

## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:  
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/> ).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023**

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT086
Project title	Mainstreaming traditional hunting communities of western Nepal in tiger conservation
Country/ies	NEPAL
Lead partner	National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)
Project partner(s)	Bardiya National Park, Banke National Park, Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs), Ujyalo Nepal and Tharu Women Upliftment Centre
IWTFCF grant value	
Start/end dates of project	Start date: 15 April 2021, End date: 15 March 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2021-Mar 2022) and number	April 2022 – March 2023 and Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Dr. Naresh Subedi
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/NTNCBARDIYA">https://www.facebook.com/NTNCBARDIYA</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/301595715022472">https://www.facebook.com/groups/301595715022472</a>
Report author(s) and date	NTNC, 2023 Contributors: Umesh Paudel and Ajit Tumbahamphe

### 1. Project summary

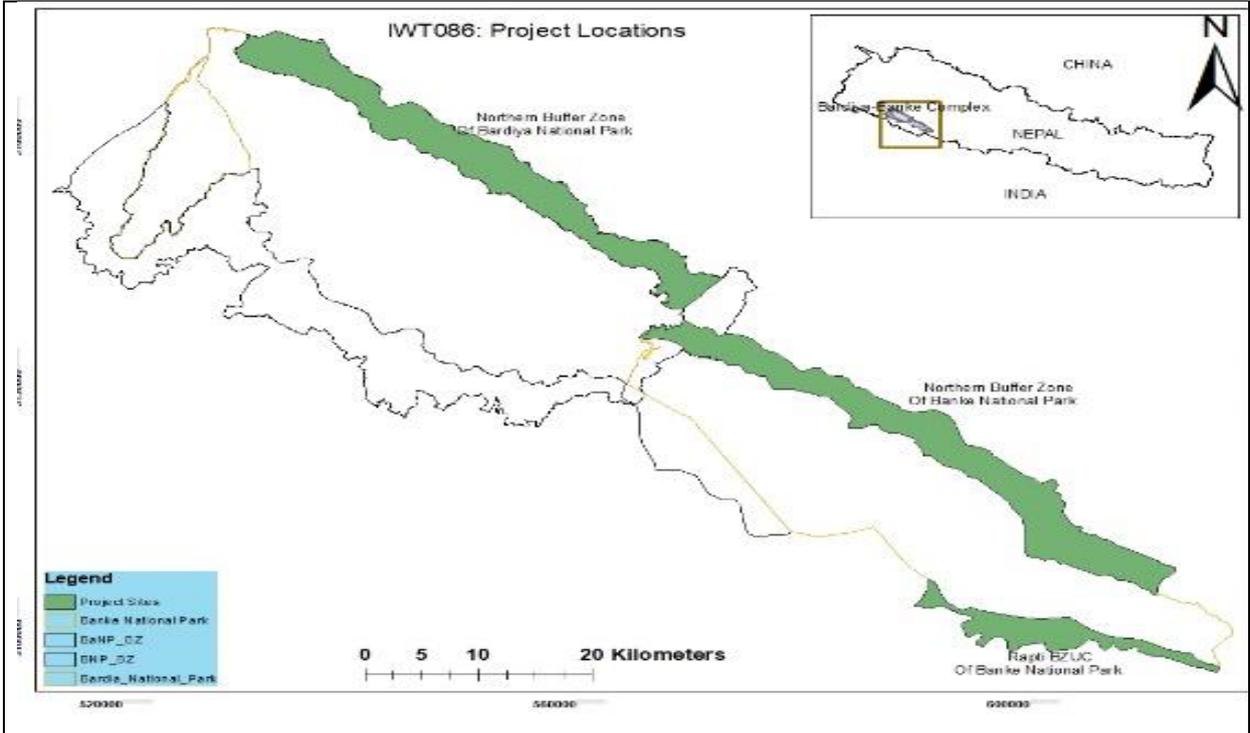
Bardiya-Banke complex representing Bardiya National Park and Banke National Park and their buffer zones in western Nepal provides a key habitat for tigers in Nepal. With current largest population of tiger, it also provides an extended habitat for tigers throughout the northern remote Siwalik Hills (Thapa and Kelly 2016). Thus, the complex has potential to hold increasing tiger population and acts as climate refugia.

However, the complex is also identified as hotspot for illegal hunting and poaching. DNA-analysis of six cases of seizures in recent past revealed it originated from this complex (Karmacharya et al. 2018) During COVID-19 lockdown, a tiger was killed by poachers using hand-made snare (<https://kathmandupost.com/province-no-5/2020/9/26/tiger-carcass-found-inside-bardiya-national-park>). Two tiger skins were seized from BaNP periphery and twenty-seven tiger prey

were also poached for bush meat (BaNP 2019) which may further be accelerated due to socio-economic difficulty created by COVID-19 pandemic. It is estimated that over 20,000 youths working abroad (Middle-East and India) have returned due to job loss in this complex and the unemployment situation may further fuel up poaching and hunting. Moreover, the recent release of jailed notorious poachers by the court has come as additional threat to tiger conservation in the complex (<https://www.nepalitimes.com/banner/lax-laws-make-nepal-haven-for-tiger-poachers/>). These recent seizures indicate re-emergence of poaching in the complex. If adequate measures are not taken to improve wildlife enforcement and local livelihood, the situation may further worsen and tiger conservation will be severely compromised. Therefore, this project has focused to strengthen efforts to offset the economic impacts of COVID-19 in these communities and engage them on wildlife conservation together with strengthening wildlife enforcement.

Because of the underlying poverty and geographical remoteness; hunting, which was primarily for the purpose of bush-meat in the past, is now commercialised owing to growing road networks and highway markets (Bhattarai et al. 2016). It is associated with prevalent poverty, inadequate presence of park authorities and geographical remoteness (Bhattarai et al. 2016). The entire area is inhabited by the poor communities representing indigenous minorities, and have always been left behind by the mainstream of development. Specially, during this pandemic, these communities are bearing increased hardship to support their livelihood. Therefore, the project intends to provide alternative livelihood to the people whose livelihood is dependent on bush-meat, forest resources and are affected by the IWT.

In 2019 alone, 9 people lost their life from tiger attack in this complex (~10 human casualties per annum). Similarly, ~450 livestock get depredated by large carnivores annually and they hardly get compensation to these losses. In retaliation, the affected farmers sometimes kill tigers and other wildlife species through poisoning, snaring and gunshots (~2 tigers/leopard killing per annum). These wildlife parts are often smuggled into the black markets. Thus, this project focuses on establishing the measures to minimize human wildlife conflict and strengthen compensations mechanism, and decrease retaliatory killing of tiger and other wildlife significantly by obtaining support from the community peoples, which also helps to check the entrance of illegal traders in the villages.



Map 1: Project Locations

## **2. Project partnerships**

To implement the project, NTNC has been coordinating with two governmental organizations: Bardiya National Park and Banke National Park and two Non-Governmental local organizations: Ujjalo Nepal and Tharu Womens Upliftment Center. Partnership among the organizations have been established to work for human-wildlife coexistence, wildlife research, community mobilizations and engagement for wildlife conservation in Bardiya-Banke Complex. This project has been closely coordinating with the local organizations in project planning, monitoring and evaluation to the decision-making process. Inception workshop and coordination meeting was organized before implementing the project activities in the project sites. Bardiya and Banke National Parks, having their checkpoint in sites near to project locations has directly helps to implement, monitor and evaluate project activities. Though the project sites have some geographically remoteness, project activities have been implemented successfully with the help of local communities, community schools, local cooperatives, traditional women groups and particularly, with the help of Buffer Zone User Committee (BZUC). BZUC has provided directly help to collect the socio-economic status of community members residing close to the forest area, beneficiary identification, monitoring and regularly updating the fieldwork progress. Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPU) of respective project sites were involved in conducting household survey and are conducting illegal wildlife trade control awareness session that also educates community people to practice safety from the aggressive wildlife and raise their awareness on the importance of wildlife conservation.

## **3. Project progress**

In the second year of the project, a complete baseline socio-economic survey of the project sites have been accomplished and data were analysing for activities of second year. Coordination meetings with local stakeholders and partner organizations were helpful to strategize project implementation. Targeted activities for the second were accomplished. A total of 48 households were provided with homestay management support (19 homestays were also supported in previous year, 15 new homestays started in Churiya and 14 old homestays of Bardiya and Banke were provided additional support). Three BZUCs were supported with cultural materials support to conserve their traditional culture. A five days homestay management and cook training was provided to this year's beneficiary households. Predator proof coral houses were provided to 147 households and 435 households were supported in alternative high value crops production. Sixteen local women cooperative groups were supported to promote their income generation. To enhance the capacity of the front-line staff of the National Parks and District Forest Offices in wildlife law enforcement, two units of law enforcement training were accomplished in two different sites of Bardiya-Banke Complex. Rapid Response Team (RRT) of both Bardiya and Banke National Parks have been strengthened by providing field gears. To motivate the involvement of local youths in wildlife conservation, community based anti-poaching unit (CBAPU) were provided with sports materials, stationaries, bags, t-shirts, and rain jackets. Selected 13 schools were provided school education program about human wildlife coexistence and illegal wildlife trade.

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

#### **Output 1: Increased community stewardship in conservation through diversified alternative livelihood opportunities;**

##### **Baseline socio-economic survey:**

Socio-economic surveys were conducted in project sites of both Bardiya and Banke National Parks to identify IWT vulnerable households and disaggregated information were obtained on different socio-economic attributes. A total of 3,205 households of different socio-economic attributes from the northern buffer zone areas were surveyed which will be used to analyse change in economic status.

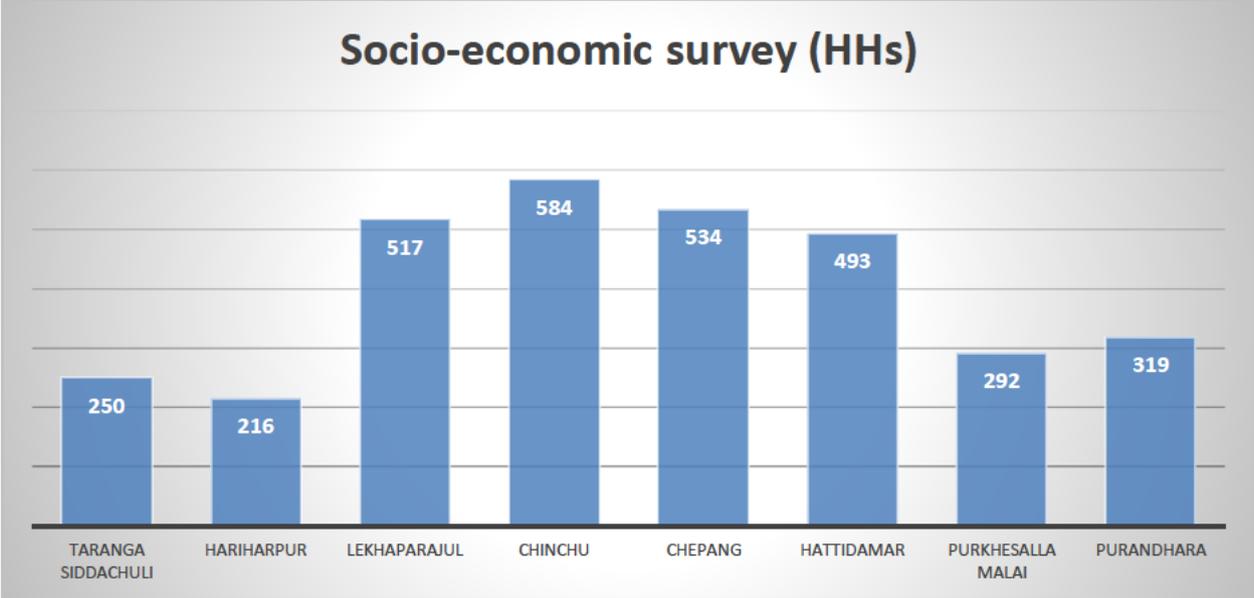


Figure 1: Records of BZUC households for socio economic survey

**Homestay management support:**

To promote eco-tourism in newly developed trekking route in the northern buffer zone, 15 additional homestays were supported in the project sites. The 19 homestays supported in the previous year, were also supported in this year to strengthen their capacity. Similarly, 14 old homestays of Bardiya and Banke, located in the southern buffer zone area were also supported in this year to bridge tourism with the Northern Churiya Homestay. Beneficiaries were trained to start homestay business by maintaining at least one room for the guests and renovate bathroom and water facilities. These homestays were provided with necessary materials for operation as per the operation guidelines of the government. As these homestays are along the trekking route, this activity will help to promote eco-tourism while generating local employment in these buffer zone communities.



Photo: Homestay management in northern buffer zone

Table 1: Beneficiaries of Homestay support

S.N	Name	BZUC	Municipality	Ward	District	Tole
1	Rana Bahadur Buda	Taranga Siddachuli	Barahatal	3	Surkhet	Rajkanda
2	Dillisara G.C	Taranga Siddachuli	Barahatal	3	Surkhet	Sukurmala
3	Dilliram Sapkota	Taranga Siddachuli	Barahatal	3	Surkhet	Harrekanda

4	Prem Pun	Taranga Siddachuli	Barahatal	3	Surkhet	Lekhgaun
5	Nar Bahadur Shah	Taranga Siddachuli	Barahatal	3	Surkhet	Gaine Kanda
6	Sandhya Baduwal	Hariharpur	Barahatal	1	Surkhet	Telpani
7	Nabaraj B.K	Hariharpur	Barahatal	1	Surkhet	Gadapani
8	Laxmi Sijanli	Hariharpur	Barahatal	1	Surkhet	Sugarkhal
9	Til Bhandur Bhandari	Hariharpur	Barahatal	1	Surkhet	Kafalgaira
10	Nanda Rupa Adhikari	Hariharpur	Barahatal	1	Surkhet	Gandapani
11	Durga Bahadur Saru	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	2	Surkhet	Lekhparajul
12	Kamala Bhat	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Surkhet	Mathillo Bharang
13	Man Bahadur Rawat	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Surkhet	Maniram Kanda
14	Bhadrakala Bista	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5	Surkhet	Siryani, Chiurigaira
15	Kamala Khattri	Chinchu	Bheriganga	4	Surkhet	Thulo Harre
16	Ganga Thapa	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5	Surkhet	Lake Hattikhal
17	Nanda Lal Basnet	Chepang	Bansgadi	1	Bardiya	Chepang
18	Nokh Bahadur Gharti	Chepang	Bheriganga	5	Surkhet	Hattikhal
19	Pabitra Kami	Chepang	Bheriganga	5	Surkhet	Bangaun
20	Nar Bahadur Buda	Chepang	Bansgadi	1	Bardiya	
21	Nim Bahadur Rawat	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Salyan	Ghuyabari
22	Man Bahadur Saru Magar	Hattidamar	Kalimati	5	Salyan	Hattidamar
23	Tika B.K	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Salyan	Ryang
24	Kesh Bahadur Pun	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Salyan	Batule
25	Tek Bahadur Buda	Purandhara	Babai	1	Dang	Simalkuna
26	Gopal Buda	Purandhara	Babai	1	Dang	Querani
27	Sachila Gharti	Purandhara	Babai	1	Dang	Dhobikhaira
28	Durga Devi Gharti	Purandhara	Babai	1	Dang	Kaptane
29	Gopi Chand	Phurkesalli Malai	Dangisaran	1	Dang	Thathi
30	Dev Bahadur B.K	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Malai Jaljala
31	Narendra Kumar Buda	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Lamitara
32	Indra Lal Damai	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Majgaun
33	Shreya Khadka	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Banke	Sikta
34	Maya Buda	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Banke	Gavar
35	Ram Bahadur Chaudhary	Kareliya	Barbardiya		Bardiya	Rammapur
36	Chaturam Tharu	Kareliya	Barbardiya		Bardiya	Rammapur
37	Yam Kumar Chaudhary	Kareliya	Barbardiya		Bardiya	Rammapur
38	Radha Krishna Chaudhary	Kareliya	Barbardiya		Bardiya	Rammapur
39	Ashok Ram Chaudhary	Kareliya	Barbardiya		Bardiya	Rammapur
40	Ramesh Tharu	Kareliya	Barbardiya		Bardiya	Rammapur

41	Kamala Chaudhary	Kareliya	Barbardiya		Bardiya	Rammapur
42	Suma Tharu	Kareliya	Barbardiya		Bardiya	Rammapur
43	Lokendra Bista	Mdhyabindu	Raptisonari		Banke	Balapur
44	Anil Khattri	Mdhyabindu	Raptisonari		Banke	Balapur
45	Pitri Bahadur Khattir	Mdhyabindu	Raptisonari		Banke	Balapur
46	Rim Bahadur Khattri	Mdhyabindu	Raptisonari		Banke	Balapur
47	Tara Devi Kusari	Mdhyabindu	Raptisonari		Banke	Balapur
48	Arjun Updhya Khanal	Mdhyabindu	Raptisonari		Banke	Balapur

**Capacity enhancement training on eco-tourism:**

To strengthen the capacity of homestays, four days long homestay management and cook training to was provided to 34 people in Bardiya. The training was focused on capacitating homestay operators on running their homestay with maximum utilizations of local resources and local products, promote local food, diversity cooking techniques, and techniques to brand locally produced goods.



Photo: left; Training participants with local food and Right; participant had presented homestay plan

As the project and homestay management sites is in the Churiya Range, Churiya Homestay was the site-specific name chosen during homestay management training in the first year.

Similarly, to enhance the capacity of community members and promote tourism in the northern buffer zone of Bardiya and Banke National Parks, 15 days long nature guide training was accomplished. A total of 28 people participated in the training program (Male: 20 and Female: 8) who actively participated in both the theoretical and practical sessions.



Photo: Nature Guide Training Group Photo with certificate and field work in BNP

**Improved livestock corral support:**

A total of 147 predator proof corral houses were provided to the farmers who have faced frequent trouble from the predators. Beneficiary of the predator proof corral houses were selected from areas under the BZUCs of northern buffer zone. Corral houses were built by using mesh wire, corrugated sheet and locally available wood.



Photo: Corral house of lilu Jaisi and Nabin Kumar B.K in Chepang

Beneficiaries of predator proof coral house

SN	Name Of Beneficiaries	FY	BZUC	BZCFUG	Ward	Tole	District	Livestock
1	Rana Bahadur Buda	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Rajkanda	Surkhet	Goat
2	Kashi Buda Chhettri	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Rajkanda	Surkhet	Goat
3	Kapure Mijar	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Gainekanda	Surkhet	Goat
4	Ammare Bista	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Gainekanda	Surkhet	Goat
5	Narendra Kumar Bista	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Gainekanda	Surkhet	Goat
6	Devora, Nadirwal	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Sukurmala	Surkhet	Goat
7	Dip Bahadur Balami	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Sukurmala	Surkhet	Goat
8	Kul Bahadur Kadayat	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Sukurmala	Surkhet	Goat
9	Dhan Bahadur Thapa	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Sukurmala	Surkhet	Goat
10	Rata Bahadur Rana	2079/80	Taranga	Barahatal	3	Sukurmala	Surkhet	Goat
11	Hira Singh Oli	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahtal	1	Telpani	Surkhet	Goat
12	Dammar Baduwal	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahtal	1	Telpani	Surkhet	Goat
13	Yogendra Bir Thapa	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahtal	1	Telpani	Surkhet	Goat
14	Gita Thapa	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahtal	1	Telpani	Surkhet	Goat
15	Karnabir Thapa	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahtal	1	Telpani	Surkhet	Goat
16	Devendra BK	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahtal	1	Telpani	Surkhet	Goat
17	Santosh Baduwal	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahtal	1	Telpani	Surkhet	Goat
18	Suryakala BK	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahtal	1	Telpani	Surkhet	Goat
19	Karna Bahadur Oli	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahatal	1	Gandapani	Surkhet	Goat
20	Khem Bahadur Adhikari	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahatal	1	Gandapani	Surkhet	Goat
21	Man Bahadur Gharti	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahatal	1	Gandapani	Surkhet	Goat
22	Udaya BK	2079/80	Hariharapur	Baharahatal	1	Sugurkhal	Surkhet	Goat
23	Til Kumar BK	2079/80	Hariharapur	Baharahatal	1	Sugurkhal	Surkhet	Goat
24	Santa Bahadur BK	2079/80	Hariharapur	Baharahatal	1	Sugurkhal	Surkhet	Goat
25	Ganga bahadur Bhandari	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahatal	1	KafalGaira	Surkhet	Goat
26	Kishor Lal Khattri	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahatal	1	KafalGaira	Surkhet	Goat
27	Padam Bahadur Chunara	2079/80	Hariharapur	Barahatal	1	KafalGaira	Surkhet	Goat
28	Dipendra Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
29	Ramesh Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
30	Man Bahadur Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
31	PartaP Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
32	Ranjit Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
33	Ramila Khadka Raut	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
34	Deepak Raut	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
35	Amar Khadka	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
36	Dare Raut	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
37	Narendra Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Tallobhrayang	Surkhet	Goat
38	Gitendra Buda	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
39	Man Bahadur Buda	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
40	Gagan Bista	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
41	Bhakta Bahadur Thapa	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
42	Tej Bahadur Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
43	Indra Bahadur Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
44	Bhim Bahadur Karki	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
45	Amar Gaha	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat

46	Min Bahadur Gaha	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
47	Man Bahadur Gharti	2079/80	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	Dhanubas	Surkhet	Goat
48	Palas Gharti	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
49	Dip Bahadur Rana	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
50	Tul Bahadur Gharti	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
51	Purna Bahadur Gharti	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
52	Khim Bahadur Baral	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
53	Lok Bahadur Gharti	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
54	Jit Bahadur Buda	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
55	Devi sara Gharti	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
56	Pabitra Ale	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
57	Devisara Taram	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
58	Prem bahadur Ale	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
59	Manisara Taram	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
60	Man Bahadur Oli	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
61	Lal Bahadur Khadka	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
62	Birma Khadka	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
63	Shankar Gharti	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
64	Ganga Damai	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
65	Man Kumar Damai	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
66	Chandra Oli	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
67	Ratnakali Khadka	2079/80	Chinchu	Bheriganga	5		Surkhet	Goat
68	Ganesh Bk	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
69	Tule Jaisi	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
70	Gaj Bahadur Pun	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
71	Bimala Pun Magar	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
72	Bhimsari Gharti	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
73	Deumati Giri	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
74	Gopisara BK	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
75	Bhakta bahadur Thapa	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
76	Gita Kumari Kami	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
77	Lilu Jaisi	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
78	Nabin Kumar B.K	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
79	Durga Bahadur Gharti	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
80	Tilsari Dhital	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
81	Khagisara Thapa Magar	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
82	Tulasi Khadka	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Geuwani	Surkhet	Goat
83	Motisara Kami	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
84	Amrita Oli	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
85	Khadka Bahadur Gurung	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
86	Setu Jaisi	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
87	Deurupi Jaisi	2079/80	Chepeng	Bheriganga	5	Hattikhal	Surkhet	Goat
88	Khim Bahadur Rana	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
89	Pabisara B.K	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
90	Harikala B.K	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
91	Purnima B.K	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
92	Prem Bahadur Rana	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
93	Mangal Singh Mahatara	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat

94	Inde Rana	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
95	Bhagiram B.K	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
96	Bimala B.K	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
97	Gopal Rana	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
98	Tulendra Ran	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
99	Jaikali Rana	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
100	Birsa Bahadur B.K	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
101	Tek Bahadur Pun	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
102	Nepa Kumari B.K	2079/80	Hattidamar	Kalimati	7	Ghuyabari	Surkhet	Goat
103	Man Kumari Budathoki	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
104	Manisha B.K	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
105	Bhim Kumari Gharti	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
106	Chitra Bahadur Gharti	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
107	Motikala Manuwala	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
108	Amrita Budathoki	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
109	Durga Bahadur Rana	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
110	Nim Bahadur Budathoki	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
111	Janga Bahadur Gharti	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
112	Bimala B.K	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
113	Purnima Yogi	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
114	Sabitri Pariyar	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
115	Tulka Bahadur Damai	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
116	Churna Kumari Basnet	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
117	Parbati Basnet	2079/80	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	Dang	Surkhet	Goat
118	Champa Rana Magar	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
119	Phali Kumari Gharti	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
120	Naresh B.K	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
121	Bhumi Budeni	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
122	Ramesh BK	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
123	Jit Bahadur BK	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
124	Kausila Bote	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
125	Mira Rana	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
126	Lilamata Ranamagar	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
127	Mani Rana	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
128	Rana Bahadur Pun	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
129	Karna Pun Magar	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
130	Sasikala Pun	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
131	Tulsi BK	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
132	Kalpna Budathoki	2079/80	Purandhara	Babai	1	Banchare	Surkhet	Goat
133	Topendra Oli	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Sauri	Banke	Goat

134	Chandra bahadur Kumal	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Jaruwa	Banke	Goat
135	Janga Bahadur Kumal	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Jaruwa	Banke	Goat
136	Ritu Kumal	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Jaruwa	Banke	Goat
137	Gore Kumal	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Jaruwa	Banke	Goat
138	Bhupendra Budathoki	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Jaruwa	Banke	Goat
139	Sitaram Kumal	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Jaruwa	Banke	Goat
140	Subitra Budathoki	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Jaruwa	Banke	Goat
141	Man Kumari Budamagar	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Sauri	Banke	Goat
142	Surya Bahadur Kumal	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Khaireni	Banke	Goat
143	Kalpna Khattri	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Sauri	Banke	Goat
144	Kalpna Kumal	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Sauri	Banke	Goat
145	Ram Prasad Kumal	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Sauri	Banke	Goat
146	Kul Bahadur Bhandari	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Sauri	Banke	Goat
147	Gaman K.C	2079/80	Rapti	Raptisonari	1	Sauri	Banke	Goat

### Promotion of high value and wildlife non-palatable cash crops:

To minimize human wildlife conflict and establish coexistence between human and wildlife, a total of 435 household from the project sites were provided wildlife non-palatable cash crop that includes seeds of ginger, turmeric, mushroom, walnut and dragon fruits. People residing close to the forest boundary were selected for the cash crops. Ginger, turmeric and dragon fruits seed were provided as per community's choice, their non-palatability to wildlife and availability of market. Other non-palatable cash crops will be promoted to similar communities the community people residing near forest boundary if they find the effectiveness for their livelihood support.

### Beneficiary from wildlife non-palatable cash crops

SN	BZUC	Address	Ward	No of Beneficiary	Alternative Crops
1	Hattidamar	Kalimati	5	20	Banana
2	Chepang	Bheriganga	5	11	Dragon Fruit
3	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	1	50	Garlic
4	Taranga	Barahatal	3	117	Ginger
5	Phurkesalli Malai	Dangisarad	1	11	Ginger and Onion
6	Chinchu	Bheriganga	4	67	Mushroom
7	Lekhparajul	Bheriganga	1	36	Okhar
8	Phurkesalli Malai	Babai	7	123	Onion
<b>Total</b>				<b>435</b>	



Photo: Alternative wildlife non-palatable seed distribution in Taranga

### Support for women's cooperatives for innovative livelihood activity:

To promote alternative livelihood strategies of community women and motivate them in wildlife conservation, seed money has been provided to the 16 women's group/cooperatives which are locally establish in the community. As per the regular meeting records and seed money request decision made by the cooperative members meeting, allocated seed money has been deposited in the bank account of the cooperatives. Seed money are low interest rate loans that are used by members to locally start small business. A guideline has been developed which sets the rules and norms for management of the cooperatives.

#### List of Cooperative women Groups

SN	BZUC	Name of Cooperatives	Location
1	Taranga	Mansnath Bhairab Krisi Thaha Pasu Samuha	Barahatal
2	Taranga	Chetan Sil Krishak Samuha	Barahatal
3	Hariharpur	Srijansil Ama Samuha	Barahatal
4	Hariharpur	Phulbari Ama Samuha	Barahatal
5	Lekhparajul	Dhanu Rin thaha Bachat Mahila Samuha	Bheriganga-1, Surkhet
6	Lekhparajul	Hariyali Rin Thatha Bachat Samuha	Bheriganga-3, Surkhet
7	Chinchu	Amlisaini Mahila Samuha	Bheriganga-4, Amlisaini
8	Chinchu	Masina Mahila Samuha	Bheriganga4 Harre, Masina
9	Chepang	Bulbule Madhyabarti Mahila Samuha	Bheriganga-5, Hattikhal, Surkhet
10	Chepang	Gana Mala Madhyabarti Mahila Samuha	Bansgadi 1 Chepang
11	Hattidamar	Pragati Mahila Krishi Cooperative	Kalimati-7 Hattidamar
12	Hattidamar	Deurali Krishak Samuha	Kalimati-7, Salyan
13	Phurkesalli Malai	Deuti Chure Bhavar Ama Samuha	Babai-7
14	Phurkesalli Malai	Lamitara Mahila Samuha	Babai-7
15	Purandhara	PragtiSil Madhyabarti Ama Samuha	Babai 1 Kaptane
16	Rapti	Shree Mahalaxmi Mahila Krishi Sahakari Samuha	Raptisonari-1, Kusum



Photo: Cooperative women members are sitting meeting in Taranga about seed money mobilization strategies.

## Output 2: Awareness of community towards IWT increased and hunting/poaching decreased

Awareness campaigns were organized in the first year to raise awareness among the community members about the importance of wildlife conservation and negative impacts of IWT, particularly focusing on the benefits of conservation and linkage of poaching/IWT in their everyday lives. We find that communities that were previously involved in the hunting/poaching are now sensitized and responsive to conservation. .

### Trainers Training (TOT) on IWT and community trainings:

To aware community people about the importance of wildlife conservation, impact of wildlife trade, illegal hunting and poaching, TOT training manual has been prepared with the help of experts. Total 19 CBAPU member were selected as change agent from respective CBAPU subcommittee and was provided 5 days TOT training and a day refresher training. These change agents were mobilized in their respective community to create tole level awareness program about wildlife conservation. Community interaction and interaction meeting with BZUC level community people were also organized. These communities had not yet not received awareness programs about the importance of wildlife conservation, benefits of human-wildlife coexistence, negative impacts of Illegal wildlife trades, and legal procedures on behalf of illegal wildlife crime cases.

During this period, 108 units awareness program, 27 units of community interaction and 109 units of interaction meeting was held by the change agent in their community including buffer zone area and school. Through this awareness and interaction on community level message on conservation of wildlife reached to 6,249 (3480 M & 2769 F).

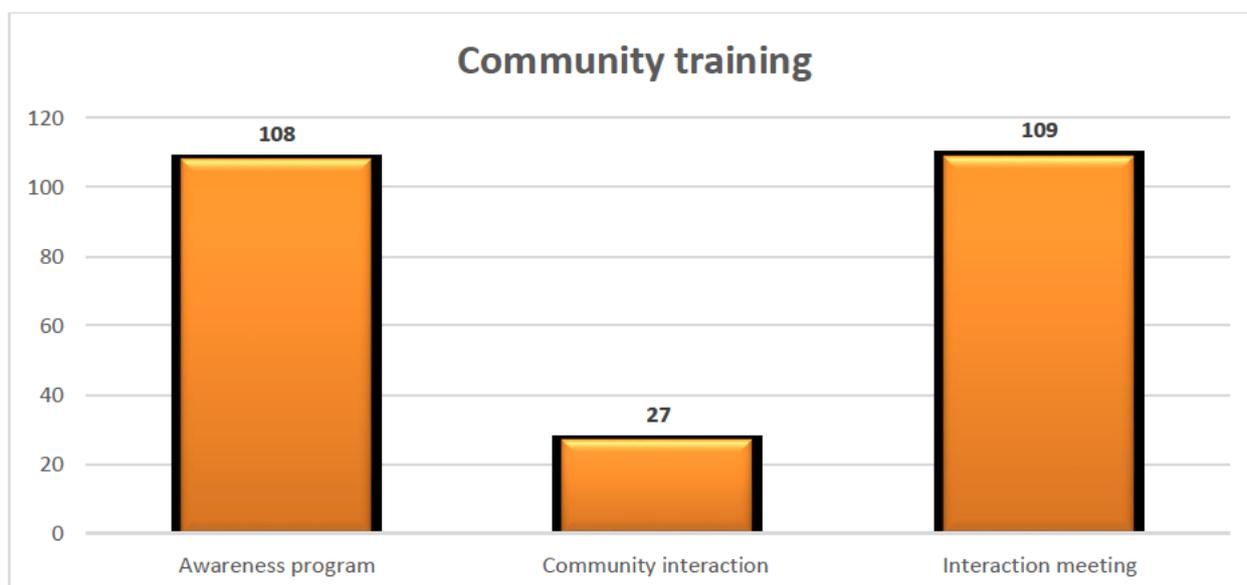


Figure 2: Awareness Program Unit conducted by community trainer

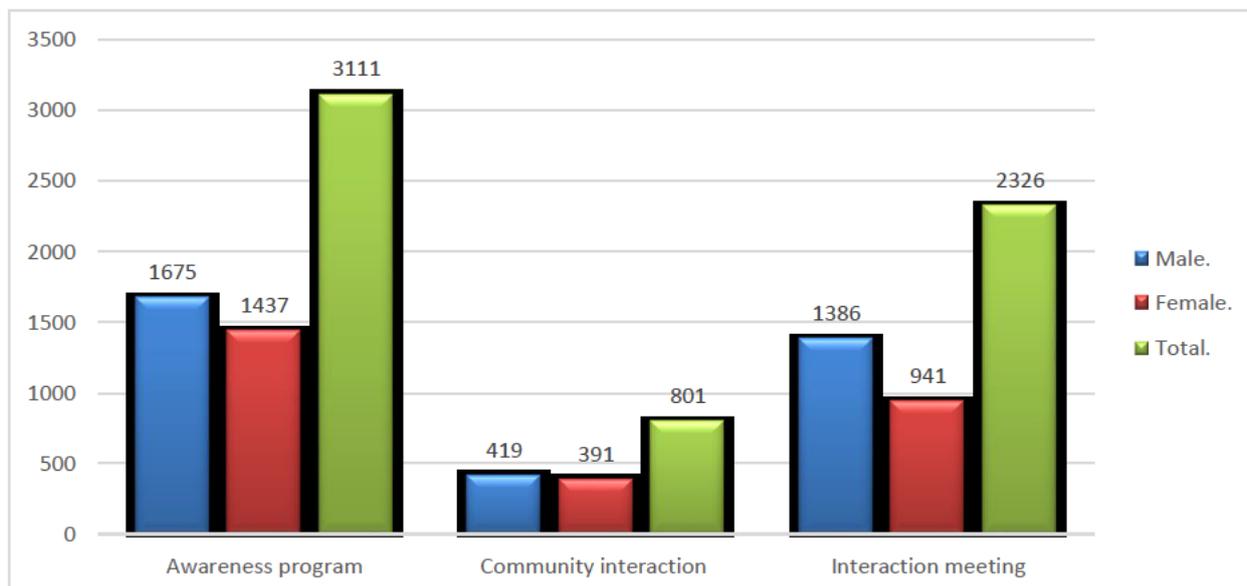


Figure 3: Total awareness message coverage

### School programs on tiger conservation:

To establish the conservation awareness culture among the school level students, support for eco-club formation have been provided to the five selected local schools in the previous year. During this reporting period, a total of 45 conservation awareness classes and eco-club formation were accomplished in 13 schools. School level awareness classes were conducted in the schools by the community change agents and eco-teachers which followed the teaching techniques adapted in IWT training manual prepared in previous year.

### Schools organized with conservation awareness classes

SN	BZUC	Name of School	Municipality
1	Taranga	Shree Bhairabi Nepal Rastriya Basic School	Barahatal
2	Hariharpur	Bhairabi Basic School	Barahatal
3	Lekhparajul	Nepal Rastriya Secondary School	Bheriganga-1, Bharayang
4	Chinchu	Surya Joty Secondary School	Bheriganga 4 Harre
5	Chepang	Laxmi Secondary School	Bansgadi 1 Chepang
6	Chepang	Shree Janata Basic school	Kurulle
7	Chepang	Shree Janata Bpravi	Bheriganga 5, Hattihal
8	Chepang	Shree Saraswoti Prabi	Geruwani
9	Chepang	Shree Saraswoti Prabi	Khote
10	Hattidamar	Sharada Basic School	Kalimati-7, Salyan
11	Phurkesalli Malai	Deuti Secondary School, Tallo Malai	Babai

SN	BZUC	Name of School	Municipality
12	Rapti	Shree Laxmi Basic School	Babai
13	Rapti	Nepal Rastriya Secondary School	Raptisonari



Photo: School Program in Chepang

### **Outputs 3: Enhanced capacity of frontline park staff to handle IWT**

Frontline park staff are the key persons who have to face and handle the cases of IWT and poachers. They should be well equipped with strong technical and legal backup. Equipment support helps to strengthen the capacity of handling IWT cases, monitoring poaching sensitive locations by using camera traps and patrolled in day and night time.



Photo : Placing camera traps in strategic location to know the animal movements and illegal activities in Churiya foothills, Bheriganga, Surkhet

### Law enforcement training:

To increase the capacity of the frontline staff, two site level law enforcement training were conducted in Banke National Park and DFO Banke. Law enforcement training sessions were led by the former high court attorney with the help of security officials. A total of 25 forest officials of Banke DFO and 26 front line staff of Banke National Park were trained.

Table 1: Law enforcement training participants

SN	Site level training Institutions	Participants
1	Banke National Park	26
2	Banke DFO	25
<b>Total Participant</b>		<b>51</b>

The training was focused more on practical issues that frontline staff face during their operations. Roles and responsibilities of frontline officials, wildlife law and legal procedures, crime investigation techniques and consideration, flora and fauna, weapons, evidence, forensics, animal parts, prosecution and judiciary practices were the major sessions covered to capacitate the training participants. Some policy level knowledge, principles and philosophy of wildlife conservation and the legal discourses were also in focus in the law enforcement training.



Photo: Law enforcement training group photo in Banke DFO and BaNP

**Establishment of Rapid Response Teams (RRT):**

Five RRTs comprising CBAPU members and one RRT operation team of BNP were provided necessary equipment. In Bardiya, one separate joint RRT command room has been established and logistics support such as patrolling vehicle, (Tuktuk and regular patrol vehicle), torchlights and raincoats were provided. In Banke National Park, similar kinds of regular support on patrolling vehicle maintenance and fuel support has been provided. To improve the rapid response and operation team mobilizations in the field, vehicle operation and maintenance cost were also provided to the National Park RRT team and CBAPU RRT members in both Protected Areas. Regular communication support, fuel expenses and bicycles for patrolling were also provided.



Photo: Bicycle support to the RRT team of community

**IWT database establishment:**

To prepare IWT data base records in Bardiya and Banke National Parks a set of laptop, mobile and desktop has been provided. Records of poaching, wildlife trade, accident, snare and other illegal activities are being managed in the database computer.

**Wildlife Crime Control Bureaus (WCCB) meetings:**

WCCB meetings are held to share and understand the situations of wildlife crime and other wildlife conservation issues in district and connecting areas. Two WCCB meetings, one in Bardiya and other in Banke were organized where anti-poaching strategies and legal issues were discussed among 28 participants combined. In both WCCB meetings, Chief Warden of respective

PAs had presented the status of wildlife conservation, anti-poaching operations, wildlife crime cases and gaps in law enforcement were discussed for strengthening wildlife crime control in coming days.



Photo: Group photo of WCCB participants in Banke and Bardiya district.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

#### Output 1: Increased community stewardship in conservation through diversified alternative livelihood opportunities

##### Baseline socio-economic survey:

Social and economic status of 3,205 household has been collected from the project sites through socio-economic survey. Database of the socio-economic survey is under development. According to the preliminary data analysis of Chinchu BZUC, agriculture is the major sources of income for livelihood, followed by animal husbandry and daily wage labour. Preliminary sources of income have shown that majority of the households have dependency on the forest. Overall documentation and analysis of socio-economic status of the project sites has been updated in this year.

##### Homestay management support:

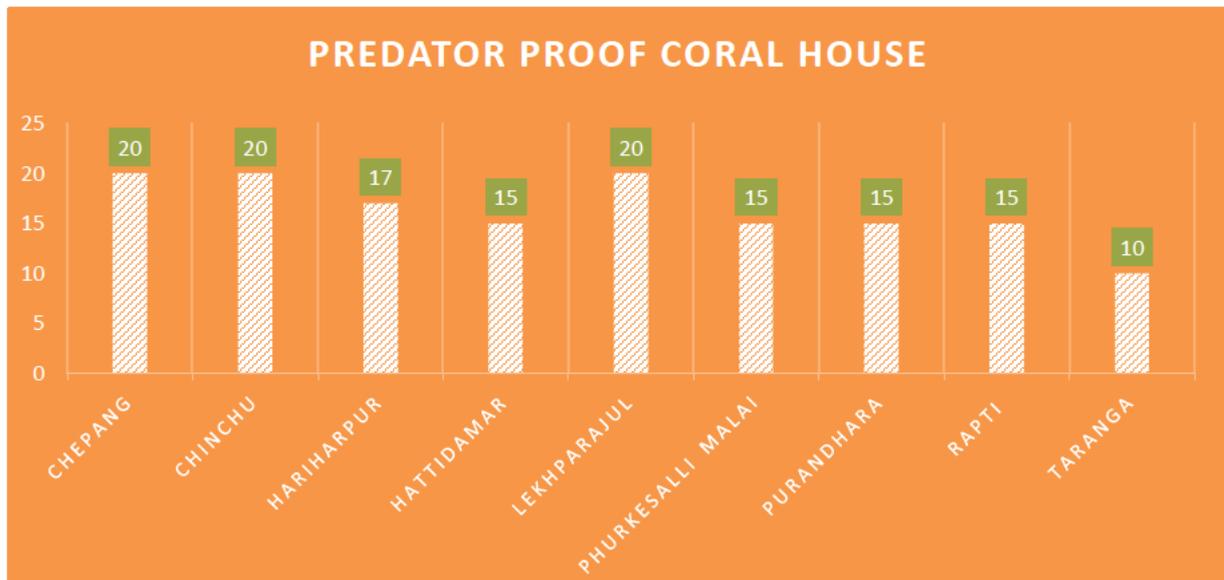
Out of 48 homestay support household, 21 households belonging to poor marginalized and IWT affected household have adopted homestay for livelihood. Among them, three homestays are completely managed by the women and all 21 homestays are owned by the IWT affected households. These IWT affected households previously owned guns which they later handed over to the park management after the anti-gun campaign conducted in the buffer zone areas. Coordination about the homestay management in the Churiya foothills aimed at promoting the area as a new tourist destination is ongoing between the National Parks, local government, conservation organizations, local institutions and community members. Natural features of Churiya foothills, possible trekking routes and the local culture and traditions are the major reason of promoting newly established homestays.

##### Capacity enhancement training on eco-tourism:

Homestay management training was provided to the 34 community members to capacitate them with homestay management skills to adapt alternative income sources for their livelihood. They have made attractive homestays by using local resources and offering local food menu to their guests. They prepared their homestay by considering the conservation of their traditional culture and livelihood strategies which would be the different flavour to their guest. They have shown their kind hospitality to the homestay monitoring team.

##### Support for predator-proof corral house:

A total of 147 poor marginalized household who have frequent livestock depredation cases were provided predator proof corral house support. After construction of the predator proof corral houses, livestock depredation cases reported comparatively low as per BZUC.



**Promotion of high value cash crops:**

A total of 435 poor and marginalized peoples residing near to forest boundary who could not produced crops from frequent crop raiding by wildlife were provided with high value non-palatable crops - turmeric, walnut, avocado and ginger to as an alternative livelihood strategy against crop raiding. These cash crops fetch good market price, hence helping to increase income of the farmers. In addition, households preferring indoor cash crop production (selected in areas with high wildlife movement areas) were introduced to mushroom production.

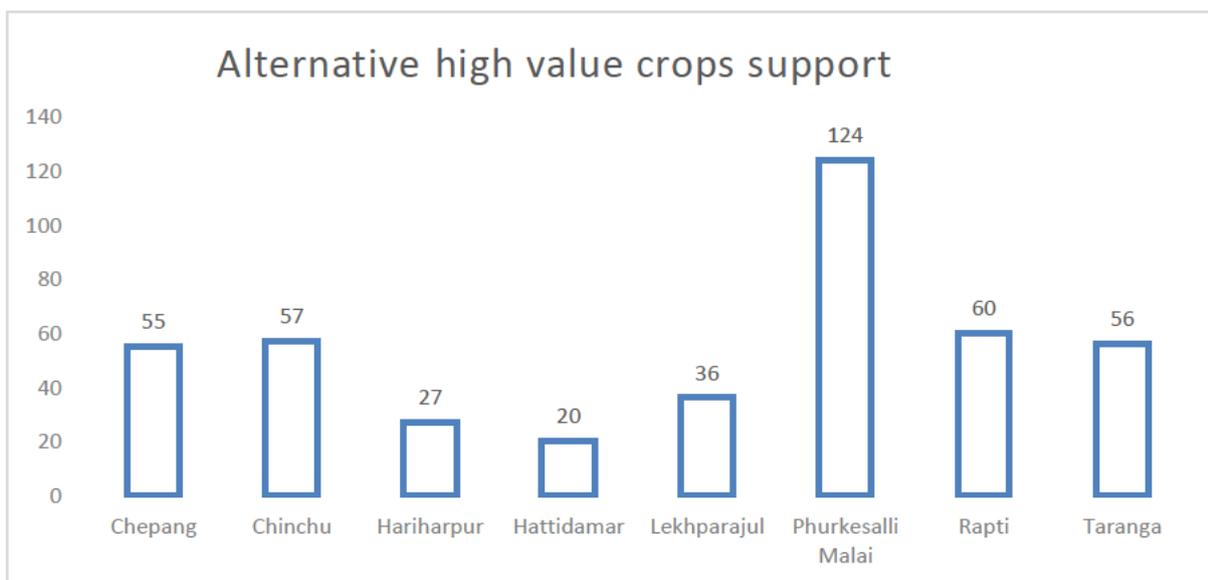


Figure 5: BZUC level high value crop beneficiary

**Support to women cooperatives:**

A total of 16 women cooperative with 351 women members of the marginalised poor community were supported to establish microenterprises as an alternative livelihood option. The cooperatives provided seed money to the beneficiaries in minimum interest rate.

**Output 2: Awareness of community towards IWT increased and hunting/poaching decreased**

Over 12,000 people living in poaching hotspots are now familiar to the legal aspects of tiger and prey base poaching and legal aspects of illegal wildlife trade. Community members are now aware about their roles in promoting human wildlife coexistence.

#### **Trainers Training (TOT) on IWT and community trainings:**

Nineteen CBAPU members are working as social change agents to conduct behaviour change campaigns to change human behaviour for human-wildlife coexistence and biodiversity conservation. As a result, communities reached with behaviour change campaigns have relatively low human-wildlife conflict and illegal entrance into the national parks have also decreased. Only one human causality was reported from these communities after the training sessions.

#### **Production of IWT booklet:**

Two IWT booklets on tiger and elephant conservation and their illegal trade were prepared and distributed in the communities. Illegal activities related to wildlife is reduced by about 50% as per the reported cases of human wildlife conflict from the buffer zone user committee.

#### **School programs:**

A total of 13 schools were supported by providing stationary support to strengthen conservation education activities in school level. Thirteen units of eco-club were formed in 13 schools. They have been organizing competitions, quiz contests, and biodiversity conservation awareness program in their school. March-pasts and rally to spread message of wildlife conservation were also conducted by the school eco-club

#### **Law enforcement training:**

A total of 26 front line staff of Banke National Park and 25 DFO forest frontline staff were trained to handle wildlife crime cases. Trained Park staff were now assigned in anti-poaching operation of both protected areas.

#### **Establishment of RRT:**

Five unit of RRT team in CBAPU, and a unit of RRT team in both Bardiya and Banke National Park has been functional and proactive in anti-poaching operation. Joint team of RRT, CBAPU and National Park has been mobilized to control illegal wildlife crime from buffer zone, core and other fringe area.

#### **IWT database:**

All the information about human wildlife conflict, Illegal wildlife trade, wildlife mortality, accident is recorded in the formats of IWT data base. Every human wildlife conflict case and illegal wildlife trade records is managed systematically in separate desktop by the park RRT.

#### **Wildlife Crime Control Bureaus (WCCB) meetings:**

Two WCCB meetings were organized in Bardiya and Banke National Park. Officials of district forest office national parks and security personnel were updated with status of poaching and illegal wildlife trade, human wildlife conflict and conservation challenges.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

0.1 At least 20% households among 3,205 households involved in hunting has adopted alternative livelihood option (homestay management, alternative crops, predator proof corral support and income generation support from cooperative) and gave up hunting and poaching.

0.2 More than 21 % human wildlife conflict has been decreased because of the predator proof coral house support

0.3 Wildlife Poaching cases are declined in the project site as a result of livelihood support, community awareness, and capacity enhancement of frontline park staff.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

#### **Assumption 1: Number of hunting community households having transitioned to alternative livelihood**

Comments: 435 households have been received alternative high value cash crops; ginger, Avocado, and turmeric, support has to change their traditional cultivation practices.

#### **Assumption 2: Poor and marginalized local girls and youth having job in homestays**

Comments: 48 poor and marginalized households were supported for establishing homestays. Eight local girls and 20 youths are employed in the homestays.

#### **Assumption 3: Poor women getting seed money for small enterprises and earning income**

Comments: Women's cooperatives have provided seed money to 351 poor and marginalized women to start small scale local business for alternative livelihood.

#### **Assumption 4: Increase in familiarity to legal aspects of poaching**

Comments: School level awareness programs, eco-club programs, community training on IWT, and law enforcement training to the frontline park staff has helped to disseminate message about legal provision against illegal poaching and trade. In the second year, 6,249 local peoples were reached with awareness program. Number of poaching cases reported by the BZUC have declined. .

#### **Assumption 5: Changes in behaviour (as reduction of illegal activities)**

Comments: Community training, school level awareness program, eco-tourism promotion activities, booklets on tiger and elephant conservation has positively affected local people's behaviour towards wildlife.

#### **Assumption 6: Number of students educated**

Comments: Eco-club formation in the schools has brought learning among the school children about wildlife conservation with different educational activities. School children participating in awareness sessions were familiarized with legal issues of poaching and IWT.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction**

Achievement towards project impact is a combination of alternative livelihood generation, behaviour change and strengthened law enforcement capacity that will lead to reduction in tiger and prey base poaching/IWT and resilient livelihood of targeted communities. To the end of project's second year, employment generation from homestays, cash crop farming and women's cooperatives have shown positive indication that poaching/IWT involved/or affected households are able to adopt sustainable livelihood. As market opportunities in cash crop farming remain stable and homestay business flourishes with tourism growth, our target of 20% increase in income of beneficiary households is viable by the end of project. We will assess the change in

income through the survey at the end of the project. The project's investment in predator proof corals, non-palatable crop farming and behavioural change has shown decrease in human-wildlife conflict cases and there has been substantial reduction in human death and injury from encounter with wildlife. Thus, our target of minimum 25% decline in human-wildlife conflict is likely to be reached by project end. Similarly, our focus in strengthening wildlife law enforcement in both protected areas has mobilized CBAPUs in anti-poaching patrols, national park and division forest frontline staff have been trained in wildlife crime control, park level wildlife crime database is maintained and regular WCCB coordination meeting are being organized. Based on park and DFO records, we have observed a decline in poaching and IWT cases from Banke-Bardia complex. Therefore, these progress to date is well underway to achieve the project's goal of sustaining growth of tiger and its prey base with resilient local livelihood in Banke-Bardia complex.

#### **4. Thematic focus**

Supporting alternative high values cash crops seed, homestay management support and local cooperative support to the poor, marginalized people residing close to forest boundary has transitioned to the alternative livelihood and hunting and poaching has reduced from the project sites. Capacitated frontline park staff in wildlife law enforcement and strong RRT team of both National Park and community youths have increased anti-poaching patrols, communication and coordination for poaching/IWT prevention. Trained park staff are better able to handle the legal issues of IWT by following the associated legal norms and procedures.

#### **5. Impact on species in focus**

Royal Bengal Tiger is an umbrella species of the sub-tropical ecosystems. Reduction in poaching threat to tiger thus will contribute to the conservation and protection tigers, including other traded wildlife which are mainly common leopard, greater one-horned rhinoceros and pangolins. At present, the landscape holds 108 breeding tigers. To secure the tiger population, this project has focused to reduce forest and wildlife dependency of traditional hunting communities, generate awareness among community members and increase law enforcement capacity. Targeted households involved in hunting have adopted alternative livelihood options and this is expected to substantially reduce their involvement in hunting and poaching by the year 3. Community awareness session, strong RRT team in the national parks and better law enforcement by frontline park staff and CBAPUs, and effective IWT data base management in park will combinedly reduce illegal wildlife trade and retaliatory killings of wildlife that will support the growth of tiger and its prey base in Bardiya-Banke Complex.

#### **6. Project support to poverty reduction**

During second-year project, primary beneficiaries of the project belong to the poor, marginalized, vulnerable, and the people residing close to the forest boundary who have been facing threats by the wildlife during their every day's livelihood activities. Because of their poor economic situations, community members have been practicing wildlife hunting to sustain their daily livelihood. This project has focused to change their livelihood practices from forest and wildlife dependency to the alternative income generation. Alternative livelihood support, homestay support, predator proof corals, and cooperative support has direct impact to increase the economic status of the beneficiaries. Awareness on wildlife conservation, changed community behaviour and reduction in the number of retaliatory wildlife killings as a result of human-wildlife conflict mitigation will help to improve human wildlife coexistence in the communities. Churiya trekking trail can create long term local employment and business opportunities from ecotourism growth. During this year, a total of 34 homestay are in operation for the guest in the Churiya foothills and 14 homestays are operational to bridge tourism between Churiya foothills and lowland park area.

#### **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

Women have indirect involvement in wildlife poaching, such as preparing food for poaching team, drying bush meat, and transporting wildlife products. When male members of the community get

arrested for legal prosecution, women must bear the additional burden of household management. This project has prioritized women's participations in wildlife conservation by uplifting the economic status of women. A total of 16 cooperatives, run by the community women, are providing low interest business loans that are used by cooperative members to start small business for alternative income generation. Among the 34 Churiya homestays, eight homestays are completely managed by women where as other homestay are managed jointly by the male and female members.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

Project staff were deployed to monitor the project activities by taking support from the BZUC representatives. Project staff and BZUC representatives jointly involved in monitoring has given the clear understanding of project implementation from the eyes of project and local peoples. Project activities have been implemented smoothly and community people are being more responsive and positive towards the project. Traditional hunting communities have taken alternative livelihood measures through homestay management, alternative crop farming and other business from financial help of cooperatives that lead to decrease in community's dependency on bush meat hunting and wildlife poaching. Community training, school program and ecotourism promotion workshop have been spreading awareness about the importance of wildlife conservations and legal aspects of IWT, gradually bringing behavioural changes in the communities. Number of people involved in alternative livelihood, cases of livestock depredations, retaliatory killing and human death/injury cases, number of people familiar to the legal aspects of tiger and prey base poaching, number of illegal activities, records of poaching/IWT in database, women access to credits from cooperatives and the coral house are the quantitative indicators of project achievements. Similarly, people's perception towards wildlife conservation, behaviours of community peoples, their support for law enforcement, front line park staffs' capacity of tackling IWT cases and the effectiveness of law enforcement on IWT cases are the project's qualitative indicators. Progress towards outputs are captured by M&E data showing the quantities of achievement and analysis of qualitative monitoring parameters, e.g. number of households receiving alternative livelihood support, number of frontline staff trained, number of cooperative members starting business, change in people's perception, etc. To the end of second year, comparison of progress against the baselines have been positive and overall progress is on positive track to meet the targeted indicators. NTNC is taking the lead in project's M&E, and project updates are shared with the partner organizations, community organizations and project beneficiaries during the coordination meetings.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

Project activities were implemented by making initial contract with the BZUC on particular activities which were directly related with community viz. predator proof corral house, alternative high values cash crops, homestay management and women cooperative for respective project sites. Project administration, management, training, technical work and reporting were led by the project staffs. If we need to repeat the same work again, this project implementation experience recommends to start project on planned time but the project implement modality could be same. With reference to the first-year project implementation practices, Year II project have focused to conduct frequent monitoring during each activity's implementations. In year II frequent activities follow up and monitoring has been accomplished that will helps to ease the activity for Year III.

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

By considering the first-year experience and on time monitoring recommendation, timely monitoring in the implemented activities has been helpful for timely completion of the activities. School level education and community awareness program has been implemented by the respective BZUC community members.

## **11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

Nepal's tourism sector is now recovering from COVID-19, and this project has tried to capacitate local human resources to sustain their alternative livelihood support to promote tourism in project

site. As per the project design, homestay-based tourism has been promoted to capacitate the communities with the tourism activities around Churiya foothills. Improved corrals, cash crops and soft business loans has been provided to secure household income. These practices have to be continued by the selected farmers and possibly be adopted by neighbours. Seed money support to women groups has been mobilized in rotational basis as revolving fund, and the interest of loans will increase capital of seed money. The trained IWT can be mobilized in the local communities after project in coordination with local authorities. Local municipalities are expected to provide support (eg. by integrating successful project activities into their plans) thus allowing for scaling up and replication. Recipients of training programs and those involved in anti-poaching are managing conflict and wildlife crime data that will strengthen capacity of the parks, and transfer their knowledge to new recruits of staff. NTNC will collaborate with the PAs to generate future funding for the sustainability of project results. During first and second years of project implementation, this project does not have any particular risk and difficulties.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

Discuss the profile of the project within the country/ies and what efforts have been made during the year to promote the work.

- What evidence is there for increasing interest and capacity resulting from the project?
- Please describe any action you have taken as part of the project's open access plan.
- Is your planned exit strategy still valid given the project is now running, or have you, or are you planning to, make changes to what was originally proposed?
- Likewise, how do you plan to ensure a sustained legacy (e.g. social, economic, ecological, technical etc.) of your project Outcome?

Bardiya-Banke complex holds the second largest population of endangered royal Bengal Tiger in Nepal. Poaching and illegal trade of tiger and its body parts, hunting of prey species for meat and livelihood, and retaliatory killings are major threats to tiger conservation. The project aims to reduce the threats to tigers through nature-based livelihood support program to the households involved in hunting, capacitating frontline staff and strengthen wildlife enforcement together with increasing conservation awareness among local communities. As the project directly contribute to the survival of endangered tiger and other flagship species, human wildlife coexistence needs to be promoted for the project's sustainability. Homestay management and its promotion in the Churiya foothills is the major achievement. Homestay management support, 'Churiya Homestay' will be the new touristic destination which could generate opportunities for employment and business. Sustainability of Churiya Homestay will help to increase human wildlife coexistence and support to increase tiger populations in Bardiya-Banke complex.

The project will develop a comparative database of socio-economic attributes of the beneficiaries which will help us to assess the before and after scenario. Local and national media will be used to highlight the results of the project. Wildlife crime and human wildlife conflict database will be maintained by the respective protected area authorities. Additionally, activity wise technical reports will be prepared. A peer-reviewed journal article will be published on human wildlife conflict and mitigation measures. Project activities are made public via NTNC-BCC's social media page.

Based on the result of year I and II, exit strategy of the project is still valid with no changes on its original planning. The project's legacy potential is seen in up scaling the marketing of alternative cash crops through cash crop collection centres that will be managed by the cooperatives for well organized collection and marketing of local farm produces. Similarly, the short distance trekking routes in the project sites have potential to expand to one-week long trekking trail that can be branded and marketed as an attractive trekking destination. Such tourism development will be homestay-based tourism to bring economic opportunities to the local communities. Hence, for the project sustainability and legacy, promotion of Churiya homestay and Churiya trek are the major strategies of this project.

**13. IWT Challenge Fund identity**

Promoting alternative livelihood, capacitated frontline staff on wildlife enforcement, wildlife conservation awareness, reduced community's dependency on bush meat hunting and tiger poaching activities themselves are the direct contribution of IWT Challenge Fund. Beneficiaries of the project activities were provided information about the sources of funding and purposes of funding. Similarly, in activities such as in training and coordination meetings, program banners were displayed with logo of IWT Challenge Fund. The funding provided by the IWT Challenge Fund is a distinct project addressing the new issues of traditional hunting communities and transition them to alternative livelihood. Project partners and local communities are now familiar with IWT Challenge Fund. NTNC-BCC has been able to inform the stakeholders and public about the project through the social media page.

**14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

Because of the COVID-19 restrictions, year I project inception was delayed and activities began implementing only by the end of half year. To ease COVID restrictions, project was activities were undertaken by coordinating with the BZUCs. Among the nine BZUC contracts, one BZUC could not complete targeted work in time, which will be given time extension, and the project does not expect any more of such delays. All the project staffs and beneficiaries are now vaccinated and COVID risks are now minimal. Health and safety measures (masks, sanitizers, distancing) were practised in meetings and outdoor activities. We do not see any impact this project has in responding to COVID-19, but health and safety measures were mentioned during awareness session, community trainings and in coordination meetings. In the Year II and III, we do not foresee any COVID-19 related restrictions and project activities will be in business and usual mode. Travels, monitoring visits, meetings and awareness camps will be carried out as planned.

**15. Safeguarding**

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

██  
██

## 16. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Total IWT Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain any variance )
Staff costs				
Consultancy Costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (from Section 7)				
Others (from Section 8)				
Audit costs				
<b>TOTAL</b>	144,748	144,748		

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

I agree for the IWTCF Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

Homestay management support in the Churiya foothills is the outstanding achievements of this project. Thirty-four homestays are established within 3 hours walking distance in the trekking trail. Natural beauty of the National Parks and Mahabharat range in the north side is a main attraction of this trail that can be observed from the homestay locations. Cool weather condition in the summer season could attract more visitors in the season. Within year III, total of 50 Churiya homestay will be ready for the visitors. The distribution and location of homestays provides opportunities for both short and long treks. To promote the Churiya homestays, 14 homestay are also readied to bridge Churiya and lowland area for the visitors. 'Churiya Homestay' also represent different cultures of Churiya range communities that can also offer culture-based tourism. Transformation of traditional hunting-based society into an ecotourism-based community also becomes a subject to observe and appreciate by the visitors. Linking ecotourism with tiger conservation is not new in Nepal, but Churiya's context attribute to bringing transformational changes in communities relying in hunting and poaching. How this condition is reversed and what learning has emerged from this will be a subject of discovery for researchers.



## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Sustained growth of tiger and its prey base with resilient local livelihood in Banke-Bardiya Complex</p>		<p>Target communities involved in poaching/IWT are transitioning into alternative livelihood through homestays, green business and skill-based jobs. Economic losses from wildlife damage declined to prevent retaliatory wildlife killing. Poaching of tigers and prey base is in decline due to increased wildlife law enforcement (with trainings and involvement of communities).</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Hunting communities generating income from alternative livelihood, capacitated frontline staff on wildlife enforcement and increased conservation awareness results in reduced community's dependency on bush meat hunting and tiger poaching</p>	<p>0.1 At least 75% of ~250 households involved in hunting adopted alternative livelihood options and give up hunting and poaching by year III (baseline = 0)</p> <p>0.2 On an average 20% increase in monthly household income of those 75% households by year III (baseline \$ 1133 in Banke, \$1086 in Bardia district and \$1086 in Surkhet district)</p> <p>0.3 &gt;25% decline in human wildlife conflict cases and 50% reduce in retaliatory killings of wildlife by year III (baseline = ~450 livestock depredation per annum, ~10 human casualties per annum, ~2 tigers/leopard killing per annum)</p> <p>0.4 Wildlife poaching cases declined at least by 25 % by year III (baseline = ~45 per annum)</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline socio-economic survey of 3205 households.</p> <p>0.2 48 unit of homestay management support for the alternative livelihood strategies and promote ecotourism.</p> <p>0.3 Four days long homestay management and Cook training to the 34 local people to promote ecotourism.</p> <p>0.4 147 unit of predator proof coral house support. Goats of 147 households are now completely safe from the predator in coral house.</p> <p>0.5 16 women cooperatives including 351 women, was provided seed money and they have started rotational use of seed money as per their needs.</p>	<p>0.1 Monitoring and evaluation of year 1 and year 2 activities.</p> <p>0.2 Homestay management support for 48 households to strengthen the capacity.</p> <p>0.3 Distribution of homestay promotion material in local and National level.</p> <p>0.4 2 Unit of Nature Guide Training (Bardiya and Banke National Park)</p> <p>0.5 Predator proof coral house support for 150 households residing near forest area.</p> <p>0.6 Promotion of high value crop support to the 435 households.</p> <p>0.7 Support for 9 additional women's cooperative for alternative livelihood strategies.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>0.4 30% tiger population and 10% prey base increased by 2024 (Baseline = 108 tigers and prey base density of 97 and 15 per km<sup>2</sup> in BNP and BaNP, respectively in 2018)</p>	<p>0.6 5 School were made well equipped have establish eco-club to spread conservation awareness message inside and outside school.</p> <p>0.7 5 RRT team in community and 1 RRT team in both Bardiya and Banke National Park was capacitated to handle the IWT cases.</p> <p>0.8 26 front line park staff and 26 DFO forest official had taken law enforcement training and deployed in strategies locations of park and Forest office post to handle anti-poaching and IWT.</p> <p>0.9 IWT training manual was prepared to ease community training effective for wildlife conservation, antipoaching, and mostly block the loopholes of IWT from the community. Awareness message about wildlife conservation has reached to 8913 community peoples by the community trainer.</p>	<p>0.8 A package of TOT on IWT will be organized to run 50 sessions of community training</p> <p>0.9. 10 additional school eco-club will be formed and conducted 50 units of conservation awareness program for Tiger Conservation in school level.</p> <p>0.10 2 unit of refresher training to the front line park staff of Bardiya and Banke National Park.</p> <p>0.11 RRT team, 4 additional will be established in Bardiya and Banke National Park for immediate action against illegal activities on wildlife.</p> <p>0.12. Two events of WCCB meeting will be organized in Bardiya and Banke for IWT control strategies.</p> <p>0.13 One event of regional workshop will be organized to talk in policy level to combat against IWT.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Increased community stewardship in conservation through diversified alternative livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>1.1 130 households belonging to poor marginalized and hunting communities adopted alternative livelihood by year III (baseline = 0)</p> <p>1.2 50 households (at least 50% women-led and IWT affected households) are generating income</p>	<p>1.1)A total of 48 households belonging to poor marginalized and hunting communities' households had taken homestay management support to adopt alternative livelihood practices. 147 households belonging to poor marginalized and hunting communities adopted ginger and turmeric farming as alternative cash crops despite traditional farming practices.</p> <p>1.4)A total of 147 households had received predator proof coral house support have save their goat from the predator will increased opportunity in goat farming practices.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>from homestay tourism (baseline = 0)</p> <p>1.3 80 local youths and girls of poor and marginalised households capacitated as licensed nature guides and at least 70% of them are engaged in eco-tourism by year III (baseline=0)</p> <p>1.4 260 households supported with construct predator proof corals have livestock depredation reduced by 100% (baseline = 0)</p> <p>1.5 At least 150 women members of marginalised poor community have access to credits from cooperatives to establish microenterprises as alternative livelihood option by year III (100 women in year 2, 50 women in year 3) (baseline=0 in 2020)</p>	<p>1.5)351 women representing 16 women cooperative, belonging to marginalized poor community residing close to forest boundary had access to credits from cooperatives to establish microenterprises alternative livelihood option. Seed money support to the 16 cooperatives was provided for the women's alternative income generation sources.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Baseline Socio-economic survey</p>		<p>Activity 1.1: Baseline socio-economic survey: Field survey and data entry completed and socio-economic survey report accomplished.</p>	<p>A complete report of socio-economic status of northern Churiya foothills will be published.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Homestay management support</p>		<p>Activity 1.2: Homestay management: 48 HHs completed</p>	<p>15 HHs will provide homestay management support</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Capacity enhancement training on eco-tourism (homestay management training)</p>		<p>Activity 1.3: Capacity enhancement training on eco-tourism (Homestay management Training): One event completed</p>	<p>One day feedback focus interaction program with the year I and Year II beneficiaries is required.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Support for predator proof corral</p>		<p>Activity 1.4: Support for predator proof corral: 147 Predator proof coral support is completed.</p>	<p>30 Predator proof coral house support will be provided to the peoples residing forest boundary belonging to the poor</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
			and marginalized socio-economic status.
Activity 1.5 Promotion of high value cash crops		Activity 1.5: Promotion of high value cash crops: 435 HHs completed	Promotion of high values cash crops support to 50 households will be provided to the poor and marginalized community peoples.
Activity 1.6 Support to women cooperatives		Activity 1.6: Support to women cooperatives: 16 women cooperative unit support is completed.	To motivate women in wildlife conservation 9 unit of women cooperatives to establish microenterprises will be supported
<b>Output 2.</b> 1. Awareness of community towards IWT increased and hunting/poaching decreased	2.1 About 60% of local population living around the poaching hotspots becoming familiar to the legal aspects of tiger and prey base poaching and resulting consequences by year III (baseline = 20% of the populations have some idea)  2.2 Illegal activities related to wildlife reduced by at least 50% by year III (baseline = ~ 300 cases per year)  2.3 50 schools reached and at least 6000 students sensitized on tiger conservation and IWT	2.1)IWT Training manual was prepared, total 244 awareness session were accomplished with the help of community trainer. IWT booklet on Tiger and Elephant distributed in community. School level awareness program has been implemented. .	
Activity 2.1 Trainers Training (ToT) on IWT and community trainings		Trainers Training (ToT) on IWT and Community trainings: One event of ToT on IWT was completed and TOT members had accomplished 244 community training on IWT, human wildlife coexistence and biodiversity conservation.	100 community training to reach among 10000 peoples about IWT and wildlife conservation.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.2 Production of IWT booklet		Tiger and Elephants booklet on IWT were prepared in first year.	Tiger, Rhinoceros and elephant's booklet will be distributed.
Activity 2.3 School Programs		School Program: Five school were made well equipped and formed eco-club in each school.	5000< students will be sensitized on IWT and 10 additional eco club will be formed to conduct awareness program.
<b>Output 3.</b> Enhanced capacity of frontline park staff to handle IWT	3.1 90 frontline park enforcement staff are competent to handle wildlife crime cases by year III (baseline = none of the staff have received IWT related training out of recently deployed/recruit 310 staff)  3.2 4 RRTs functional and responding to HWC incidents in HWC prone areas (baseline = 0)  3.3 IWT database created and maintained in both parks (baseline = 0)  3.4 Inter-agency coordination and collaboration strengthened resulting in well communicated wildlife crime control in the complex	3.1) 26 frontline park staff and 25 DFO front line staff were participant in the law enforcement training. 50 park and 20 forest staff can handle the cases of IWT issues.  3.2) 5 RRT team in community and one in respective National Park were formed and supported field gear to RRT team.  3.3) IWT data base: National Park has been started to manage database in separate desktop. For the IWT work National Park had received necessary logistic support from this project.  3.4) Wildlife Crime Control Bureaus (WCCB): 2 unit of WCCB meeting were accomplished.	
Activity 3.1: Law enforcement Training		2 units of law enforcement training was completed for 25 front line forest staff ( 26 park)	2 unit of Refresher law enforcement training will be organized for 2 days training packages.
Activity 3.2: Establishment of Rapid Response Teams (RRT)		7 RRT tea were formed; 2 in National Park and 5 in community were formed	2 RRT team in BNP and 2 in BaNP will be establish.
Activity 3.3 IWT data base establishment		Banke and Bardiya National Park had managed IWT data base in separate computer.	Bardiya and Banke National Park will be supported to prepared IWT data base.
Activity 3.4 Wildlife Crime Control (WCCB) meeting		2 unit of WCCB meetings were accomplished.	2 events for Bardiya and Banke Naitonal park will be organized.

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

*N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact [IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Sustained growth of tiger and its prey base in Banke-Bardia complex			
Outcome: Hunting communities generating income from alternative livelihood, capacitated frontline staff on wildlife enforcement and increased conservation awareness results in reduced community's dependency on bush meat hunting and tiger poaching	<p>0.1 At least 75% of ~250 households involved in hunting adopted alternative livelihood options and give up hunting and poaching by year III (baseline = 0)</p> <p>On an average 20% increase in monthly household income of those 75% households by year III (baseline \$ 1133 in Banke, \$1086 in Bardia district and \$1086 in Surkhet district)</p> <p>0.2 &gt;25% decline in human wildlife conflict cases and 50% reduce in retaliatory killings of wildlife by year III (baseline = ~450 livestock depredation per annum, ~10 human casualties per annum, ~2 tigers/leopard killing per annum)</p> <p>0.3 Wildlife poaching cases declined at least by 25 % by year III (baseline = ~45 per annum)</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline socio-economic report and M&amp;E report.</p> <p>0.2 HWC assessment and national park's annual reports</p> <p>0.3 National park's annual reports; WCCB annual report</p>	<p>Country remains committed to increasing its tiger and other wildlife populations</p> <p>Covid 19 pandemic will not further worsen the community engagement, livelihood and society</p>

	0.4 30% tiger population and 10% prey base increased by 2024 (Baseline = 108 tigers and prey base density of 97 and 15 per km <sup>2</sup> in BNP and BaNP, respectively in 2018)	0.4 Tiger and prey base monitoring report of Banke-Bardia complex	
Outputs: Increased community stewardship in conservation through diversified alternative livelihood opportunities	<p>1.3 130 households belonging to poor marginalized and hunting communities adopted alternative livelihood by year III (baseline = 0)</p> <p>1.4 50 households (at least 50% women-led and IWT affected households) are generating income from homestay tourism (baseline = 0)</p> <p>1.3 80 local youths and girls of poor and marginalised households capacitated as licensed nature guides and at least 70% of them are engaged in eco-tourism by year III (baseline=0)</p> <p>1.4 260 households supported with construct predator proof corals have livestock depredation reduced by 100% (baseline = 0)</p> <p>1.5 At least 150 women members of marginalised poor community have access to credits from cooperatives to establish microenterprises as alternative livelihood option by year III (baseline=0)</p>	<p>1.1 Project progress reports, M&amp;E reports</p> <p>1.2 Project progress reports, M&amp;E reports</p> <p>1.3 Project progress reports, M&amp;E reports</p> <p>1.4 Project progress reports, M&amp;E reports, HWC report</p> <p>1.5 Local cooperative profiles, project progress reports, M&amp;E reports</p>	<p>Tourism industry will revive by mid-2021 passing the current stage of COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Local municipalities/line agencies will also collaborate with project interventions</p>
2. Awareness of community towards IWT increased and hunting/poaching decreased	2.1 About 60% of local population living around the poaching hotspots becoming familiar to the legal aspects	2.1 Before and after training assessment report, project progress reports, M&E reports	Local communities show willingness to change attitudes and participate in project activities

	<p>of tiger and prey base poaching and resulting consequences by year III (baseline = 20% of the populations have some idea)</p> <p>2.2 Illegal activities related to wildlife reduced by at least 50% by year III (baseline = ~ 300 cases per year)</p> <p>2.3 50 schools reached and at least 6000 students sensitized on tiger conservation and IWT</p>	<p>2.2 Park records</p> <p>2.3 Project reports, M&amp;E reports</p>	
<p>3. Enhanced capacity of frontline park staff to handle IWT</p>	<p>3.1 90 frontline park enforcement staff are competent to handle wildlife crime cases by year III (baseline = none of the staff have received IWT related training out of 310 staff)</p> <p>3.2 4 RRTs functional and responding to HWC incidents in HWC prone areas (baseline = 0)</p> <p>3.3 IWT database created and maintained in both parks (baseline = 0)</p> <p>3.4 Inter-agency coordination and collaboration strengthened resulting in well communicated wildlife crime control in the complex</p>	<p>3.1 Parks reports indicating effective prosecution, project report and M&amp;E report</p> <p>3.2 Parks and RRT periodic records</p> <p>3.3 Project report and M&amp;E report</p> <p>3.4 Meeting minutes and workshop reports</p>	<p>Park retains the trained staff during project period</p>

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-A01	People receiving homestay management trainings			21	34		55	50
IWTCF-A02	Number of people adopting new skills in homestays, cash crop farming and other business			198	483		681	150
ITWCF-A03	Number of cooperatives established			12	16		28	21
IWTCF-A04	% cooperatives established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment)			100	100		100	
IWTCF-A06	Number of loans provided to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)			1440000	1260000		2700000	
IWTCF-A07	Total value (£) of loans provided			10285	9000		19285	
IWTCF-A16	Number of training materials produced for use by host country			4000	3000		7000	10000
IWTCF-B01	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills.			51	62		113	
IWTCF-B09	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project.			365	365		730	
IWTCF-B24	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement			2	2		4	

IWTCF-C02	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced / Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed			8000	3000		11000	
IWTCF-C05	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience)			8913	6249		15162	20000

**Table 2 Publications**

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

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	√
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	√
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	√
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	√
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	√
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	