annex 5.30).

The project supported a high-level meeting between the government representatives from National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) India and the Nepal from 27 to 29 February 2020 (**Ind 3.4** - Annex 5.17). Government officials of Nepal (Forest and Environment Secretary, head of Central Investigation Bureau (CIB), chief of environment and biodiversity division of Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE), and DG-DNPWC) and India (head of NTCA, Deputy Inspector General of Forests, Deputy Director of Valmiki Tiger Reserve, Regional Deputy Director of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) held a series of meetings to curb IWT. Both parties discussed emerging transboundary issues related to wildlife conservation and agreed to improve intelligence sharing on an informal basis. They also agreed to form a group (WhatsApp group) to identify and arrest culprits who take refuge in both countries. Both parties agreed that this meeting formed a solid background to sign a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote greater transboundary intelligence cooperation and wildlife conservation. This meeting, conducted for the first time since 2016 was significant and created a favourable environment for the MoU to be signed, which had been on hold, Deputy Director General of DNPWC Dr Ram Chandra Kandel outlined.

In the final year, after incorporating reviews, a comprehensive database was endorsed by the DNPWC and delivered to its associated protected areas including the project sites (**Ind. 3.5**) to use in wildlife crime database management. The database contains interfaces for information on wildlife crime, wildlife rescue, and human-wildlife incidents (Annex 5.27).

Output 4. Cooperative community ecotourism venture successfully operating in the WTC supported by an endowment fund established to make soft loans to ecotourism enterprise.

In Year 1, trainings on alternative livelihood skills related to ecotourism supporting services (including improved vegetable farming, goat farming, and nature guide training) were provided to 70 households in the project sites (**Ind 4.1** - Annex 5.20). Additionally, in the third year, alternative livelihood related trainings on homestay operation and management skill were provided to 32 more households (Ind. 4.1 – Annex 5.20c, 5.20d). Additionally, 10 HHs of Banke and 27 HHs of WTC were trained on plumbing and hospitality management in final year (Annex 5.20e). The trainings were provided to households from vulnerable communities identified in Year 1 through consultative process (Annex 5.6). The participants who received the trainings are engaged in several income generating activities including improved vegetable farming, homestay operation (severely impacted by COVID) and improved goat farming in WTC (Annex 5.20f). The chairperson of Krishnasar homestay, Mrs. Mina Devi Chaudhary, who took part in the trainings, expressed

her happiness with the training by acknowledging that it boosted the participants' confidence, while further adding that it would contribute to the smooth operation of homestays in their villages.

In the second year, a tourism advertising campaign was designed based on a workshop with the representatives from communities and experts from tourism sector (including those from Nepal Tourism Board) and a consensus on roadside hoarding boards, brochures, food festivals etc., were made (**Ind 4.2** - Annex 5.19). These have been important for advertising the tourism products (e.g., homestay) in the WTC. The advertisement of the project supported homestays was also done digitally for wider audiences from both national and international regions through partner website (<https://www.himalayannature.org/project/green-economy>). However, the impact of these advertisement is yet to be realised as the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the tourism business.

Three endowment funds was supported, which is providing soft loans to the members of vulnerable communities to start ecotourism ventures (**Ind. 4.3** - Annex 5.18 and Supplementary Doc 6). The endowment fund was supported as planned throughout the project period. In addition, the project has supported other infrastructures in those homestays including hoarding boards, round house, community hall, and so on. The provided seed fund has been utilised for the construction of 18 community lodges and tourism infrastructures under three homestay clusters in the three sites (Annex 5.20), although it has been agreed with the community that the homestay will be expanded to at least 30 HHs. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has delayed the expansion as it has hardly hit the tourism industry in Nepal.

Among the three sites, Krishnasar and Chyamma Homestay started their operation from three and four HHs respectively in September 2019 until the COVID-19 restriction and lockdown impacted the operation from March 2020. During that period, their records showed ca. 150 customers benefitting from their services, generating over NPR income. During year 4, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, additional 11 HHs constructed community lodges (5 in Krishnasar, 4 in Gobrella, and 2 in Chyamma) and are expected to start their operation as soon as the tourism sector regains traction. However, Gobrella community homestay despite completion of the construction in four HHs, the operations and opening has been halted as the number of tourists visiting PAs has still need to gain the full momentum (Annex 5.20f - Photos of homestay). As the construction of homestays in Gobrella has been delayed due to COVID-19, the proposed fund distribution timeline on which we planned to distribute the endowment fund until last year is also the reason for its delay.

The project established framework, monitoring mechanism and ZSL's long term presence will ensure that homestays are operated beyond the project period. Similarly, this will also be ensured as the buffer zone user committee and Bardia NP are the signatory of the agreement (Supplementary Doc 6 – e.g., of signed contract with Gobrella homestay). Since the communities are confident of benefitting from homestays, Mrs. Mina Devi Chaudhary (chairperson of Krishnasar homestay), Mr Jayaram Tharu (Vice Chairperson of Gobrella homestay) and Mr Khushi Ram Tharu (homestay owner of Chyamma homestay) are even more committed and motivated to work closely with the national park and buffer zone committee for the protection of wildlife and biodiversity in their surrounding areas. Working with the local communities has revealed that they are keen for ecotourism diversification ventures to complement the previously established homestays.

In the final year, two cross fertilization trips to Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA) were conducted, despite the slight delay due to travel restriction caused by the pandemic (Supplementary Doc 3). Members from the buffer zone community of NPs within WTC, including the members from project supported ecotourism ventures, participated in the trips aimed to familiarise them with successful rural tourism approaches. Originally the visit was planned for Corbett Tiger Reserve, but it has since been agreed with the LTS to change it to ACA during the second year.

3.2 Outcome

The project has met the intended outcome: rhino and tiger poaching stop in the three sites, resulting from an increased capacity of Protected Area (PA) authorities and DNPWC to identify and rapidly respond to threats, and an improvement in the prosecution of poaching resulting from improved intelligence; communities are engaged in conservation through piloting ecotourism-related economic opportunities and skill development trainings.

Three dedicated RR teams, led by DNPWC staff (Supplementary Doc 5), responded to a total of 1394 threats out of 1538 received threats in the project sites based on the information received from different sources including GSM-enabled cameras, informant networks, and CCTV cameras (**Ind 0.1**). As agreed in the site wise rapid response protocol endorsed by each NP, the teams were able to respond to the

threats identified in the final year of the project within 30 minutes (Annex 5.5). The RRT reached the location within an hour (based on the distance, and topography) after dispatch. Those responses have contributed to the arrest of 291 people (Annex 5.5a) and seizure of 39 trophies (monkey skin, wild boar meat, Chittal meat, fish, Bengal monitor lizard) (Annex 5.5c).

There has been no record of illegal rhino and tiger killings along the project sites (**Ind 0.2** – Supplementary Doc 6), although a tiger skin was seized near Banke NP, the origin of which has not been confirmed. Authorities from DNPWC and NTNC tallied the tiger skin with the existing tiger data of Nepal. There have been some incidences of prey base killing in the project sites.

In country capacity improvement in terms of different law enforcement mechanisms have helped to increase the prosecutions of wildlife criminals in the WTC, with successful prosecutions rising from 140 in Year 1 to 248 in Year 4⁵. This is an increase of 77.14% (target 75%), higher than what we had initially anticipated (**Ind 0.3**). Dil Bahadur Purja Pun, Chief Conservation Officer (CCO) of Shuklaphanta NP, says “The information received from the GSM-enabled cameras have been significant in identifying poachers, which are used by prosecutors.”

The project has supported 204 people from marginalised, and highly human-wildlife conflict impacted households with skilled training including ecotourism, plumbing, vegetable farming, and animal husbandry (**Ind 0.4**). During the project period, 95 people have been employed through homestays in WTC. Among the three project supported homestays, two homestays-Simalphanta of Shuklaphanta NP's buffer zone and Chyamma of Banke NP's buffer zone- came into operation and started to provide services from September 2019. They ran until the strict lockdown measures imposed as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic forced the homestays to shut down for long periods of time as the tourism sector became heavily impacted (Section 3.1 Output 4 for further information).

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

	Outcome assumptions	Comments
Assumption 1	RR teams and associated technical equipment will improve anti-poaching outcomes	RR teams responding 1394 threats in WTC contributing to arrest of 291 people (Ind 1.2).
Assumption 2	Poaching is a limiting factor for tiger populations, and wildlife populations more generally, in the WTC	This assumption remains reasonable.
Assumption 3	Terai Arc Landscape ecosystems remain relatively stable and no large natural calamities such as earthquakes or flooding take place in the country	This assumption remains reasonable.
Assumption 4	Nepal's governance environment remains conducive to effective anti-poaching and conservation work	This assumption remains reasonable.
Assumption 5	Intelligence is a limiting factor in successful prosecutions.	The successful prosecution has increased as the intelligence has increased through technology and regular means (Ind 0.3).
Assumption 6	Political commitment remains at the same level for anti-poaching and conservation as it was during project development	This assumption remains reasonable.
Assumption 7	Ecotourism potential exists at adequate scale in the region, as it does in the east of the landscape around Chitwan National Park and further west in India, the promotional campaign will ensure potential is fully utilised	This assumption remains reasonable. However, the negative impact of the unexpected COVID-19 global pandemic has hindered the expected progress of ecotourism ventures (section 3.1). The communities still

⁵ Annual reports (FY 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20) of NPs of WTC.

<https://bankenationalpark.gov.np/publication/>; https://www.bardianationalpark.gov.np/index.php/en/component/docman/cat_view/5-downloads?orderby=dmdate_published&ascdesc=DESC; <https://shuklaphantanationalpark.gov.np/ne/publication>

		retain interest in operating ecotourism ventures.
Assumption 8	Community involvement, and ensuring that they benefit, positively influences the anti-poaching outcomes. This is assumed due to community support and wellbeing being critical both for accurate information gathering through CBAPUs and informants, and for making poaching a less attractive activity to local communities and so reducing the direct threat.	The efforts of CBAPU have been remarkable for intelligence sharing and awareness raising through more than 600 joint patrols and awareness campaign (Ind 2.2).
Assumption 9	Local people will associate wellbeing gains from ecotourism with the project and conservation/anti-poaching due to the activities of the CBAPUs and the ecotourism opportunities targeting the same communities and being explicitly co-dependent.	The communities engaged in ecotourism ventures has generating income (section 3.1, Output 4 for details) until the COVID-19 pandemic restrict the movement.

	Output 1 assumptions	Comments
Assumption 1	Protocol is adhered to, this will be ensured through the consultative process and close working relationship between the PA authorities, DNPWC and ZSL	This assumption remains reasonable.
Assumption 2	Technical tools correctly deployed by staff; the training delivered will prioritise this	Park staff are now self-sufficient in deploying the technical tool (GSM enabled cameras). Ten cameras in each project site are being deployed at any given moment currently except in the adverse climatic season (e.g., fire season) (Ind 1.3).
Assumption 3	One RR unit per protected area is sufficient to monitor and respond to incidents	This assumption remains reasonable.
Assumption 4	Devices at vulnerable locations catch a sufficient amount of activity to be effective, the targeting of vulnerable locations, careful selection of optimal vantage points, and adaptive management of their positions ensures this	This assumption remains reasonable. Furthermore, the availability of the GSM network also plays an important role for the coverage of all the vantage points.
Assumption 5	Delayed responses to poaching threats increase the harm done by poaching	This assumption remains reasonable.

	Output 2 assumptions	Comments
Assumption 1	There will be an adequate number of suitable CBAPU applicants	There has been an adequate number of youth willing to be part of CBAPU.
Assumption 2	Sufficient number and diversity of community members are willing to participate in CBAPUs, the community workshops explaining and demonstrating the benefits of the CBAPU concept will support this.	12 new CBAPU were formed (GESI, number of people), 9 workshops and 9 trainings conducted (GESI, number of people) (Ind 2.1, 2.2). There has been an adequate diversity of CBAPU applicants.
Assumption 3	That CBAPUs will use the towers and that they will be effective in increasing chances of spotting poacher activity	The tower has been serving dual purposes: (1) used by CBAPUs as a lookout for illegal activities (including

		poaching) and (2) supporting ecotourism by providing attraction point for tourists (Ind 2.3).
Assumption 4	SMART data is collected correctly and is of a high quality, this will be supported by the SMART training prioritising this	This assumption remains reasonable.

	Output 3 assumptions	Comments
Assumption 1	Cooperation of associated governmental agencies, ensured by MoU with DNPWC which will take a coordinating role	This assumption remains reasonable.
Assumption 2	Intelligence is usable, accurate, verified and up to date, this will be ensured by informant training	This assumption remains reasonable.
Assumption 3	Lack of collaboration and intelligence sharing is currently a limiting factor in the effectiveness of anti-poacher and anti-IWT efforts	The project has supported WCCB meetings for the collaboration among the law enforcement stakeholders to improve the intelligence sharing.
Assumption 4	Database is kept up to date reliably and the desire to share data is maintained. Designating focal government staff with responsibility for the database will help to ensure this	This assumption remains reasonable.

	Output 4 assumptions	Comments
Assumption 1	Ecotourism will thrive if local communities are able to bring a good hospitality service to market, and have healthy wildlife populations to showcase	This assumption remains reasonable, however the impact from COVID-19 has significantly reduced tourism activity. Although eco-tourism ventures were impacted heavily, they are showing signs of recovery.
Assumption 2	Ecotourism will increase community income and wellbeing, the establishment of a local ecotourism cooperative to coordinate and facilitate the growth of the ecotourism sector as well as guarantee fair benefits sharing will help ensure this.	The records from homestays shows they were earning more than NPR 150000 until the COVID-19 pandemic shut down since March 2020 (section 3.1 for details).
Assumption 3	Productive ecotourism enterprise schemes are devised by local community members once they have been appropriately trained	This assumption remains reasonable.

3.4 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

Impact: Populations of species threatened by poaching, including greater one-horned rhinos and Bengal tigers, are secured in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) with community stewards engaged and benefiting from conservation efforts.

The WTC is a key landscape within the TAL region and is home to 124 tigers, 55 rhinos, ca. 100 elephants, pangolins and other IWT threatened species. In its lifetime, the project supported the three parks within the WTC to form (Ind 1.1) and operate three permanent RR teams that have responded to 90% of the threats (cases) (Ind 1.2), identified through images received from 30 GSM enabled surveillance cameras (Ind 1.3) within an average of 30 minutes of receiving them (Ind 1.4) by the project end. Along with new technology, the project's regular support to the local communities, including CBAPU members and informant groups (Ind 2.1, 2.2, 2.4), and the government (Ind 3.1, 3.2, 3.3) to improve their capacity with regards to mechanism for intelligence gathering, sharing, and responding have drastically cut short the amount of time it takes for the PA staff to reach the crime scene and successfully apprehend offenders

(Ind 0.1). Helping the park to cultivate this approach has been effective in curbing poaching incidents in the WTC, evidenced by the zero-poaching achieved during the project period (Ind 0.2). This approach, when combined with successful prosecutions (Ind 0.3) will contribute to building stronger capacity in terms of curbing poaching to help secure the vital species of the WTC.

Similarly, the project is also making an impact on human development and wellbeing. The project helped develop the capacity of community to adopt alternative livelihoods, including ecotourism or supporting services (Ind 4.1). Complemented by advertising and linking with relevant government agencies (Ind 4.2) and setting up endowment funds (Ind 4.3), 30 households belonging to marginalised and vulnerable households have been able to benefit from ecotourism ventures (Ind 0.4), which thrives from wildlife conservation. Despite the current negative impact on ecotourism from COVID-19, the skills and infrastructures will remain important in the long run to not only enable community members to earn a livelihood but also combat IWT by both making poaching relatively less appealing as an activity and ensuring community support for the anti-poaching efforts. Increased income will help deter criminal groups, thus reducing the risk of criminalisation and increasing the security of the community. As a result, economic development ensues which is vital to tackling poverty and marginalisation and develop community stewardship to conservation.

4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement

The project has contributed towards fulfilling the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under stated commitments. The project has supported to meet two of the four IWT Challenge Fund Objectives.

Objective 1: Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade.

Households from communities most vulnerable to poaching were identified in all three project sites. Best alternative livelihood options including ecotourism, improved farming, and animal husbandry were further identified through consultations with the communities and trainings on building capacity to adopt the alternative livelihood options (plumbing, improved vegetable farming, and animal husbandry) were provided to the buffer zone communities of Banke, Bardia and Shuklaphanta NP (Ind 0.4 and 4.1). The project has supported to establish three women led ecotourism promotion committees and provided them with training, equipment, and seed money (Ind 4.3). These committees used the seed money to provide the members a soft loan to initiate eco-tourism enterprises. Two community homestays are built and operated by the local people in the project sites and the families involved in the venture has managed to generate the income up to since September 2019 until the COVID-19 pandemic hardly hit the tourism industry in Nepal (Section 3.1 Output 4).

Objective 2: Strengthening law enforcement.

The rapid response mechanism has been effective, and the RR teams have continued to respond to threats from illegal activities in WTC. A total of 1394 threats were responded to, resulting in the arrest of 291 people, and the seizure of 39 trophies (Ind 1.3). The project supported cutting-edge technology of GSM-enabled surveillance cameras to curb the poaching threat has been well accepted by the PA authority and seems to be sustainable effort, particularly the monitoring of the vantage points and inaccessible area of PA. RR team manages the GSM-enabled camera deployment and response as per the alert received. The cameras provided the alert of more than 12,000 images, of which 21% are of intruder. More than 90% of those alerts were responded by either RR team or staff from nearest guard post within an average of 30 minutes after receiving email notification from GSM enabled surveillance cameras and reaching the crime location within an hour after dispatch (based on distance, topography) (Annex 5.5). The evidence received in images from cameras have also been very useful for successful prosecution.

5. Impact on species in focus

This project has significantly contributed to maintain the zero records of poaching of greater one-horned rhinoceros and royal Bengal tigers across the protected areas in WTC (Ind 0.2). The tigers in WTC have increased significantly, from 71 (2013) to 124 (2018) and one-horned rhinoceros from 42 (2015) to 55 (2021)⁶. This is due to the strong commitment from the government and exemplary conservation efforts

⁶ <http://www.dnpwc.gov.np/en/>
IWT Final Report Template 2021

from governmental and non-governmental organization and local communities. This increase is a significant success as it represents the presence of a viable tiger population within the WTC, aligning to government's tiger conservation objective.

Similarly, during this project, multiple wildlife species including pythons, mugger crocodile, spotted deer and tortoise were rescued and rehabilitated by the project formed and capacitated CBAPUs. The CBAPUs have been regularly patrolling and their patrols provide protection to the buffer zone and fringe areas, away from the reach of the camera network (**Ind 3**). Apart from this, project facilitated coordination between the government, communities and conservation partners have benefited a range of other wildlife species such as leopard and tiger prey species across the WTC.

In addition, the project supported GSM-enabled cameras were also important for the monitoring of flagship species along the WTC as by-product, although their main purpose has been for deterring the intruders. The spatial information provided by the cameras in regular basis proved that the important wildlife species including tigers, rhino, Asian elephant, and tiger's prey have been using the habitat of WTC (Annex 5.28 – Photos of wildlife).

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The beneficiaries of this project are the communities living on the fringes of the protected areas of WTC, mostly indigenous and marginalised communities. Consideration has given to enhance the women's participation on decision making as well as benefits sharing. All the evidence against the indicators 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3, that supports the poverty alleviation from this project are listed in sections 3.1 under output 4 and 3.2.

The project has contributed to reducing poverty through:

1. Supporting improved alternative livelihoods for local communities to enhance their wellbeing and engage them in combatting IWT by both making poaching relatively less appealing as an activity and ensuring community support for the anti-poaching efforts. Throughout the project period 139 participants representing 139 households were trained on improved/alternative livelihood schemes including plumbing, improved and off-season vegetable farming, improved animal husbandry, and nature guide. Significantly, the project has supported for the ecotourism ventures as homestay in three locations of WTC including Chyamma of Banke NP's BZ, Gobrella of Bardia NP's BZ, and Simalphanta of Shuklaphanta NP's BZ engaging more than 18 HHs (in Year 2). The community were supported with trainings on homestay operation and management and hospitality along with fund for ecotourism ventures of £ including seed money to facilitate the soft loan. This has helped vulnerable community members of two homestays to operation homestays (**Ind 4.1, 4.3**), contributing to generate over since September 2019 until the COVID-19 pandemic disrupt the ecotourism industry in Nepal.
2. Tackling IWT and related criminality through RRUs (**Ind 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4**), CBAPUs patrols (**Ind 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4**), and establishing an IWT database and map (**Ind 3.1, 3.2**) have both direct and indirect effects on poverty alleviation.
 - a. Increasing personal security by reducing the criminality of poaching and associated criminal activities drawn in to utilise trafficking routes, such as human and arms trafficking.
 - b. Putting the enabling conditions for legitimate economic development in place, by addressing high levels of criminality and unsustainable use of natural resources associated with poaching, which would otherwise perpetuate relative poverty and marginalisation, e.g., through undermining ecosystem services.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

Socio-economic studies, carried out in the first year of the project, indicated poor representation of women in the decision-making process related to the utilisation of natural resources and income generating activities. As such, the project has sought to increase women's participation and leadership in project implementation and has been successful in doing so. Women led cooperatives were set up in the second year for ecotourism ventures in three sites of WTC. Among these, two homestay groups already started to provide services to the customer where women of the HHs were engaged as an operator of the homestay. They have their say on utilisation of resources generated from homestay. During the project,

we have ensured over 53% women's representation in the newly formed/reformed CBAPU (Ind 2.1 – Annex 5.9) and over 70% representation of women in the livelihood trainings (Ind 4.1 and 4.3). The members of CBAPU were also given orientation on IWT and intelligence sharing where more than 60% of the women participated. The seed money supported to establish three women-led eco-tourism ventures is a novel avenue to ensure income generation for women member of the households, helping them to become financially strong (Ind 0.4). Increased financial independence allows women's role as central actors in the community to be recognised and gives them greater influence in future decisions regarding conservation and livelihoods. This has also helped build greater respect and dignity for women in the society they are living. Considering the project area has over 90% of project beneficiaries as marginalised and forest dependent communities, their role in wildlife conservation is highly significant.

8. Sustainability and legacy

The project was in line with the priority areas of the government for wildlife conservation through controlling illegal wildlife trade and resource collection which helped to ensure ownership and cooperation from the government. In addition, the project had project field offices to coordinate field activities effectively and a credible national partner working in biodiversity conservation for decades. The use of cutting-edge technology, GSM-enabled surveillance cameras, have been promoted by the project which has helped to deter and prosecute the poachers (Section 3.1 for evidence) even from the inaccessible areas including Churia region (more than 50% of the PA of WTC is comprised of Churia hill with difficult terrain), which is aligned with the priority of NPs of WTC, ensured the ownership of the project. In addition, local people were actively engaged as the project had also supported income-generating activities for them.

Project introduced the use of GSM-enabled surveillance cameras in WTC, which is widely accepted by PAs and conservation stakeholders, and project significantly capacitated the stakeholders (to install, get information, operate rapid response) and helped in the institutionalization of the process. In addition, the project supported the DNPWC to produce and publish spy camera deployment and data analysis manual for park rangers and now being widely used in all tigers bearing protected areas of Nepal beyond the project support. The project supported GSM-enabled cameras were handed over to the respective PAs which are being used beyond the project (Annex 5.21). The PA authority and project partners have purchased the cameras by themselves suggesting its legacy.

The project has promoted the rapid response command centre in three PAs of WTC to enhance the effectiveness of the response regarding illegal wildlife trade and resource collections from PAs, which has been later coined as joint operation centre (JOC) by the DNPWC for its uniformity in all the PAs of Terai (Supplementary Doc 5). Now all the PA of Terai is responding the threats/alerts either received from GSM-enabled cameras or other sources rapidly through JOC. The JOC manual is the upgraded version of RRT manual that we supported to develop during this project.

The project strengthened the capacity of the youth to promote biodiversity conservation and reducing illegal wildlife actions at the community level by forming and supporting CBAPU in each PA. The members of CBAPU have been engaging in biodiversity conservation since.

The project has supported homestay through revolving fund and skill development training to ensure the operation of the homestay in three community of the project area. The investment of the community (at least 50%) and local government was also secured for the infrastructure construction (e.g., homestay, round house, and watch tower) which shows the continuation of the livelihood related activities beyond the project (Section 3.1 for evidence). Furthermore, skill development trainings including plumbing, vegetable farming, animal husbandry and nature guide were given to 139 HHs (Section 3.1 for evidence). The trainings were identified through the consultation with the local communities and the participants were selected according to need, hence, these initiatives can support the sustainability needs.

ZSL has also engaged in-country partner for all the livelihood as well as CBAPU related activities of the project, with providing the adequate information regarding the project. Hence, the project partner who has permanent setup in the field will ensure the post-project monitoring for its sustainability if needed by the community.

9. Lessons learnt

The lessons learnt from the project are;

- The project aligning with the need of the government is well received by the PA despite the implication of new technology like GSM-enabled surveillance cameras. The enthusiasm of the staff is appreciative to adopt those technology as it is result-oriented and innovative.
- The limitation in movement of the law enforcement staff due to COVID-19 global pandemic has restricted the traditional boot on the ground approach of patrolling. In this regard, project supported GSM-enabled surveillance cameras have been proven highly effective for surveillance and deterring the intruders.
- The project provided a common platform to strengthen the partnership between the government and community to deal with the common issues of IWT. Park and people partnership are crucial for reducing IWT and for biodiversity conservation.
- Regular communication and on-site training to the communities would generate the multiple outcomes of the project supported livelihood activities. Strategic location of our field office was instrumental for the regular communication with the community and is significant for the success of community related activities.
- Increased income for women delivered by ecotourism initiatives of the project has empowered them to have a greater contribution in the decision-making process regarding natural resource extraction and alternative livelihoods. income of families has been increased as the ecotourism activity allowed women to generate income through hospitality business contributing to wellbeing of families.
- Coordination among various law enforcement agencies, community-based organisations, and forest dependent communities, timely sharing of intelligence and prompt decision-making processes in wildlife crime control is fundamental to effectively dealing with IWT.

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) and Project Management Units (PMUs) are the key monitoring units established by the project for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Similarly, Banke, Bardia and Shuklaphanta NPs, in coordination with project partners, buffer zone representatives and local communities are conducting regular monitoring of the project progress at the site. Regular visits have been conducted by the project manager to monitor and evaluate project implementation. Altogether 36 monitoring visits have been made by the PMUs (at least four visits in each site for three year) while five monitoring visits were made by members of PCC. Similarly, two visit was made by a team from Social Welfare Council (SWC), a regulatory body of government of Nepal for international non-governmental bodies during the project period (Annex 5.24). This overall approach is proving effective in monitoring and evaluation.

The project also uses a performance appraisal framework (PAF), tied to the log frame, for ZSL staff to conduct M & E. The PAF uses ZSL's web-based systems to track progress and promote interaction between project partners. Monthly highlights reports are generated from the PAF with input from all the relevant project components. These feed into the regular project reports both for the IWT challenge fund and ZSL's internal M & E procedures.

The PAF is supplemented with rapid appraisals anonymously completed at the end of training sessions, forums, workshops, and seminars, with data disaggregated by gender. In order to promote adaptiveness, project reporting also feeds into an internal review process. Where amendments are deemed necessary these will be put forward to IWT in a formalised approval process.

Monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of the implementing partners supported by the ZSL monitoring and evaluation officer. During final year of the project the CBAPUs and RR network were monitored and evaluated, and necessary modifications were suggested to ensure they operate effectively. This will establish a model for future adaptive management of these teams.

The project has been evaluated by the independent reviewer from April 8-10, 2021. The evaluator suggested that the project followed the priority areas of the government (wildlife conservation, monitoring and illegal wildlife trade) which helped to ensure adequate ownership and cooperation from the

government (Annex 5.29). In addition, the project had project field offices to coordinate field activities effectively and a credible national partner working in biodiversity conservation for decades.

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All the feedback received from the review annual reports were responded and all the issues raised were addressed.

1. *Project Outcome is to achieve zero poaching. The Project Introduction (above) refers to maintaining zero poaching, implying that this has already been accomplished. Please clarify – and amend the Outcome statement and indicator, if necessary. From what base was tiger population increased to 235? Provide information on rhino poaching and population levels.*

Response: - We have maintained the zero poaching for third year as we did for the first and second years. So, the word maintaining was used to indicate only the project duration until the third-year annual report. Although, we did not include figures of poaching prior to the start of the project, Paudel et al. (2020) state that 13 tiger parts were seized during 2011 and 2015⁷.

The population levels for both tiger and rhino have been included in Section 1 Introduction. Tiger population has increased from 198 in 2013 to 235 in 2018, while rhino population increased from 42 in 2015 to 55 in 2021.

2. *Please provide clear evidence of activities and progress towards Outputs and Outcome - and ensure that these are appropriately signposted in the report narrative.*

Response: - This has been resolved throughout the project narrative.

3. *Consider providing brief summaries in English of any documentary evidence in Nepali*

Response: - Brief summary in English has been provided in all the documents/evidence in Nepali in the Annex section.

4. *Provide more information about the activities/contribution of the project partners Himalayan Nature and the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC).*

Response: - Activities/contribution of the project partners Himalayan Nature and the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) is provided in section 2 Project Partnership.

10. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

This project supported by the IWT Challenge Fund is a distinct project. However, the project aligns with the government programmes of tiger and rhino conservation through IWT control in WTC which has outlined in the respective species conservation plan: Tiger Conservation Action Plan 2016-2020 and Rhino Conservation Action Plan 2017-2021. The UKAID/IWT Challenge Fund has been mentioned in each agreement signed with the partners. The UKAID logo and a description of the project has been published in ZSL's Quarterly Newsletter. The UKAID logo along with the partner logo has been placed on the hoarding board of the three homestays supported by this project in WTC. UKAID along with the project partners were acknowledged with their logo in the publication made by this project. That includes Spy Camera Manual (Supporting Doc 2), homestay brochure, etc. UKAID's contribution has been mentioned in all rapid response command centre of NPs, now called joint operation cell.

DNPWC, partner organizations, other conservation organizations working at national and site level, office of BZMC, and local communities know about the UKAID support through inception workshops, meeting, and interaction programmes. The project webpage, hosted on the ZSL's as well as HN website, and the blog in the IWT newsletter (**Ind 4**) have highlighted the critical support provided to the project by the UKAID's IWT Challenge Fund.

11. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

COVID-19 impacted this project in year 3 and year 4. The Government of Nepal (GoN) initiated a country-wide lockdown from 24 March 2020 to 21 July 2020 (120 days, approx. 4 months) which directly impacted activities 3.11, 4.3, and 2.3 towards the end of year 3. Although the lockdown was subsequently eased, the protocol of social distancing and restriction on the number of attendees for any training/workshop impacted many of the activities.

The budget we had put for the livelihood activities in final year has been impacted due to COVID-19 restriction and hence the completion of a homestay construction was delayed (Act 4.4).

To maintain the pace of the project, activity 4.3 was organized in year 4 by changing the destination from Corbett Tiger Reserve India to Annapurna Conservation Area Nepal. Similarly, training/ workshops were conducted by following health and safety protocols of both GoN and ZSL.

Staff strictly followed health and safety protocol of ZSL and government of Nepal. Each staff are provided with sanitation and personal health equipment i.e., Sanitizer, Handwash, Oximeter, face mask/shield. Health at the office was maintained by mandatory use of Mask and sanitizer, and measurement of body temperature before entering the office. In addition, weekly cleaning of office was carried out by applying surface disinfectant. In case of field monitoring staff used office vehicle only which was also regularly cleaned with disinfectant.

Since our project has several workshops formal and informal meetings with government offices and local community, the project has contributed to reduce the risk of COVID-19 by communicating dos and don'ts of the COVID-19.

Though the pandemic has its negative sides, in the positive side it taught us the alternative way of conducting project activities. E.g., the interaction withing the office and between the partner organizations using virtual meeting platform has increased the frequency of meeting and interaction with resulted in the healthy coordination and has decreased the travel.

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Bhogendra Rayamajhi, Sr. Programme Officer	
Shashanka Sharma, Programme Officer	
Kamal Prasad Dahal, Office Assistant	
Pawan Gautam, Field Biologist	
Sunjeep Pun, Monitoring and Surveillance Officer	

Sandip Maharjan, Finance Assistant	
Bhim Bahadur Tharu, Driver	
Anita Magar, Office Helper	
Sumi Shrestha, Admin Assistant	
Dev Raj Joshi, Project Assistant	
Kabi Raj Bhatt, Project Assistant	
Kamala Gharti, Project Assistant	
Krishna Kumar Chand, Project Assistant	
Kumar Khadka, Project Assistant	
Laba KC, Project Officer	
Nirmala Devi Bhattarai, Project Assistant	
Samir Malla, Project Assistant	
Umesh Poudel, Project Assistant	
TOTAL	

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

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Publication	
Project monitoring	
Exposure Visit	
Accidental insurance	
TOTAL	

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
ZSL	
NTNC, HN	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

ZSL has 25 years' experience in working with the DNPWC, the government of Nepal and local communities, improving ZSL's access to information, tools, permits, and local expertise to enable cost-effective impact. The project utilised methods, data, infrastructure and learning from our existing ZSL Nepal programmes and wider portfolio of community conservation and species recovery.

Economy

The construction of infrastructure and equipment supported to NPs of WTC was accomplished through NTNC to reduce cost and ensure quality, given their experience in closely working with the NPs and their knowledge of what was required. Similarly, three homestays were established within the framework of BZMC. For the operation of these homestays, women-led community cooperatives with endowment fund were formed which have run efficiently on a very low administrative cost during the project period, both ensuring value and sustainability as it will be possible for these costs to continue to be met locally post-project. As far as possible, every procurement from the project was made locally. All trainings delivered by the project were conducted locally, with experienced local trainers to minimise training costs. To minimize the cost, the project handed over the cross-cutting technology, GSM-enabled surveillance cameras, for IWT control in WTC to the NPs for the deployment and alert response.

Efficiency/Effectiveness

Among three homestays, two are being run effectively and are providing additional source of income for the members involved. However, the operation of a homestay in Bardia has been delayed due to COVID-19 induced travel restriction and shutdown. The project supported technology has been effective contributing to control the IWT as several cases has been responded and criminals were prosecuted.

Equity

All three homestays were formed in a way that benefitted households belonging to indigenous, marginalised and vulnerable groups, especially women as 70% of the cooperative members are women and all of them are led by women. In the same way, the project also provided soft loans for the homestays at a very low interest rates (6-8%), coordinated by the cooperatives with their inclusive governance structures to ensure equitable distribution of benefits.

Legacy

The cross-cutting technology of GSM-enabled surveillance cameras have significantly enhanced the capability of the PA to strengthen the law enforcement and it has been handed over to the PA for further deployment and alert response. It has been embedded with the regular patrolling of the PA staff to minimize the additional cost. All the households of the three homestays have contributed for the construction of community lodges by at least 50% which address the issues of sustainability of the homestay in WTC. The community were encouraged to use the local materials and resources for the construction of homestays. In addition, they were encouraged to serve the locally available food and beverages. More than 200 people of the landscape were trained to adopt different livelihood skills.

13. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

Case – 1: GSM-enabled cameras, a cutting-edge technology to prosecute the poachers.

Project supported GSM-enabled surveillance cameras in WTC, which is widely accepted by PAs and conservation stakeholders is significant contribution of the project for the IWT control. Despite, it is new technology, the government partners (PA) has well accepted the intervention as the activity is aligning with the need of the government, result oriented, and innovative. During the limitation in movement of the staff due to COVID-19 global pandemic GSM-enabled surveillance cameras have been proven effective for surveillance and deterring the intruders. During this project period there is some significant successful prosecution by the cameras in WTC including a case of December 2020 of Bardia and February 2021 of Banke are outstanding.

During a three-day long sweeping operation in the mid-northern side of Bardia NP in December 2020, the patrol team discovered a temporary shed which they suspected was being used by poachers. Offline surveillance cameras were deployed to verify this and when the cameras were retrieved a week later and the images analysed, the team's suspicion turned out to be true. A group of poachers with hunting

provisions were frequenting the area. The Park authority then deployed GSM-enabled cameras in the same location so that the park’s RRT could catch the poachers red-handed. The images sent by the cameras were heart-breaking as we saw piles of meat left out to dry. Later that same evening, the RRT moved in around the spot and were able to detain two poachers with three guns, ammunition, and more than 70 kg of dried meat. Two more poachers were arrested based on the images captured by the cameras a week later. The poachers confessed to hiding a gun in the jungle which was later confiscated. All four poachers have been charged with illegal entry and killing of wildlife inside the protected area and are being imprisoned without bail based on the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act (1973) and Arms and Ammunition Act (1963). The officials from Bardia NP also launched an investigation into the matter and found that the offenders were residents of the buffer zone of the park, and they had been inconspicuously supplying meat to the nearby markets. This goes to show that despite Nepal’s exemplary conservation efforts, the threat of poaching still looms large. The impacts of the pandemic are expected to increase such incidents.



Fig: Piles of dried meat captured by GSM-enabled cameras at 15:31 on December 19 (Left) and Release photos of poachers and captured supplies from the Bardia NP (Right) [Ref 284, Bardia NP of Nepal, ©Bardia NP)

Similarly, the surveillance cameras also played an important role in the arrest of 12 poachers in Banke NP in February of 2021. During a routine Long-Range Patrol, the patrol team discovered a site that showed evidence of human activities. Following this, four offline cameras were deployed for 15 days in the site. Once the cameras were retrieved and the images analyzed, the Anti-Poaching Unit (APU) found poachers with guns. The APU then made use of the informant network to identify the offenders and arrested nine of them from a nearby settlement outside the buffer zone of the Banke NP. Additional three offenders surrendered themselves to the park authorities. The PA authorities also confiscated eight guns, ammunitions, and supplies. All 12 offenders have been charged under the NPWC Act.



Fig: Retrieved images from the spy cameras deployed in Banke NP (Left) and Eight poachers out of 12 arrested with the help of spy camera deployed in Banke NP (Right) [Ref 284, Banke NP of Nepal, ©Banke NP)

Case – 2 Mainstreaming communities for conservation through homestays

To support improved alternative livelihood of the buffer zone people, the project has also supported in building three homestays in WTC as eco-tourism ventures and cooperatives, through which people can improve their living standard while reducing their dependence on the forest ecosystem. The homestays have provided local community an income generating avenue making use of the diverse wildlife attracting visitors, and also showcasing how profit can be generated from forest resource if it is sustained. Economic development is vital to tackling poverty and marginalization, which is crucial in outmanoeuvring illegal trade syndicates.

Krishnasar homestay of Shuklaphanta BZ and Chyamma Homestay of Banke BZ started homestays from three and four HHs respectively, while Gobrella community homestay completed the construction in four HHs with an extension plan for additional HHs (at least 10 HHs in each homestay) through the endowment fund supported from this project (*Annex 5.20 Photos of homestay*). Out of these three projects supported homestays, two homestays except Gobrella have started to provide services to customers since September 2019. Currently, their records show ca. 150 customers benefitting from their services, generating over NPR until the COVID-19 pandemic hit hard the tourism industry in Nepal since March 2020. Since the communities are benefitting from homestays, Mrs. Mina Devi Chaudhary (chairperson of Krishnasar homestay), Mr Jayaram Tharu (Vice Chairperson of Gobrella homestay) and Mr Khusi Ram Tharu (homestay owner of Chyamma homestay) are even more committed and motivated to work closely with the national park and buffer zone committee for the protection of wildlife and biodiversity in their surrounding areas. Working with the local communities has revealed that they are keen for ecotourism diversification ventures to complement the previously established homestays.

Case – 3 Transboundary collaborations for IWT control and biodiversity conservation

One of the major achievements of the project was its support in conducting a high-level meeting between National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Government of India and the Nepalese government representatives from 27 to 29 February 2020. This meeting was conducted for the first time since 2016 and enabled the Government officials of Nepal (Forest and Environment Secretary, head of CIB, chief of environment and biodiversity division of MoFE), and DG-DNPWC and India (head of NTCA, Deputy Inspector General of Forests, Deputy Director of Valmiki Tiger Reserve, Regional Deputy Director of Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) to hold discussion on emerging transboundary issues related to wildlife conservation. They also agreed to improve intelligence sharing in informal basis by forming a WhatsApp group to arrest culprits who take refuge in both countries. Both parties agreed that this meeting formed a solid background to sign the revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which had been on hold, to promote greater transboundary intelligence cooperation and wildlife conservation.

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

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Populations of species threatened by poaching, including Greater one-horned rhinos and Bengal tigers, are secured in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) with community stewards engaged and benefiting from conservation efforts.			
Outcome: Rhino and tiger poaching stops in the three sites, resulting from an increased capacity of Protected Area (PA) authorities and DNPWC to identify and rapidly respond to threats, and an improvement in the prosecution of poaching resulting from improved intelligence; communities are engaged in conservation through piloting ecotourism-related economic opportunities.	0.1. 3 Rapid Response (RR) teams responding to poaching threats within 30 minutes of identifying them 90% of the time by year 4	0.1. DNPWC and PA authority reports, RR team records, SMART reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RR teams and associated technical equipment will improve anti-poaching outcomes Poaching is a limiting factor for tiger populations, and wildlife populations more generally, in the WTC
	0.2 Zero records of illegal rhino or tiger killings, and zero rhino or tiger products of Nepal origin seized in the WTC by year 4	0.2 RR team reports, DNPWC reports and SMART reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terai Arc Landscape ecosystems remain relatively stable and no large natural calamities such as earthquakes or flooding take place in the country
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of poaching and wildlife product seizures accurately reflect the extent of poaching and wildlife trade Nepal's governance environment remains conducive to effective anti-poaching and conservation work
	0.3 Successful prosecutions of wildlife criminals in the WTC increased by 75%, from baseline set in year 1, by year 4	0.3 Legal reports and DNPWC reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intelligence is a limiting factor in successful prosecutions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political commitment remains at the same level for anti-poaching and conservation as it was during project development 			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism potential exists at adequate scale in the region, as it does in the east of the landscape around Chitwan National Park and further west in India, the promotional campaign will ensure potential is fully utilised
	0.4 Ecotourism enterprises at each site established and at least 50 people employed in ecotourism and related sectors in each of the three sites by year 4	0.4 Socioeconomic survey, partner reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community involvement, and ensuring that they benefit, positively influences the anti-poaching outcomes. This is assumed due to community support and wellbeing being critical both for accurate information gathering through CBAPUs and informants, and for making poaching a less attractive activity to local communities and so reducing the direct threat.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local people will associate wellbeing gains from ecotourism with the project and conservation/anti-poaching due to the activities of the CBAPUs and the ecotourism opportunities targeting the same communities and being explicitly co-dependent.
Output 1: Effective and efficient rapid response network utilising the latest technology and tools to combat wildlife crime	1.1 Rapid Response (RR) Protocol implemented by RR teams and DNPWC, in consultation with all stakeholders from each site, by year 1	1.1. Protocol document approved by all three PAs and integrated into workplans, DNPWC reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol is adhered to, this will be ensured through the consultative process and close working relationship between the PA authorities, DNPWC and ZSL
	1.2 3 permanent RR teams (1 per site) of 12 staff responding to 90% of identified threats by year 2	1.2 Partner reports, training attendance records and post-training assessment reports, reports on outcomes of mock drills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical tools correctly deployed by staff, the training delivered will prioritise this • One RR unit per PA is sufficient to monitor and respond to incidents
	1.3 Automated real-time alerts from remote sensing devices network (e.g. SMS from GSM enabled camera traps) deployed across vulnerable locations received by PA managers, and RR unit coordinators in by year 2.	1.3 RR control centre records and reports demonstrating appropriate action being taken on receiving automated alerts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devices at vulnerable locations catch a sufficient amount of activity to be effective, the targeting of vulnerable locations, careful selection of optimal vantage points, and adaptive management of their positions ensures this

	1.4 RR units taking appropriate action in response to all automated updates within 45 minutes of receiving them by year 3 and within 30 minutes by year 4	1.4 RR unit reports, DNPWC reports, RR control centre reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed responses to poaching threats increase the harm done by poaching
Output 2: 12 (4 per site) 10-man Community-based Anti-poaching Units (CBAPUs) effectively collecting and disseminating anti-poaching intelligence, using the SMART approach.	2.1 12 CBAPU's appointed and integrated into the PA enforcement process by year 1	2.1 community agreements, 120 CBAPU members recruited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be an adequate number of suitable CBAPU applicants
	2.2 12 CBAPU's trained and implementing the SMART patrolling approach in collaboration with the PAs by year 2	2.2 120 CBAPU members passing SMART training,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient number and diversity of community members are willing to participate in CBAPUs, the community workshops explaining and demonstrating the benefits of the CBAPU concept will support this.
	2.3 1 community watchtower built per site (each in an identified vulnerable community) and in use by CBAPUs by year 2	2.3 CBAPU SMART reports showing an improvement in PA protection (threats identified and mitigated) since the construction of the watch towers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That CBAPUs will use the towers and that they will be effective in increasing chances of spotting poacher activity
	2.4 24 community patrols undertaken by each CBAPU per year by year 3	2.4 Inclusion of CBAPU in PA protection plans, and number of kms patrolled each year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMART data is collected correctly and is of a high quality, this will be supported by the SMART training prioritising this
	2.5 36 community patrols undertaken by each CBAPU per year by year 4	2.5 number of kms patrolled, CBAPU SMART reports showing number and details of patrols	
Output 3: Improved intelligence gathering and sharing and collaboration between relevant Nepal agencies (e.g., DNPWC, BZMC, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)) and	3.1 Secure DNPWC database of wildlife crime intelligence gathered by all relevant agencies under trial use in year 1	3.1 DNPWC records detailing database trial successes and collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation of associated governmental agencies, ensured by MoU with DPWC which will take a coordinating role
	3.2 Intelligence gathering from local communities and informants, including in adjacent forest divisions, carried out on monthly basis by year 2	3.2 Partner records showing data gathering from informants and data input procedures into the database under development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intelligence is usable, accurate, verified and up to date, this will be ensured by informant training
	3.3 All relevant Nepal agencies holding annual meetings and biannual site level meetings by year 3	3.3 Joint procedures agreed to tackle wildlife trafficking and poaching, and meeting minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collaboration and intelligence sharing is currently a limiting factor in the effectiveness of anti-poacher and anti-IWT efforts
	3.4 NTCA and DNPWC holding annual meetings and biannual site level meetings by year 3	3.4 DNPWC annual report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an appetite for international collaboration from both sides

enhanced transboundary intelligence collaboration.	3.5 DNPWC has a secure database updated monthly with relevant intelligence information shared by all agencies nationally by year 4	3.5 DNPWC records of database, records of evidence being shared with criminal justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database is kept up to date reliably and the desire to share data is maintained. Designating focal government staff with responsibility for the database will help to ensure this
Output 4: Cooperative community ecotourism venture successfully operating in the WTC supported by an endowment fund established to make soft loans to ecotourism enterprise.	4.1 60 households (20 per site, each from vulnerable communities identified in Output 2) trained in alternative livelihood skills related to ecotourism or supporting services (including homestay management, cooking, guiding and driving) with marginalised groups prioritised for administrative and home-based skills by year 1. 120 households by year 3	4.1 Training records, post-training surveys, socioeconomic surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecotourism will thrive if local communities are able to bring a good hospitality service to market, and have healthy wildlife populations to showcase
	4.2 Western Terai Complex tourism advertising campaign designed and agreed in close collaboration between the Nepal Tourism Board local communities and the ecotourism cooperative, by year 2. Conducted internationally by year 4.	4.2 Cooperative reports and records, partner reports, Nepal Tourism Board website, adverts, partner reports, media reports and articles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecotourism will increase community income and wellbeing, the establishment of a local ecotourism cooperative to coordinate and facilitate the growth of the ecotourism sector as well as guarantee fair benefits sharing will help ensure this.
	4.3 Endowment fund piloted and soft-loans available to build lodges and other vital ecotourism infrastructure in each of the 12 (4 per site) communities where training will take place by year 2, fund fully established by year 4	4.3 Loan records, conservation contracts, financial records, construction records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productive ecotourism enterprise schemes are devised by local community members once they have been appropriately trained
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for examples 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			
1.1	Conduct a workshop to discuss the implementation of the existing RR protocol for park administration and protection unit		
1.2	Collate information received to operationalise the protocol and tailor it to each site		
1.3	Review the status of existing RR units and RR control centres		
1.4	Provide refresher training of trainers in RR techniques to staff from RR units, DNPWC, Nepal Army, BZC and NTNC		
1.5	Conduct a meeting of relevant partners to seek agreement to support RR units, ensure effective implementation of the existing RR protocol, and conduct bi-annual reviews of RR units effectiveness and impact		
1.6	Insure staff of RR units		
1.7	Support deployment of equipment to RR units and provide training in its use		
1.8	Deploy GSM Camera Traps in previously identified vulnerable locations		
1.9	Deploy infra-red alarms and wireless CCTV cameras in known poaching hotspots		
1.10.	Provide equipment to RR control centres		
1.11	Provide equipment to existing anti-poaching camps		

1.12	Support for annual intensive anti-poaching sweeping operation, including long range patrols
1.13	Establish information gathering, analysis and archiving procedures
1.14	Monitor and evaluate the RR network once established to ensure it is operating effectively, and adaptively manage the entire network to improve its effectiveness
2.1	Identify 6 (2 per site) communities which are both economically marginalised and vulnerable to poaching;
2.2	Carry out an assessment of CBAPUs in the buffer zones of the 3 PAs through a stakeholder workshop with PA Authorities and Buffer Zone Councils (BZCs)
2.3	Construct 3 community watchtowers (1 per site)
2.4	Conduct 3 community workshops (1 per site) to reinforce the CBAPU concept and the benefits it offers.
2.5	Conduct 12 stakeholder workshops to establish 12 additional CBAPUs (4 per site) in key locations
2.6	Conduct training to CBAPU members targeting anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade, intelligence gathering and sharing (including SMART training)
2.7	Establish an agreed mechanism to share information with relevant agencies
2.8	Initiate quarterly meetings to share information among the PA authorities and relevant enforcement agencies
2.9	Strengthen support to all existing CBAPUs for their yearly programmes
2.10.	Monitor and evaluate the CBAPUs once established to ensure they are operating effectively, and adaptively manage them to improve their effectiveness
3.1	Conduct 3 meetings with the relevant enforcement agencies to develop a wildlife crime database
3.2	Produce database
3.3	Hold workshop to share the database with relevant enforcement agencies and collect feedback for further improvement
3.4	Designate focal government staff to handle the information and to take responsibility for inputting information into the database
3.5	Conduct Intelligence network mapping exercise
3.6	Agree procedures to share intelligence collection and information among all relevant enforcement agencies
3.7	Initiate bi-annual meetings between all relevant enforcement agencies
3.8	Facilitate greater transboundary intelligence cooperation between the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), India, and DNPWC
3.9	Support DNPWC informant recruitment in all 3 PAs
3.10.	Support 6 training workshops (2 per site) for informant networks from local communities in the systematic collection and reporting of information for use by RR units
3.11	Familiarisation visit to Corbett National Park in India to see a site where information gathering, and intelligence is operating highly effectively
4.1	Conduct community workshops to identify best ecotourism related livelihood opportunities in key vulnerable communities
4.2	Conduct 6 workshops (2 per site) in vulnerable communities to provide skills training to 120 households in identified alternative livelihoods

4.3	Conduct cross-fertilisation trip to India (Corbett Tiger Reserve) for local community members to observe successful ecotourism operations
4.4	Establish endowment fund of £15,000 per site to facilitate soft loans, offered on the basis of conservation contracts, for ecotourism enterprise to the households which have had training.
4.5	Stakeholder meeting with BZC representatives and the Nepal Tourism Board to produce ecotourism advertising campaign for WTC
4.6	Establish cooperative ecotourism venture across the WTC to coordinate and facilitate the growth of ecotourism, and ensure fair benefits sharing
4.7	Carry out annual socioeconomic reports to assess uptake of ecotourism industry, associated economic activity, success of the cooperative and the activity of the endowment fund.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and achievements
Impact		
Populations of species threatened by poaching, including greater one-horned rhinos and bengal tigers, are secured in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) with community stewards engaged and benefiting from conservation efforts.		The project contributes to a secure long-term future for tigers and rhinos in Western Terai Complex (WTC), through an increased capacity of park authorities in gathering and sharing intelligence; increased speed of response through the Rapid Response Units (RRU); and greater coverage of patrols through Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPU). Vulnerable communities are actively engaged in conservation through ecotourism – the project has supported three homestay committees in the buffer zone of three protected areas to operate homestays. They are also benefiting from soft-loan funds and livelihoods trainings.
Outcome Rhino and tiger poaching stops in the three sites, resulting from an increased capacity of Protected Area (PA) authorities and DNPWC to identify and rapidly respond to threats, and an improvement in the prosecution of poaching resulting from improved intelligence; communities are engaged in conservation through piloting ecotourism-related economic opportunities.	Indicator 0.1. 3 Rapid Response (RR) teams responding to poaching threats within 30 minutes of identifying them 90% of the time by year 4	0.1 3 Three RRT successfully responding to poaching threats within 30 minutes.
	Indicator 0.2. Zero records of illegal rhino or tiger killings, and zero rhino or tiger products of Nepal origin seized in the WTC per year-by-year 4	0.2 Zero records of rhino and tiger killings in Project sites. But a case of tiger skin seizure in the adjoining area of Banke National Park, origin of which has not been confirmed. No records of rhino killed, or body parts seized.
	Indicator 0.3. Successful prosecutions of wildlife criminals in the WTC increased by 75%, from baseline set in year 1, per year by year 4	0.3 Increase in capacity of PAs helped to increase the prosecutions of wildlife criminals in the WTC, with successful prosecutions rising from 140 in Year 1 to 248 in Year 4. This is an increase of 77.14%, much higher than what we had initially targeted.
	Indicator 0.4. Ecotourism enterprises at each site established and at least 50 additional people employed in ecotourism and related sectors in each of the three sites (150 additional people in total) by year 4	0.4 Ecotourism entrepreneurship supports 95 people in the WTC. The COVID-19 has impacted the ecotourism ventures
Output 1. Effective and efficient rapid response network utilising the latest technology and tools to combat wildlife crime	1.1 Rapid Response (RR) Protocol implemented by RR teams and DNPWC, in consultation with all stakeholders from each site, by year 1	1.1 Site-level Rapid Response Protocol in Banke, Bardia and Shuklaphanta National Parks endorsed and implemented.
	1.2 3 permanent RR teams (1 per site) of 12 staff responding to 90% of identified threats per year-by-year 2	1.2 3 Three permanent RR teams in Banke, Bardia and Shuklaphanta NPs responded to a total of 1394 threats as per the information received from different sources including GSM-enabled surveillance, contributing to the arrest of 291 people (while 39 trophies were seized). Over 90% of the cases were responded to.
	1.3 Automated real-time alerts from remote sensing devices network (e.g., SMS from GSM enabled camera traps) deployed across vulnerable locations received by PA managers, and RR unit coordinators in by year 2.	1.3 A total of 30 GSM enabled cameras deployed across all three project sites.

	1.4 RR units taking appropriate action in response to all automated updates within 45 minutes of receiving them by year 3 and within 30 minutes by year 4	1.4 RR Team are taking appropriate action in response to the automated updates within an average of less than 30 minutes of receiving them
Activity 1.1	Conduct a workshop to discuss the implementation of the existing RR protocol for park administration and protection unit	Three workshops conducted in each site to discuss the implementation of the existing RR protocol. See details in (Annex 5.1)
Activity 1.2	Collate information received to operationalise the protocol and tailor it to each site	Three different workshops conducted in each PA to collate information received to operationalise the protocol and tailor it to each site.
Activity 1.3	Review the status of existing RR units and RR control centres	Three meetings held among park authorities, protection units and ZSL staff in all three PAs to discuss the status of rapid response units and rapid response control centres. See details in (Annex 5.1)
Activity 1.4	Provide refresher training of trainers in RR techniques to staff from RR units, DNPWC, Nepal Army, BZC and NTNC	Refresher training conducted in Banke, Bardia and Shukla. A total of 100 frontline staff from national park and protection unit were provided refresher training in RR techniques. (Annex 5.2)
Activity 1.5	Conduct a meeting of relevant partners to seek agreement to support RRU, ensure effective operation	The project has facilitated regular meetings with park offices and other stakeholders such as DNPWC, NTNC, HN and Nepal Army to support RRUs to ensure effectiveness. Project staff have been in regular consultation with stakeholders at field level and central level. A high-level meeting was organised in Kathmandu at Nepal Army HQ attended by the battalion commanders from all project sites, representative of DNPWC, ZSL and NTNC in which all the stakeholders agreed further work in collaboration to ensure effectiveness of RR units. Annex 5.3
Activity 1.6	Insure staff of RRUs	The insurance for the RRT personnel was covered by the government this year. To complement this, the project supported 36 medical kits to the RRT across the three protected areas in the WTC this year. Distribution of # medical kits planned for year 4 as well.
Activity 1.7	Support deployment of equipment to RRU and provide training in its use	Training provided to 12 rangers from protected areas in the Western Terai Complex. (Annex 5.4)
Activity 1.8	Deploy GSM Camera Traps in previously identified vulnerable locations	At least 10 cameras are regularly deployed in each site, 2584 alarms are generated.
Activity 1.9	Deploy infra-red alarms and wireless CCTV cameras in known poaching hotspots	Project supported CCTV cameras, including two wireless cameras, in BaNP are operational along the highway (five cameras). Cameras with infrared sensors are functional across all three sites.
Activity 1.10	Provide equipment to RR control centres	Display screen, Mobile, Rainboots, tents etc., provided to JOC of each site
Activity 1.11	Provide equipment to existing anti-poaching camps	20 halogen lamps and 10 cell phones provided to ShNP. 12 GSM-enabled surveillance cameras each for ShNP and BNP while 20 GSM-enabled surveillance cameras each for BaNP were supported for deployment at each site.
Activity 1.12	Support for annual intensive anti-poaching sweeping operation, including long-range patrols	Project supported 36 medium/long range patrols depending on the information from the intelligence network of each PA.
Activity 1.13	Establish information gathering, analysis and archiving procedures	Information gathering, analysis and archiving procedures have been agreed.
Activity 1.14	Monitor and evaluate the RR network once established to ensure it is operating effectively, and adaptively	Evaluation was done through formal and information meetings regarding Operation JOC and efficiency of rapid response

<p>Output 2. 12 (4 per site) 10-man Community-based Anti-poaching Units (CBAPUs) effectively collecting and disseminating anti-poaching intelligence, using the SMART approach.</p>	2.1. 12 additional CBAPUs appointed and integrated into the PA enforcement process by year 1	2.1 12 additional CBAPUs appointed and integrated into PA enforcement. Four reformed in Banke NP. With reformation of 4 in year 3, total of 16 CBAPU formed/reformed throughout the project.
	2.2. 12 additional CBAPUs trained and implementing the SMART patrolling approach in collaboration with the PAs by year 2	2.2 12 additional CBAPUs are conducting regular patrols in collaboration with the PAs after the completion of their training. A total of 56 joint patrols conducted by CBAPU
	2.3. 1 additional community watchtower built per site (each in an identified vulnerable community) and in use by CBAPUs by year 2	2.3 Construction work of three 3 watch towers, one each per site has been completed in year 3 and 4. Slight delayed was due to issues of financial transaction of match funding organization including local and provincial government (Supplementary Doc 3).
	2.4. 24 community patrols undertaken by each CBAPU per year-by-year 3	2.4 A total of 197 joint patrols were conducted by CBAPUs, 93 in Shuklaphanta, 58 in each in Bardia and 46 Banke (Supplementary Doc 3).
	2.5. 36 community patrols undertaken by each CBAPU per year by year 4	2.5 The project has supported joint patrol including CBAPUs and park authority in the project sites which have covered 1800 km distance along the buffer zone with 400 patrols (Supplementary Doc 3).
Activity 2.1 Identify 6 (2 per site) communities which are both economically marginalised and vulnerable to poaching	One workshop conducted in each of the three PAs to identify the 6 (2 per site) communities which are both economically marginalised and vulnerable to poaching. During the workshop protected area staff, protection unit staff, representatives of conservation organizations and BZMCs and local community members were present. Agaiya and Bharaiya in Banke, Bathampur, Karmala and Bargada in Bardia, and Sagarmath and Bageswori in Shuklaphanta were identified as most vulnerable communities to poaching. (Annex 5.6)	
Activity 2.2 Carry out an assessment of CBAPUs in the buffer zones of the 3 protected areas through a stakeholder workshop with Protected Area Authorities and Buffer Zone Councils (BZCs).	A CBAPU assessment has been completed for each project site. Workshops were held in each project site attended by buffer zone members, park authorities, officials from protection units, and officials from conservation partners including NTNC and Himalayan Nature (Supplementary Doc 8).	
Activity 2.3 Construct 3 community watchtowers (1 per site)	3Watch tower in Shuklaphanta, Banke, and Bardia (Annex 5.7). The watch tower of Banke was completed with slight delay.	
Activity 2.4 Conduct 3 community workshops (1 per site) to reinforce the CBAPU concept and the benefits it offers.	Three workshops (1 per site) conducted to reinforce the CBAPU concept and benefits it offers. (Annex 5.8)	
Activity 2.5 Conduct 12 stakeholder workshops to establish 12 additional CBAPUs (4 per site) in key locations	Twelve stakeholders' workshops, four in each site, have been conducted to establish 12 additional CBAPUs in key locations. The newly formed 12 additional CBAPUs were supported for their registration process, administration, and institutional capacity building training. (Annex 5.9 – 158 members including 53% female). Additionally, a workshop conducted in the presence of 177 youths (71F).	
Activity 2.6 Conduct training to CBAPU members targeting anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade, intelligence gathering and sharing (including SMART training)	A total of 281 CBAPU members were trained in patrolling following the SMART approach: 75 (33F) in Banke, 51 (17F) in Bardia and 155 (51F) in Shuklaphanta. (Annex 5.10)	
Activity 2.7 Establish an agreed mechanism to share information with relevant agencies	An agreed mechanism to share information with relevant agencies was established (Annex 5.11)	

Activity 2.8 Initiate quarterly meetings to share information among the protected area authorities and relevant enforcement agencies	Quarterly meetings among protected area authorities and relevant enforcement agencies (CBAPUs) were conducted (Annex 5.11, Annex 5.23, PMU meeting minute)	
Activity 2.9 Strengthen support to all existing CBAPUs for their yearly programmes	Financial and technical support provided to all existing CBAPUs for their yearly programmes (Annex 5.12 and Annex 5.13).	
Activity 2.10 Monitor and evaluate the CBAPUs once established to ensure they are operating effectively, and adaptively manage them to improve their effectiveness	13 workshops in the presence of 552 youths (199 F) to review the status and activities of established CBAPUs	
Output 3. Improved intelligence gathering and sharing and collaboration between relevant Nepal agencies (e.g. DNPWC, BZMC, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)) and enhanced transboundary intelligence collaboration.	3.1 Secure DNPWC database of wildlife crime intelligence gathered by all relevant agencies under trial use in year 1	3.1. After several trial-use, the database is being used by the DNPWC. The database was developed by SAWEN and reviewed by the DNPWC.
	3.2 Intelligence gathering from local communities and informants, including in adjacent forest divisions, carried out on monthly basis by year 2	3.2. Regular intelligence is being collected from local communities and informants, including in adjacent forests each month. The CBAPUs informed about 42 illegal activities from all three project sites resulting in 11 arrests.
	3.3 All relevant Nepal agencies holding annual meetings and biannual site level meetings by year 3	3.3. Project is coordinating with all relevant agencies in central and site level to hold national annual meetings and biannual site level meetings.
	3.4 NTCA and DNPWC holding annual meetings and biannual site level meetings by year 3	3.4 Project supported coordination meeting between NTCA and DNPWC to strengthen transboundary coordination for wildlife conservation.
	3.5 DNPWC has a secure database updated monthly with relevant intelligence information shared by all agencies nationally by year 4	3.5. DNPWC has adopted the database developed by SAWEN and the database is in the phase of data entry from all sites
Activity 3.1 Conduct 3 meetings with the relevant enforcement agencies to develop a wildlife crime database	Meeting conducted in Banke-Bardia Complex and Shuklaphanta with relevant enforcement agencies (WCCB) to develop wildlife crime database (Annex 5.14).	
Activity 3.2 Produce database	As planned, database has been produced and submitted to park authority (Annex 5.27).	
Activity 3.3 Hold workshop to share the database with relevant enforcement agencies and collect feedback for further improvement	A workshop has been organised in Bardia, attended by the Chief Conservation Officers of Banke, Bardia and Shuklaphanta National Parks. During the workshop, the prepared database was shared with Chief Conservation Officer of all three sites (Banke, Bardia and Shuklaphanta National Parks) and their feedback was collected for further improvement (Annex 5.15).	
Activity 3.4 Designate focal government staff to handle the information and to take responsibility for inputting information into the database	Banke Bardia and Shuklaphanta National Parks have designated a ranger level focal person to handle the information with responsibility for inputting information into the database (Annex 5.15).	
Activity 3.5 Conduct Intelligence network mapping exercise	Intelligence Network Mapping exercise completed in all three PAs. Chief Conservation Officers in each site involved during the exercise (Annex 5.16).	
Activity 3.6 Agree procedures to share intelligence collection and information among all relevant enforcement agencies	Annual meeting was conducted to agree on intelligence sharing procedures.	
Activity 3.7 Initiate bi-annual meetings between all relevant enforcement agencies	2 meetings were conducted in the presence of all three CCOs where CCOs shared their operational mechanism and agreed for regular information exchange.	

Activity 3.8 Facilitate greater transboundary intelligence cooperation between the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), India, and DNPWC	The project supported a high-level meeting between the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) India and the Nepalese government representatives from 27 to 29 February 2020 (5.17).										
Activity 3.9 Support DNPWC informant recruitment in all 3 protected areas	Project has supported DNPWC and PAs to recruit informants in all three PAs. Due to sensitivity, the number of informants and their identify have been kept confidential.										
Activity 3.10 Support 6 training workshops (2 per site) for informant networks from local communities in the systematic collection and reporting of information for use by RR units	The project supported six site-level workshops for 166 attendees from informant network and CBAPUs on "Systematic collection and reporting of information for use by RR units".										
Activity 3.11 Familiarisation visit to Kruger National Park in South Africa to see a site where information gathering, and intelligence is operating highly effectively	Has been changed to south-to-south visit (i.e., visit to PA of India).										
Output 4. Cooperative community ecotourism venture successfully operating in the WTC supported by an endowment fund established to make soft loans to ecotourism enterprise.	4.1 60 households (20 per site, each from vulnerable communities identified in Output 2) trained in alternative livelihood skills related to ecotourism or supporting services (including homestay management, cooking, guiding and driving) with marginalised groups prioritised for administrative and home-based skills by year 1. 120 households by year 3										
	4.1 A total of 112 households in the buffer zones of Banke and Shuklaphanta national parks trained in alternative livelihood. <table border="1" data-bbox="1205 552 1832 619"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Dalit</th> <th>Ethnic</th> <th>Khas/Arya</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>33</td> <td>47</td> <td>5</td> <td>29</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> In addition, participants of 27 HHs (20 of them were of indigenous community) were trained on hospitality management from three location of WTC.	Male	Female	Dalit	Ethnic	Khas/Arya	33	47	5	29	46
	Male	Female	Dalit	Ethnic	Khas/Arya						
33	47	5	29	46							
4.2 Western Terai Complex tourism advertising campaign designed and agreed in close collaboration between the Nepal Tourism Board local communities and the ecotourism cooperative, by year 2. Conducted internationally by year 4.	4.2 Representatives of communities and tourism experts (including the Nepal Tourism Board) attended a workshop and agreed on roadside hoarding boards, brochures, food festivals, etc for an advertising campaign for tourism. <table border="1" data-bbox="1205 903 1496 991"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>33</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Male	Female	33	5						
Male	Female										
33	5										
4.3 Endowment fund piloted and soft-loans available to build lodges and other vital ecotourism infrastructure in each of the 12 (4 per site) communities where training will take place by year 2, fund fully established by year 4	4.3 Three endowments funds have been established one each in the buffer zone of Banke, Bardia and Shuklaphanta National Park to provide soft loans to the members of vulnerable communities to start ecotourism ventures (Annex 51.8, 5.20 and Supplementary Doc 6).										
Activity 4.1 Conduct community workshops to identify best ecotourism related livelihood opportunities in key vulnerable communities	Community workshops conducted in Banke identified off seasonal vegetable farming in Bharaiya and Goat farming in Agaiya as the best ecotourism related livelihood opportunities. Likewise, in Shuklaphanta Nature Guide Training, tourism service delivery training, goat farming and improved agriculture techniques training were identified as the best ecotourism related livelihood options (Annex 5.6).										
Activity 4.2 Conduct 6 workshops (2 per site) in vulnerable communities to provide skills training to 120 households in identified alternative livelihoods	As planned, all six workshops were conducted (2 in each site) across the project sites providing skills-based training to members of communities identified as vulnerable to poaching. Two-day off-season vegetable farming training organised in Bharaiya for 25 members of which 16 were										

	<p>females. Similarly, training was provided to 29 community members as Sagarmatha UC in non-timber forest product production and goat farming whereas improved livestock farming training was provided to 16 community members at Trisakti UC. (Annex 5.20)</p> <p>Second phase training was provided to the community in the year 3 as stated in proposal.</p>
Activity 4.3 Conduct cross-fertilisation trip to India (Corbett Tiger Reserve) for local community members to observe successful ecotourism operations	Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the trip destination was changed to Annapurna Conservation Area, an ideal site for ecotourism exhibition. A 5-days long cross-fertilization trip was organized.
Activity 4.4 Establish endowment fund of £ per site to facilitate soft loans, offered on the basis of conservation contracts, for ecotourism enterprise to the households which have had training.	Three ecotourism venture in WTC have been supported with £ including endowment fund, promotion and livelihood diversification of nature guides. (Annex 5.18, 5.20)
Activity 4.5 Stakeholder meeting with BZC representatives and the Nepal Tourism Board to produce ecotourism advertising campaign for WTC	A workshop was organised in Banke attended by the representative of Buffer Zone Committees from all three project sites, representatives from Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), local governments, Homestay Association Nepal, NTNC and ZSL. During the workshop, various ways of promoting ecotourism in WTC was discussed. Hoarding boards, contents of brochures, ecotourism expo promoting cuisines of different indigenous groups are decided to be produced or organised for promoting ecotourism. NTB have committed to produce ecotourism advertising campaign for WTC. They have already started supporting the ecotourism ventures established through project's support. (Annex 5.19)
Activity 4.6 Establish cooperative ecotourism venture across the WTC to coordinate and facilitate the growth of ecotourism, and ensure fair benefits sharing	Three cooperative ecotourism ventures one each in all three project sites has been established to facilitate the growth of ecotourism. Funds have been provided to these ecotourism ventures.
Activity 4.7 Carry out annual socioeconomic reports to assess uptake of ecotourism industry, associated economic activity, success of the cooperative and the activity of the endowment fund.	Annual socio-economic survey is being conducted. The annual socioeconomic report from year 1 is attached as Supplementary document 3.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1: Project reporting against IWT Challenge Fund Standard Measures

Project Ref and Title: Ref 284 and "Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex"							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
Sustainable livelihoods and economic development measures							
1A	Number of individuals who received training in sustainable livelihood skills.	70		49 Female	Skill-based training or sustainable livelihood	Nepali	Two Vegetable farming training and a Commercial goat farming training
1B	Number of households who received training in sustainable livelihood skills.	69		48 Female	Skill-based training or sustainable livelihood		Households of 1A do not repeat
1C	Number of individuals benefitting from training (i.e., broader HH of individual directly trained)						
1D	Number of training weeks provided						
2A	Number of cooperatives established	3		Total of 32 members including 22 Female	Cooperative ecotourism venture		Community homestays are established
2B	% Cooperatives established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment)	3			Cooperative ecotourism venture		Community homestay is operational
3A	Number of credit and savings groups established	3			Women-led ecotourism enterprises		Endowment fund to facilitate soft loan to stat/run ecotourism enterprise
3B	Number of loans provided to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)	18		13 Female	For homestay operation and construction		

Project Ref and Title: Ref 284 and "Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex"							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
3C	Total value (£) of loans provided	£			For homestay operation and construction		Soft loan is provided for homestay construction by a community banking in 6% interest in an average.
4A	Number of sustainable livelihoods enterprises established	3			Homestay operation in WTC		
4B	Number of existing enterprises receiving capacity building support	5			3 homestays and 2 vegetable farming groups		
5A	Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement	12			12 Homestay were in operations		COVID-19 pandemic has affected the homestay and is in shutdown partially since March 2020
5B	Average percentage increase per household against baseline	NA					
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	NA					
6B	Number of training weeks provided	NA					
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country						
Law enforcement and legal framework measures							
8	Number of illegal wildlife trade management plans, action plans, or strategies produced for use by Governments, public authorities, or						

Project Ref and Title: Ref 284 and "Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex"

Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
	other implementing agencies in the host country						
9	Number of field guides/manuals produced to assist work related to IWT product identification, classification and recording	3			Rapid Response Protocol, Spy camera manual, JOC manual	Nepali	
10A	Number of customs officials trained						
10B	Number of prosecutors/judges trained						
10C	Number of police officers trained						
10D	Number of trainers trained	20	Nepalese		ToT on Wildlife Crime Investigation	English/Nepali	Training for wildlife crime investigation officers of western Nepal
10E	Number of individuals who attended refresher training	100	Nepalese		Refresher training on rapid response techniques	English	The training was provided to front line staffs
10F	Number of other specialist services trained (e.g., dog units, rangers, forensic services).						
11A	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified	3			Map of existing intelligence network of Banke, Bardia and Shuklphanta NP surrounding	English	A comprehensive map showing the location of Park and posts was prepared
11B	Number of illegal wildlife shipments detected						

Project Ref and Title: Ref 284 and "Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex"							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
12	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	36			Medium/Long Range Patrol support		Support was provided to 36 M/LRP for area dominance, wildlife monitoring and illegal wildlife activity observation in the NP.
13A	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	208			Information received from GSM-enabled cameras, NP's intelligence network, CBAPUs and community		This number include poachers, illegal loggers, and intruders
13B	Value of illegal wildlife products seized through law enforcement action facilitated by the project						
13C	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	Poaching: 32 Roadkill: 41 Fishing: 5					Numbers reflect total cases registered in the National Park. Cases related to protected species are transferred to court.
13D	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime	Poaching: 216 Roadkill: 55 Fishing: 14					
13E	Number of individuals successfully prosecuted for wildlife crime cases, charges brought for wildlife crime offences using non-wildlife crime						

Project Ref and Title: Ref 284 and "Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex"

Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
	specific legislation – e.g. money laundering						
13F	Number of actioned cases handed to/received from another agency						
14	Value of assets seized through money laundering or proceeds of crime legislation						
15A	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection	1394			Threats received through GSM-enabled cameras excluding information received from individual		Information received from individual cannot be disclosed as it is sensitive
15B	Number of intelligence or information reports exchanged with INTERPOL or the World Customs Organization						
15C	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries						
16A	Number of databases established in project countries	1			Wildlife crime database Information System	English	A database system for storing, managing, updating and retrieving the wildlife crime related data.
16B	Number of databases established that are operational in project countries	1			Wildlife crime database Information System	English	A database system for storing, managing, updating and retrieving the wildlife crime related data.
16C	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement						

Project Ref and Title: Ref 284 and "Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex"							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
17A	Number of people who received other forms of education/training (which does not fall into the above category)	281	Nepalese	Female (101)	Anti-poaching and illegal wildlife trade intelligence gathering and sharing training	Nepali	The training particularly focused on building capacity of Community Based Antipoaching Unit
17B	Number of training weeks provided	5.29	Nepalese				
Behaviour change for demand reduction measures							
18A	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour pre-intervention (baseline)						
18B	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour post-intervention						
18C	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced / Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed						
18D	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message						
18E	Number of champions/key influencers speaking on behalf of the demand reduction campaign						
18F	Number of appropriate partners with direct influence on target audience that have distributed campaign message(s)						
18G	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience)	Ca. 10500			CBAPU mobilisation, workshops, orientation,	Nepali	Events supported by projects

Project Ref and Title: Ref 284 and "Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex"

Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
					and awareness campaigns		
19	Number of individuals that have had their relevant IWT behaviour changed						
20	Number of stakeholders/key influencers that have actively discouraged the purchase/use of IWT products e.g. pledges signed						
Cross cutting measures							
21A	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals						
21B	Number of papers submitted to peer reviewed journals						
21C	Number of other publications produced	2			Blog of IWT newsletter		
22A	Amount of match funding secured (£) for delivery of project during the period of the IWT Challenge Fund grant <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 12.2)</i>						
22B	Funding leveraged (£) for work after the IWT Challenge Fund grant ends <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 11.2)</i>						

Project Ref and Title: Ref 284 and "Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex"

Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
23	Estimated value (£) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)				Cameras, Computer, Logistics for RRCC, Display		
24A	Number of Bachelor qualifications (BSc) obtained						
24B	Number of Masters qualifications (MSc/MPhil etc) obtained						
24C	Number of other qualifications obtained						
25A	Number of undergraduate students who received training						
25B	Number of training weeks provided						
25C	Number of postgraduate students who received training						
25D	Number of training weeks proved provided						
26A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings						
26B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from IWT project work will be presented/ disseminated						
26C	Number of individual media articles featuring the project						

Publications

Table 2: Details of project publications

Type *	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Manual	DNPWC, 2021. <i>Jasusi Camera Parichalan Sambandhi Sahayogi Pustika</i> (in English - Spy Camera Deployment User Manual)	Nepalese	Nepalese	Male	DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Nepal ZSL-Nepal, Gulafmarg, Kathmandu, Nepal
Blog	ZSL, 2019. Technology guarding the wildlife in Western Nepal	Nepalese	Nepalese	Male	IWT-newsletter	https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/assets/uploads/IWT-Newsletter-January-2019-Innovation-and-Technology-FINAL.pdf
Web coverage	Himalayan Nature, 2021. Sustainable Tourism - Green Economy for Livelihood	Nepalese	Nepalese	Male	HN website	https://www.himalayannature.org/project/green-economy

Annex 4 IWT Contacts

Ref No	Ref 284
Project Title	Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex
Project Leader Details	
Name	Dr. Hem Sagar Baral
Role within IWT Project	Project lead
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Dr. Naresh Subedi
Organisation	National Trust for Nature Conservation
Role within IWT Project	Partner lead (for project)
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	Dr. Tulsi Subedi
Organisation	Himalayan Nature
Role within IWT Project	Partner lead (for project)
Address	
Email	

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	√
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	×
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?	√
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	√
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	×
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	√
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	√
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	