

# **IWTR7S2\1041**

## **Securing Chitwan-Sindhuli Green Corridor; strengthening community stewardship and law enforcement**

Across the Green transboundary corridors in Chitwan-Sindhuli, this project will protect pangolins and other illegally traded wildlife species, through i) improved national and transboundary intelligence sharing and coordination among law enforcement agencies (LEA) ii) upskilled LEA agents utilising evidence-based approaches to inform effective LE efforts to disrupt IWT iii) community-managed pangolin conservation areas implementing a community-led pangolin protected area (PA) network, and iv) vulnerable community members engaging in sustainable livelihoods and inclusive participatory decision-making, resulting in improved well-being.

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## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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**Title** Ms  
**Name** Monica  
**Surname** Wrobel  
**Tel (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Email (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Dr  
**Name** Bhagawan Raj  
**Surname** Dahal  
**Website** [www.zsl.org](http://www.zsl.org)  
**Tel** [REDACTED]  
**Email** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Ms  
**Name** Laura  
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**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
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### CONTACT DETAILS

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**Title** Ms  
**Name** Jasmine  
**Surname** Pearson  
**Website** www.zsl.org  
**Tel** [REDACTED]  
**Email** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]

**GMS ORGANISATION**

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Type	Organisation
<b>Name</b>	Zoological Society of London
<b>Phone</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Website</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED]

**Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary**

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**Q3. Project title:**

Securing Chitwan-Sindhuli Green Corridor; strengthening community stewardship and law enforcement

**What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR7S1\100123**

IWTR7S1\1276

**Q4. Country(ies)**

**Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.**

<b>Country 1</b>	Nepal	<b>Country 2</b>	No Response
<b>Country 3</b>	No Response	<b>Country 4</b>	No Response

**Do you require more fields?**

No

## Q5. Project dates

**Start date:**

01 April 2021

**End date:**

31 March 2024

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

3 years

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## Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total request
<b>Amount:</b>	£182,452.00	£203,180.00	£162,655.00	<b>£</b> 548,287.00

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### Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

#### What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

ZSL has secured £[REDACTED] which represents [REDACTED] in-kind contribution as match funding for this project. This comprises in-country office rent, and salaries for senior ZSL Nepal project staff to coordinate high-level discussions with Nepali government officials and law enforcement agents to secure buy-in and maximise the impact for this project. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation is providing in-kind support in the form of salaries of the staff who will contribute to achieving the project outputs. Himalayan Nature and Mithila Wildlife Trust, our on-site partner NGOs will also contribute to the matched in-kind funding by allocating staff time/salaries.

**Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total [REDACTED] Project cost (total cost is the IWT Challenge Fund request plus other funding required to run the project).**

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## Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

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### Q7. Summary of project

**Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).**

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

Across the Green transboundary corridors in Chitwan-Sindhuli, this project will protect pangolins and other illegally traded wildlife species, through i) improved national and transboundary intelligence sharing and coordination among law enforcement agencies (LEA) ii) upskilled LEA agents utilising evidence-based

approaches to inform effective LE efforts to disrupt IWT iii) community-managed pangolin conservation areas implementing a community-led pangolin protected area (PA) network, and iv) vulnerable community members engaging in sustainable livelihoods and inclusive participatory decision-making, resulting in improved well-being.

## **Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?**

**This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching.**

**This should be the same as the Outcome statement in the logframe uploaded at Question 34.**

Green transboundary corridors in Chitwan-Sindhuli secured through strengthened law enforcement, underpinned by community-led participatory pangolin conservation, with diversified sustainable livelihood schemes improving human wellbeing and reducing key drivers for IWT.

## **Q9. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?**

**Please tick all that apply.**

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

## **Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declarations, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference does this project support?**

**Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.**

The project supports:

London Declaration (LD) [2014]: X, XI, XIII; Kasane Statement (KS): 5, 12; Hanoi Conference (HC): C; LD [2018]: 6: building Nepal's capacity to target organised criminals involved in IWT, i.e. through effective case building and successful prosecution.

LD [2014]: XVII, XIX; KS: 10; HC: D; LD [2018] 7,13,17: increasing understanding of the impact of IWT on sustainable livelihoods in the target landscape. Community Managed Pangolin Conservation Areas (CMPCAs) a model proven to explicitly links conservation to improved wellbeing for communities, will be scaled up to two sites. Entry points provide marginalised communities to take leadership roles in managing the natural resources they rely upon. Cooperatives will provide marginalised groups with the skills and financial services to invest in sustainable opportunities, to support themselves in the long-term. Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) will be incorporated into all plans for conservation and management.

LD [2014]: XIV, XV, XVI; KS: 3, 7, 12; HC: C; LD [2018] 9: increasing capacity of Nepal's Wildlife Crime Control Bureau will enable inter-agency intelligence-sharing with transboundary responses facilitated by South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN). Joint training will reduce barriers to inter-agency collaboration, access to state-of-the-art tools and techniques will strengthen and sustain improvements in

policing.

LD [2014]: X, XI ; KS: 5, 12 HC: C; LD [2018]: 14,16: building on the long-standing, close partnership between ZSL and the Government of Nepal, this project will focus on capacity building for Nepali law enforcement officials and public sector staff; and produce recommendations for IWT control strategies.

## **Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

### **Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).**

No poverty: Establishing CMPCAs and cooperatives will enable vulnerable households to pursue sustainable livelihoods, and promote equity within communities. This will be done by overcoming structural barriers to inclusion in benefits-sharing and decision-making to address some of the causes of multi-dimensional poverty including monetary poverty, inadequate Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI), and a voice in governance.

Zero hunger: Income earned from sustainable livelihoods helps reinforce pathways to achieving zero hunger. Additionally, conservation of pangolins, often referred to as the friends of farmers for their pest-control role(1), contributes to agricultural security.

Good health and wellbeing: Increased household income through community banking and livelihood activities will improve communities' access to health facilities. while retaining benefits from intact ecosystems, increasing wellbeing.

Gender equality: The women-led cooperatives will ensure women play an active role in community decision making and benefit-sharing. All project activities will encourage proportional gender representation.

Decent work and economic growth: The project will identify locally appropriate livelihoods based on participatory consultation and work with communities to pursue increased income and greater voice in decision-making processes.

Reduce inequalities: Cooperatives and CMCPAs will reduce inequalities within their communities by ensuring equitable inclusion and benefit-sharing across gender, ethnicity and marginalized groups, e.g. those with disabilities, from certain castes or indigenous groups.

Life on land: Contributing to conservation of pangolins and other high value wildlife through improved enforcement and community-led conservation.

Partnerships for the goals: The project works to support existing counter-trafficking collaboration between the UK, Nepali, Indian and Chinese governments.

## **Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary**

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### **Q12. Lead organisation summary**

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

Yes

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


Reference No	Project Leader	Title
26-012	Dr Hem Sagar Baral	Ghodaghodi's Guardians: Communities restoring a Ramsar wetland at watershed scale
Ref 2850	Dr Hem Sagar Baral	Securing Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve's Grassland and wellbeing of local communities
21-010	Heather Koldewey	Linking community resilience and sustainable coastal protection in the Philippines
20-023	Nick Hill	An integrated approach to enhancing socio-ecological resilience in coastal Mozambique
IWT062	Andrew Fowler	Disrupting the illegal wildlife trade in grey parrots in Cameroon
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>


**Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.**

Yes

**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**


 [ZSL Annual Report 2017-18 Accounts](#)

 10/11/2020

 17:23:44

 pdf 371.42 KB

 [IWTR7S21041 ZSL Annual Audited Accounts](#)

 09/11/2020

 16:24:50

 pdf 4.99 MB

## Section 5 - Project Partners

### Q13. Project partners

**Please list all the partners involved (including the lead organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.**

**This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide Letters of Support for the lead organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been**

included.

**N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.**

**Lead Organisation name:** Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

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**Website address:** www.zsl.org

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

ZSL is an international conservation charity established in 1826 with a vision of a world where wildlife thrives. ZSL has extensive experience managing large field-based conservation projects effectively to successfully achieve conservation outcomes in over 50 countries. It hosts the IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group.

For 25 years ZSL has implemented conservation projects in Nepal, actively supporting the Government of Nepal in conserving priority, globally threatened species. Establishing a permanent presence in 2014, under MoUs with the Ministry of Forests and Environment and Social Welfare Council.

ZSL has a proven track record of working with project partners delivering outstanding projects improving livelihoods, creating enabling factors for robust prosecution of IWT offenders, and strengthening positive links between communities and wildlife law enforcement (LE) agencies to combat IWT.

This project expands ZSL's achievements building on the successful modality of the first Community Managed Pangolin Conservation Areas (CMPCA), and livelihoods interventions, into two new areas for community wellbeing. Lead trainings in LE for pangolin and high-value species protection from field level to district and national level.

ZSL will be responsible for overall delivery and administration, including monitoring and evaluation. It will provide co-ordination, technical and logistical support, and implementation of key project activities.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)**  Yes

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**Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page)**  Yes

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**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

**1. Partner Name:** Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)

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**Website address:** dnpwc.gov.np

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

The DNPWC is the focal government authority responsible for the overall management of Nepal's protected areas (PAs), with a goal of conserving wildlife and outstanding landscapes of ecological importance for the well-being of the people. It is mandated to lead transboundary cooperation to curb IWT. DNPWC works with local people to uplift their economic status and engage them in wildlife conservation efforts through programmes in PA buffer zones. Delivered through the Buffer Zone Management Councils (BZMC), elected bodies of User Groups (UG) from communities living around the PAs.

DNPWC is the main in-country partner and will lead on facilitating co-operation between communities, NGOs and other GOs, including the CBD focal point. To facilitate ZSL's conservation projects, DNPWC has formed a Project Coordination Committee (PCC) as mandated by the MoU. The PCC is led by Deputy Director General (chairperson) with section heads of the DNPWC and ZSL Nepal Country Representative and Deputy Country Representatives as members.

This project has been jointly developed with the DNPWC. Through the PCC, the DNPWC will ensure effective project implementation, monitoring and supervision, timely completion of the activities, and ensure recommendations produced by the project are implemented to best effect.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

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**Do you have more than one partner involved in the Project?**

Yes

**2. Partner Name:** South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN)

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**Website address:** sawen.org

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

SAWEN is an inter-governmental wildlife law enforcement support body of South Asian countries, founded in 2011 with the mission of strengthening, promoting and coordinating regional co-operation for curbing illegal wildlife trade that threatens the wild flora and fauna of South Asia.

SAWEN is platform for member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) to cooperatively work together in the fight against the burgeoning wildlife crime. It focuses on harmonisation of policies and laws; strengthening institutional capacity; sharing of knowledge, experience and technologies among the member countries; and promoting collaboration with national, regional and international partners to enhance the wildlife law enforcement in the region.

SAWEN will provide technical input on the development of the training programmes and facilitate transboundary coordination efforts including the dissemination and pick-up of project impact reports and findings among neighbouring countries. Through this project, SAWEN is keen to strengthen transboundary dialogues and information sharing mechanism among member countries for effective coordination to curb IWT.

SAWEN will also disseminate findings and key intelligence with South East Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) covering Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand and International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC).

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

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**3. Partner Name:** Himalayan Nature (HN)

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**Website address:** himalayannautre.org

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

HN has worked with communities in natural resource management in Nepal since 2000, conducting projects focused on habitat management and conservation of threatened species, including working with ZSL on the two pilot CMPCAs.

HN has been partnering ZSL in building meaningful livelihoods for communities across ZSL project sites. They are experienced in promoting participatory biodiversity conservation and monitoring. HN has a strong working relationship with Buffer Zone Management Committee and Protected Area within the project landscape and will work on the western section of the landscape.

HN has been consulted during project design; they will become an implementing team for CMPCA and cooperatives formation and oversight to ensure that the methods being developed are both robust and locally appropriate. Drawing on their prior experience, HN will work to ensure diverse community representation within both structures. HN will be responsible for conducting GESI trainings, sustainable livelihood trainings, exposure visits, support in drafting participatory natural resource management plan, bylaws and supporting documents to facilitate operation of both CMPCAs and cooperatives and supporting fellow partner MWT with capacity development. This will ensure that the methods are sustainable and will continue beyond the lifespan of this project, building local capacity in community-led conservation.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

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Yes

**4. Partner Name:**

Mithila Wildlife Trust (MWT)

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**Website address:**

mwt.org.np

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

MWT was established in 2013 with a goal to conserve natural resources by preserving ecosystem diversity and by improving biodiversity through ex-situ and in-situ methods.

MWT has a strong presence in Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor forest outside the protected area, with robust working relationships with the Divisional Forest Office (DFO) and local communities. MWT has been partnering on ZSL's work since 2016 and will work in the eastern section of the project landscape.

MWT has been consulted during the design of the project and will be responsible for implementing community-based work and promoting participation of local people in awareness raising activity on biodiversity. This will include facilitation during the formation and operation of CMPCAs and cooperatives, exposure visits, awareness raising programmes for school children and community members, liaison with DFO and local government, and facilitation during trainings.

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

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**5. Partner Name:**

*No Response*

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**Website address:**

*No Response*

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

*No Response*

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes  
 No

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**6. Partner Name:**

*No Response*

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**Website address:**

*No Response*

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**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

*No Response*

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**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes  
 No


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

No Response

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


 [ZSL Nepal IWTCF Stage 2 Cov.Let. 10112020](#)

 11/11/2020


 08:16:03

 pdf 451.76 KB

 [ZSL Nepal Support Letters All](#)

 10/11/2020

 19:47:49

 pdf 3.87 MB

## Section 6 - Project Staff

### Q14. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as core staff can be found in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet. If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the PDF of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr Bhagawan Raj Dahal	Project Leader	25	Checked
Dr Hem Sagar Baral	Project Advisor	15	Checked
Shashanka Sharma	Monitoring and Evaluation officer	35	Checked
Prakash Sigdel	Law enforcement officer	40	Checked

Do you require more fields?





Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Amit Pajiyar	Finance	25	Unchecked

Pawan Gautam	Community Officer	80	Checked
TBC	Livelihoods Advisor	25	Checked
Grant Miller	Law Enforcement Advisor	10	Checked
TBC	Project Coordinator	10	Unchecked
Katherine Secoy	Operation Oversight (C&P)	8	Unchecked
Craig Thompsett	Health and Safety	2	Unchecked
Emily Rowntree	HR Support/ Safeguarding	3	Unchecked

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

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

 CV Pack IWT 2 Nov 2020  
 10/11/2020  
 17:52:48  
 pdf 388.93 KB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

No

**If you cannot provide a CV or job description, please explain why not.**

CVs for those with less than 10% of their time working on this project, or outside of the main project team, i.e operational support staff have not been provided.

## Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

### Q15. Species project is focusing on

**Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more fields using the selection option below.**

Chinese Pangolin - *Manis pentadactyla* (Critically Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix I). Nepal holds globally significant pangolin population. The Chinese pangolin is protected in Nepal by the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973. Despite these, Nepali wildlife law enforcement authorities have continued to confiscate scales, skins and live or dead pangolins. Pangolin derivatives are used as traditional medicine, delicacy, and to a lesser degree as jewelry. During 2010-2017, Nepal Police confiscated 2,673kg of pangolin scales and eight live pangolins from different parts of the country.

Indian Pangolin - *Manis crassicaudata* (Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix I). The Indian pangolin is protected in Nepal by the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973. Like the Chinese pangolin, the Indian pangolin is also poached for its scales, skin and meat to be used in traditional medicine and as a delicacy. Speculation about pangolins entering human food markets as potential disease vectors further highlights international concerns about trafficking either species of pangolin from Nepal or globally.

Bengal Tiger - *Panthera tigris tigris* (Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix I). The Bengal tiger is protected in Nepal by the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973. The tiger is one of the world's most iconic species, however, it still faces persecution. It is threatened with poaching for use in food, medicine, and jewelry; retaliatory killings because of human tiger conflict; and habitat degradation due to different anthropogenic factors. During the last five years, five tiger skins have been seized and three tigers have been killed in retaliation.

Greater one-horned Rhino - *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Vulnerable, increasing, CITES Appendix I). The greater one-horned rhino is protected in Nepal by the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973. One of Nepal's most recognized species, the rhino population in Chitwan is the second largest population in the world. However, threats still surround the future of rhinos in Nepal primarily due to poaching, and habitat alteration. During the last five years, eight rhinos have been killed due to poisoning and poaching.

### Do you require more fields?

No

## Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

**What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned.**

**Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty. Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the next page).**

Bordering India and China, Nepal serves as both a source and transit country for wildlife trafficking(2). Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in protected species is widespread (in 67% districts of Nepal) and increasing(3). Indian and Chinese pangolin occur in Nepal; unprotected they are primarily distributed outside of protected areas (PA), often in human-dominated landscapes(4). Pangolins, as the world's most trafficked wild mammals(5), are the second most seized wildlife product in Nepal(3). During 2010-2017, eight live pangolins were seized while 450,541 kg of pangolin scales were confiscated across the country (Nepal Police Records). Since the mid-1990s, consumers in China have been driving the regional trade in pangolins and their body parts, most notably from Southeast Asia, but also South Asia(6), both regions becoming major global IWT hubs(7).

Wildlife law enforcement agencies (LEA) in Nepal, have limited capacity to deal with organized and transboundary crime, with gaps identified in professional intelligence development, evidence handling, and tools to enable the full exploitation of intelligence products. Combined with weak intelligence sharing mechanisms on national and transboundary level, inadequate surveillance at border hotspots and minimal expertise identifying confiscated wildlife parts, Nepal's wildlife enforcement co-ordination has become outdated. Additionally, the lack of crime scene investigative skills, to professionalise and maximise the potential forensics, adds to the challenges obtaining a successful prosecution disincentivizing IWT crimes.

These LEA capacity and collaboration gaps negatively impact our target landscape. Contiguous with the Nepal-India border, it is highly porous with a network of national highways connecting with Kathmandu. As a priority source site for pangolin populations(8), it forms part of suspected IWT routes and clusters of hotspots(3). Yet limited data to refine and delineate these routes hampers effective response from LEAs in Nepal and beyond. Combined, this provides wide-spread opportunities for trafficking of pangolin and other IWT species on route to China.

Inhabited by multiple vulnerable groups, including indigenous communities (27.7%) and Dalit (15.1%), a quarter of the population in this landscape live below the poverty threshold(9). Inadequate livelihood opportunities exist for these communities, many are disenfranchised with a no voice in governance and resource management, meaning vulnerable households are highly susceptible to exploitation by organised criminal groups. Limited entry-points exist for the community members to collaborate with LEA on issues of IWT, thereby increasing the risk of hyper-criminalisation of community members.

Preliminary consultation with these communities found limited pathways for members to pursue sustainable livelihoods. Bias in benefits-sharing within the communities and inadequate representation in community-based organisations based on gender and vulnerability was also identified. Additionally, Covid-19 has eroded existing livelihoods, increasing vulnerability and reliance on fragile natural resources. With reduced streams of income, access to food, health, education, and clothing is diminishing, increasing multi-dimensional poverty and decreasing community wellbeing.

The project seeks to develop efficient LEA responses to IWT based on capacity development, improved national and transboundary information sharing, better understanding of IWT, underpinned by strong community-led conservation to strengthen Nepal's capacity to combat IWT and positively contributing to reducing multi-dimensional poverty.

## Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

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### Q17. Methodology

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

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design (either by your organisation or others). Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

**Please make sure you read the [Guidance Notes](#), particularly Section 3, before answering this question.**

ZSL will work with its conservation partners to promote transboundary collaboration and enhance national



capacity to tackle IWT in Nepal, underpinned by community-led pangolin conservation. This project has been co-designed with partners using experiences gained during implementation of our projects focusing on combating IWT, empowering communities, improving well-being and conserving priority species across Nepal's lowlands. Through these projects, we have seen demonstrable benefits to wildlife conservation through integrating livelihood and governance interventions with conservation efforts, to secure long-term capacity and incentives for the protection of wildlife. For this project we have identified the need to augment this with strengthened in-country capacity to deal with IWT, including effective prosecution, combined with improved co-ordination between LEAs through improved intelligence-sharing mechanisms and transboundary collaboration. Our approach draws on Cooney et al (2016)'s(10) interventions framework for combatting IWT, which suggests by increasing benefits from wildlife conservation and decreasing the costs of living with wildlife, the benefits of engaging in IWT are nullified, as the costs of engaging in IWT become too high.

Output 1: Build robust disincentives for engaging in IWT. ZSL, SAWEN and WCCB will jointly hold consultation workshops to engage with DNPWC, DoFSC, and Nepal Police, documenting existing gaps in the national and transboundary intelligence sharing structures, and implementing plans for improvements. These structures will facilitate WCCB through DNPWC to operate IWT databases and share information among national wildlife LEAs at the federal, provincial, and local level through various forums. ZSL will work with SAWEN to share relevant WCCB generated reports with transboundary wildlife LE counterparts through lawful channels. ZSL will support training of trainers for investigation officers from DFO and PA, custom, police, and government attorneys of priority landscape in the identification and differentiation of seized wildlife derivatives thus building in-country expertise.

Output 2: Contributes to reducing benefits from engaging in IWT. Through consultation with DNPWC, Nepal Police and the customs office, desk review and site investigation, ZSL will support DNPWC to identify and map IWT routes through Nepal and generate recommendations for IWT control measures. Based on the outcomes, DNPWC and LEA will co-ordinate to strategically deploy resources to effectively curb IWT in wildlife trafficking hotspots. ZSL will facilitate DNPWC to train 40 investigation officers as trainers on the protocols for crime scene investigation, including forensic techniques, improving prosecution success in IWT cases by professionalising case submissions. These approaches will contribute to DNPWC strategic planning to combat IWT and lay the groundwork for improved responses going forward.

Output 3: Enables community-led pangolin protection. Two CMPCAs will be established, ensuring equitable participation, and institutionalised in close coordination with the DNPWC and DFO. Initial community meetings will be organised to generate support for CMPCA and define CMPCA's responsibilities. CMCPAs will prepare and endorse participatory natural resource management plans to promote equitable benefit-sharing; raise the profile of pangolins; protect pangolins at source through community patrolling; and draft and implement an intelligence-handling mechanism with local wildlife law enforcement agencies to evaluate, enhance and disseminate IWT and other wildlife related information. Community patrols, GESI and good governance trainings will combine to promote community stewardship.

Output 4: Creates equitable 'Economic Engines' for CMPCAs. Two inclusive 25-member cooperatives will be formed with equitable participation ensured through community consultation and baseline survey results, under the framework of the CMPCA. Members will be supported to either strengthen their existing livelihoods or adopt preferred sustainable livelihood schemes, identified through community consultations and survey results, with market linkages also being identified. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) will be in place to ensure that natural resources are not damaged when pursuing the identified livelihoods. Trainings on good governance principles, group management, and livelihood generation schemes will be organised, and seed funds provided for soft loans (with low interest rates) to enable cooperative members to shift from forest-dependent livelihoods to sustainable livelihoods. Cooperatives will be operated through the interest accrued from the members and membership fee, helping include additional vulnerable households in the future.

The project will identify vulnerable households in two target communities and enable them to strengthen their livelihood options, increase their voice in the decision-making process and strive to increase equality within communities through fair distribution of the project's benefits. This aligns with the objectives set out in the Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF), established in 2003 under the special Act of the Parliament. The PAF model takes a Community Demand Driven (CDD) approach and supports the formation of representative community organisations of the poor and helps them identify their own development priorities, needs and solutions.

## **Q18. Beneficiaries**

- Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways?
- How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty?
- How many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households?
- How do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?

**If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries.**

**Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.**

**Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying impacts in the source countries for the products concerned.**

The project works in two communities identified through rapid community assessments encompassing 350 households (HHs), comprising women (52%), Dalit (36%), indigenous groups (59%), those living below the poverty line (40%), and people with disabilities (1.5%). From this preliminary socio-economic analysis we identified 200 beneficiary HHs to access sustainable livelihoods through the project (community banking) and additional 150 HHs for mutually agreed livelihoods training.

Beneficiary 1 - Law Enforcement Staff and institutions

This project delivers benefits for 80 LE staff across Nepal through Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes for identifying wildlife parts and improving wildlife crime scene investigation capabilities. Nepal's LEAs will receive long-term benefits embedding this training programme, and the critical evidence base generated to inform increased understanding of IWT in Nepal, (p). Nepal's LEA will have future-proofed mechanisms in place to enable interagency collaboration and communities to jointly respond to IWT.

Beneficiary 2: Communities in the two CMPCAs

HN and MWT work closely with communities in both provinces; these networks provide the basis for our community engagement. These communities, approximately 1680 people (350 HH), will benefit from secure sustainable livelihood schemes (at least 50% of the community) and are expected to report increased wellbeing (at least 45% of community members) within the project timeframe, with specific benefits for women and marginalised groups (see Q19).

Enhanced community-LE relationships will be achieved through community-friendly LE trainings; CMPCA-based trials of this approach; and recommendations for IWT control strategies will help target organised crime and avoid hyper-criminalising communities. Increased social security combined with the impact of women-led cooperatives will increase wellbeing. Increased security has been shown to increase capital investment(11). These cooperatives provide access to financial services, releasing investment

opportunities productive sustainable livelihoods (alternatives to IWT). These soft loans (interest rate 4.5%) are payable over a fixed period with accrued interest ensuring cooperatives remain operational and supporting the addition of new members. Additionally, cooperatives build social cohesion and empower community members' participation in governance.

Beneficiary 3: Communities in two project provinces

Effective LE supports poverty alleviation across both provinces. The project will increase the distinction between community members and criminal syndicates through delivering a nuanced LE approach to tackling organised crime by enabling positive community-engagement. The provision of equitable benefit-sharing and increased coordination between community and law enforcement agencies for reducing IWT are expected to have wider impacts on social security and increased voice in governance, reducing multi-dimensional poverty and increasing community wellbeing.

Beneficiary 4: Communities across Nepal post-project

The training programme, CMPCA model (with impact report), evidence-base, strengthened WCCB and SAWEN, and recommendation developed for IWT control strategy are a carefully designed scalable package to benefit all of Nepal post-project.

These steps towards multi-dimensional poverty reduction will be monitored through various methods including social surveys and community banking records, to evaluate changes in wellbeing and income poverty. Decreases in crime and increased security will be quantified through patrol data and local government statistics. Increased awareness and education on the IWT will be calculated through opportunities to view (OTV) and media reports.

## Q19. Gender Equality

**All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.**

The project contributes to gender equality through increased security, access to livelihoods opportunities and enabling inclusive and equitable voice in governance.

Strengthening community-friendly law enforcement (LE) addresses structural and unconscious biases and their impact on security and social inclusion for members of different groups, such as criminalisation of marginalised groups(12) (e.g. poor men and ethnic minorities(13)). Strengthened LE will also reduce inequality by enabling independence, as women and marginalised groups are traditionally afforded less protection and disproportionately dependent upon LE (14).

In our project landscapes, women are traditionally under-represented in decision making, more reliant on forest livelihoods, and have limited access to livelihood generation schemes. Despite their traditional role as the custodians of natural resources there has been a decline in women's control of these resources, and they are often excluded from the governing structures managing them, which is linked to worldwide ecological decline(15). The project will therefore build on past successes enabling adequate representation of women (80% women) in two livelihood cooperatives associated with CMPCAs along with equal representation of women (40% women) in key roles within the CMPCAs themselves.

Women-led cooperatives will provide women and other marginalized groups with opportunities to participate in economic decision-making and improve their livelihoods. They will also expand women's roles in community decision-making and empower them to participate at higher levels of local governance.

As part of gender mainstreaming, men and women will be given equal opportunities for recruitment in all

capacity-building opportunities extending to CMPCA activities and livelihoods activities. Women's existing roles in unpaid care will be considered and activities tailored to support participation. Other drivers of inequality such as household poverty and age will also be taken into account. The project will also collect and report on gender disaggregated data to clearly show the impacts of the project on equality.

## **Q20. Impact on species in focus**

### **How will the species named in Question 15 benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?**

According to Nepal Police records, 125,755 kg wildlife parts from 18 different species were confiscated including pangolins from the two provinces covered by our landscape in 2012-2018. Strengthening law enforcement and improving community-led conservation will disrupt illegal wildlife trafficking and prevent pangolins and other illegally traded wildlife being removed from the wild.

Two priority source sites for pangolin within the landscape will be protected through increased community stewardship, enabling the population in the area to recover. Improved community-imposed social sanctions and legal framework in place reinforce each other to secure pangolin population of the area in the long-term.

Through patrolling and protection efforts we will gain better understanding of the pangolin status and distribution. With strengthened protection by way of increased effective prosecution and improved understanding of IWT, poachers will be deterred and trade routes will be disrupted. This impact will expand over time to protect pangolin and other IWT prone wildlife such as the tiger and rhino within the full extent of the two provinces. Expansion of project components such as the training programmes for LE agencies and CMPCA model across the country will enable pangolin and other illegally traded wildlife population to recover in Nepal.

## **Q21. Pathway to change**

### **Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.**

Our two-pronged approach tackles IWT along key trafficking routes: firstly, by improving national and transboundary collaboration and upskilling LEAs in Nepal to use evidence-base deployment; secondly, by promoting effective community-led conservation areas (CMPCAs), supporting improved human well-being and protecting pangolins.

National LEAs are enabled to share intelligence and respond to wildlife crime at scale through inter-agency and transnational intelligence sharing - informed by research, tools and targeted recommendations on transboundary IWT routes; underpinned by capacity-building foundational training-of-trainers, to sustain training for 40 LE staff from key LEAs such as customs and police, upskilling agents to understand and respond to disrupt IWT at scale. Similarly, 40 investigation officers will be trained as trainers on improved investigation and prosecution approaches to sustain advances in judicial process for IWT cases.

Secondly, communities empowered through CMPCAs will engage in participatory and inclusive processes to build governance structures, securing meaningful equity of opportunity and influence, ensuring equitable access to benefits from the project, thereby improving community wellbeing and decreasing poverty - both important underlying drivers for IWT. CMPCAs will act as a focal point for collaboration and information sharing between communities and wildlife enforcement agencies to tackle IWT and improve long-term

social security.

## Q22. Exit Strategy

**State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?**

ZSL’s strong presence and working relationship with the DNPWC has ensured previous project outputs were successfully transitioned to the DNPWC, a modality replicated here. The co-designed approach guarantees activities aligning to the National Pangolin Conservation Action Plan and DNPWC’s Strategic Plan and will mainstream into DNPWC’s existing work.





Capacity-building will embed skill and capacity through the training-of-trainers approach for LEA and judiciary support by agreed training programme and institutionalizing robust law enforcement methodologies, future-proofing against staff-turnover and ensuring the legacy of the interventions. Intelligence sharing mechanism will be institutionalized with Nepal Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and transboundary collaboration continued through and scaled SAWEN and its international partners e.g. ASEAN-WEN.

CMPCAs and cooperatives will build management, financial, livelihood skills to support ongoing sustainability. Governance structures will be legalized using existing legal framework for Community Forests. This is a proven approach with ZSL-supported cooperatives established from 2016 now supporting 1007 HHs, with a loan repayment rate of 99%.

ZSL’s long-term Nepal programme ensures there is ongoing post-project support where needed. In addition, the capacity of HN and MWT will be built during this project and will be put to best use in future priority sites for pangolin to support scaling the CMPCA model.

**If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a single PDF using the file upload below:**

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 [ZSL Nepal IWT R7 Stage 2 Supplementary Info](#)  
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 pdf 645.01 KB

## Section 9 - Funding and Budget

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### Q23. Budget

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


**Note that there are different budget templates for grant requests under £100,000 and over £100,000.**

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)

Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.

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

**Please upload your completed IWT Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.**

 [IWT Stage 2 ZSL Nepal Budget FINAL 10 Nov 2020](#)  
10/11/2020  
19:57:50  
xlsx 66.11 KB

## Q24. Funding

**Q24a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

Development of existing work

**Please provide details:**

This work builds on our existing knowledge gained during the implementation of several projects in Nepal. The projects informing the design of the project were funded by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Regina Bauer Frankenberg Foundation (RBFF). Under the USFWS fund, we supporting community members outside protected areas to raise the profile of the pangolin, developed capacity and tools for communities to undertake patrols to protect community managed buffer zones.. We worked with LEAs to strengthen their capacity to investigate and build robust cases and judicial members to recognise the impact of IWT and deliver stronger penalties. a key lesson learned from this was the time needed to embed Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs) which have performed remarkably well in ZSL project sites.

Under RBFF fund, we helped established world's first Pangolin focused community-led PA (CMPCA), to secure the long-term success of this PA we worked with the community to identify and improve access to sustainable livelihoods. This project successfully generated meaningful livelihoods for community members, promoted positive attitude to pangolin conservation, and inclusive leadership. As a result, increased income, improvement access to meaningful employment, education, health services and food have risen.

**Q24b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**

No

## Q25. Co-financing

**Are you proposing co-financing?**

Yes

**Q25a. Secured**

**Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.**

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
ZSL	██████	GBP	The organisation provides core funding support as a contribution towards salaries and operating expenses in order to support the implementation of activities.
DNPWC	██████	GBP	The organisation provides core funding support as a contribution towards salaries
HN	██████	GBP	The organisation provides core funding support as a contribution towards salaries
MWT & SAWEN	██████	GBP	The organisation provides core funding support as a contribution towards salaries. MWT provides £██████ and SAWEN provides £██████

**Do you require more fields?**

No

**Q25b. Unsecured**

**Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.**

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
------------------	--------------------	--------	---------------	----------

No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

**Do you require more fields?**

No

## Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

### Q26. Outputs of the project and Open Access

**Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.**

ZSL maintains a database accessible to staff which hosts project reports and outputs in compliance with GDPR requirements. Any data collected will be freely available in English and Nepali, and delivered to project partners.

All project outputs will be made available on ZSL and partner websites, disseminated via social media and content will be provided for inclusion in newsletters and press releases. ZSL's website has c.326k unique users per month & 7k for the conservation webpages. The ZSL social media outlets reach 25.3k on Twitter and 11.5k on Instagram.

Outputs and publications will be published through open access peer reviewed journals with costs covered by overheads. They may also be listed on the ZSL library catalogue (c.6000 library users annually + c.22000 digital users).

We will disseminate the information further through the Pangolin Specialist Group and other relevant IUCN specialist groups, other conservation and development agencies working in Nepal, and at events held at ZSL's London headquarters. Data will be shared to feed into global conservation initiatives such as the Living Planet Index as well as national needs, including regular reporting to the CBD.

We will provide hard copies of reports in local languages to communities and other stakeholders. Results will also be communicated verbally to community members to ensure access regardless of literacy levels. Furthermore, the project databases, and training curricula will be built in Nepali to ensure accessibility to all users. DNPWC will be the long-term custodian of the project impact reports, survey reports, and legal framework recommendations.

### Q27. Financial Risk Management

**This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud or bribery, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange and**



## **internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.**

ZSL has extensive experience of delivering international projects. Our financial policies and procedures are subject to regular review, ensuring they remain appropriate for the projects, as well as internal and external compliance requirements. In addition, ZSL undertakes due diligence on prospective partners to ensure their finance policies and procedures are compliant with donor requirements. All partners receive ongoing financial management training & support.

ZSL follows strict segregation of duties policies; regular bank and cash reconciliations are prepared, reviewed and approved; ZSL uses unique codes for all grants enabling monitoring of income and expenditure at grant level, improving grant management and reducing financial risks. All funds will be transferred to and between partners through a traceable banking system.

ZSL implements robust policies and procedures to mitigate financial risk including a Fraud, Corruption and Anti-Bribery Policy and a Global Whistleblowing Policy, which all staff and partners are made aware of, and required to abide by. Training on these are mandatory and accessible via ZSL online training system. These policies are available for partners to implement or adapt if they do not have their own.

The past 36 months' FX trends have been considered and associated FX risk managed for project budgeting.

## **Q28. Capital items**

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

No capital items are planned to be purchased with IWT funding.

## **Q29. Value for money**

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

ZSL has 25 years' experience working with DNPWC, LEAs, the Government of Nepal and the local communities, improving ZSL's access to information, tools, permits and local expertise; enabling cost-effective impact. The project utilizes methods, data, infrastructure and learning from our existing ZSL Nepal programmes and wider portfolio of community conservation and LE capacity building projects.

### **ECONOMY**

Costs are reduced by using existing systems, equipment, and infrastructure in Nepal; match-funding for key technical staff; employing local staff. Required capital equipment where feasible, will be sourced in-country avoiding unnecessary shipping/customs charges.

### **EFFICIENCY**

Building on established relationships with experienced partners, having carried out similar work before ensures inputs are efficiently translated into outputs, keeping administrative costs low from the onset of the project.

### **EFFECTIVENESS**

Improved law enforcement and cooperatives are excellent investments as demonstrated by our previous successful projects across South and South East Asia and Africa. CMPCAs have demonstrated their

additionality, identifying potential for larger engagement of the communities for pangolin protection and tackling IWT.

#### OVERALL COST-EFFECTIVENESS

ZSL is experienced in developing deliverable, locally cost-effective budgets. The sustainable and scale nature of the project will continue to provide benefits in the long term, as previous ZSL projects have, without the need for further funding. The project will implement cost-effective management improvements with low start-up costs and overheads but large impacts on conservation and community development. By developing local physical and human capital, further long-term conservation benefits are unlocked, in addition to those targeted in the short-term, so increasing the return on investment.

### **Q30. Ethics and human rights**

**Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the Guidance Notes.**

**Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?**

ZSL has in-house protocols for ethical approval adhering to international commitments for human rights and biodiversity including Nepal's National Human Rights Commission Act 2012. The project will be subject to a full risk-assessment ensuring any programmatic risks and potential negative impacts on communities and biodiversity are mitigated and reported for.

ZSL Nepal's existing projects have undergone review through the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System and have mitigation measures in place where human rights issues have been flagged. This project will undergo additional assessment and implement requirements throughout the project cycle - see logframe activities. Previously identified risks, in addition to those in Q19, include:

Ensuring indigenous/ traditional rights to natural resource use and access: The project will not introduce new access restrictions. It will support the authorities to build capacity for LEA personnel to target high-level organised crime. While under existing laws communities cannot use core Protected Areas for livelihoods, a degree of natural resource collection is permitted, so these activities will be protected.

Indigenous peoples internationally recognised right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): The project recognises FPIC and will use a participatory approach to all aspects of programming where appropriate.

Communities, enforcement, and human rights: Communities and LEA personnel can be victims and perpetrators of human rights infringements. Law enforcement training will comply with UK College of policing code of ethics and human rights legislation, covering and deliver best investigative practice, for arrest, detention and questioning of suspects ensuring their human rights are protected.

### **Q31. Corruption**

**This question specifically considers corruption. Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this. This may include financial corruption, but may also deal with gifts or inducements, or other types of dishonesty or deceit.**

ZSL has policies, covering anticorruption, fraud and bribery, global safeguarding, whistleblowing, and conflict of interest, along with mandatory training for its staff to embed these policies into ZSL's culture.

ZSL assures these standards are adopted by all suppliers and partners across its global operation. Allegations of wrongdoing, are rigorously investigated, and appropriate action taken. Grant providers are notified of emerging issues along with corrective action taken, with resulting lessons learned, are implemented across all ZSL operations.

Over the years, ZSL has been working with trusted partners in Nepal with no cause for concern to date. All ZSL and partner staff have been subject to DBS review. Our partners have been subject to robust due diligence process already and HN and MWT have strict guidelines against corruption and abide by it. If undertakes regular audit checks. We will be guided by our Fraud, Corruption and Anti-bribery policy, and long-term experience working in Nepal to recognise and deal with any issues that arise.

## **Q32. Use of data**

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

**If any aspect of your project relates to informant network data please also explain what measures are in place to ensure it is properly controlled.**

DNPWC is the competent authority for all wildlife crime matters in Nepal and retains sole responsibility for and ensures proper control and use of all intelligence data collected within Nepal.

Regarding non-intelligence data, ZSL has robust policies in place in line with the latest GDPR requirements, to ensure safe, appropriate management of personal data of all kinds. Our Records Retention and Classification Policy, our Data Protection Policy, and our Cloud Storage Services Policy between them ensure that personal data are only recorded where absolutely necessary, are not held for any longer than is necessary, and are stored securely and confidentially while they are in our care. Our Data Protection Lead, based in the UK, is available to provide additional advice on demand.

Additionally, as part of due diligence all partner organisations must be able to show they adhere to a similar level of compliance with regards to data.

## **Q33. Safeguarding**

**Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies and processes in place and that these can be available on request:**

**We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse**      Checked

---

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

**Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.**





ZSL's long-term experience in Nepal implementing projects jointly with government organizations, local communities, PAs, and research institutions, has enabled various ways to introduce safeguarding policies inclusive of vulnerable members and protecting their rights.

ZSL has safeguarding policies governing national and international work. As part of due diligence partners are required to show that they meet the same environmental and social safeguarding standards. These policies are incorporated in cooperation agreements such as MOUs and TORs and includes DBS checks for all staff and contractors. Policies are translated into Nepali and made available for partners to implement or adapt as necessary. ZSL's facilitation for developing beneficiary documents such as the Constitution of the cooperatives and CBOs, ensures that these policies follow ethical standards and enable participation of vulnerable groups.

During the course of cooperation, safeguarding rules and procedures are introduced and explained as necessary to officers of partner organizations and community members for maintaining ethical standards while maximising value for money. Therefore, many partners and service suppliers are already familiar with ZSL's safeguarding policies and procedures.

Enforcement training material covering the detention and arrest of suspects is compliant with the Police and criminal evidence act 1984 and Nepal Police act 2012.

**Please upload the lead organisation's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF**

-  [Global Safeguarding Policy](#)
-  10/11/2020
-  18:46:44
-  pdf 5.09 MB

## Section 11 - Logical Framework

### Q34. Logical Framework


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

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)


Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a pdf using the file upload below. Copy your Impact and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

### **Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.**

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 [IWT Stage 2 R7 Logframe ZSL Nepal Nov FINAL](#)

 10/11/2020

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 pdf 315.81 KB

### **Impact:**

Pangolin-trafficking and IWT is reduced throughout the Shivalik landscape, securing long-term community support and wellbeing through diversified sustainable livelihood schemes, and strengthened collaboration across law enforcement agencies.

### **Outcome:**

Please ensure that your Outcome statement has been copied from your logframe into Q8.

### **Project Outputs**

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#### **Output 1:**

Intelligence-sharing and collaboration between national and transboundary law enforcement agencies to combat IWT is deepened, enabled through capacity building and technology improvement, resulting in actions taken along suspected trade routes and border points.

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#### **Output 2:**

Priority illegal wildlife trade routes through Nepal are identified, with LE agencies' enhanced understanding of wildlife crime hotspots and strengthened capacity, enabling the disruption of transnational wildlife crime.

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#### **Output 3:**

Two Community Managed Pangolin Conservation Areas (CMPCAs) established within the Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor promote participatory pangolin conservation and protect pangolins and other traded species, reducing IWT at source.

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#### **Output 4:**

Vulnerable community members are accessing sustainable livelihood options, ensuring economic resiliency, reducing the economic drivers of poaching and IWT related activities.

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## Output 5:

No Response

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### Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

### Activities

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

**Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.**

1.1 Conduct a workshop with DNPWC, DoFSC, SAWEN, Nepal Police and conservation partners to document the existing gaps in the national and transboundary intelligence sharing mechanisms.

1.2 Conduct a national stakeholder meeting/workshop in collaboration with the WCCB to establish national intelligence sharing mechanism.

1.3 Strengthen support to WCCB to maintain crime database and collaboration with government counterparts.

1.4 Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) on wildlife part identification for law enforcement agencies including custom officials and Nepal Police within transboundary districts of Nepal.

1.5 Conduct a transboundary IWT meeting between Nepal and India in collaboration with SAWEN to establish transboundary intelligence sharing mechanism.

2.1 Conduct workshops with CIB, DNPWC, DFOs, SAWEN and WCCB to understand the gaps in knowledge regarding trading routes and the seizure trend of pangolin and other wildlife derivatives.

2.2 Identify and map the trading routes through Nepal in close coordination with the DWNPC, SAWEN, WCCB and CIB via field visits, stakeholder meetings and research study.

2.3 Hold central level stakeholder workshops with relevant law enforcement agencies (DNPWC, DoFSC, WCCB, Police etc) to share and validate the study findings.

2.4 Hold site level stakeholder workshops with PAs, DFOs, communities and local government to share and validate the study findings.

2.5 Share the results of the study findings with transboundary counterparts through SAWEN.

2.6 Hold workshop with DNPWC, DoFSC, CIB, judicial members, and community representatives to develop IWT strategic action plan to disrupt the wildlife crime syndicate.

2.7 Conduct training of trainers for 40 investigation officers on the protocols for prosecution of wildlife

criminals and crime scene investigation (7-days ToT for 20 officials at each time).

3.1 Organise central and site level stakeholder workshops to identify potential sites within the Chitwan-Sindhuli landscape to designate as Community Managed Pangolin Conservation Areas (CMPCA).

3.2 Establish and institutionalize two CMPCAs with participatory representation of women and members from vulnerable groups.

3.3 Conduct annual joint trainings for 30 members of the CMPCAs on GESI and good governance principles.

3.4 Facilitate biannual meetings between two CMPCA members to discuss progress and lesson sharing.

3.5 Establish 10-member Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPUs) under the CMPCA.

3.6 Train 20 CBAPU members on patrolling techniques and monthly monitoring of pangolin habitat.

3.7 Provide essential field gears and equipment to CBAPU members for monthly patrolling and reporting.

3.8 Develop community-LE collaboration guidelines and establish functional reporting mechanism between CMPCA, PAs and DFOs to monitor, and evaluate the learning of CMPCAs, encourage harmonious relationship and aid the flow of intelligence.

3.9 Facilitate site-level quarterly meeting between CMPCAs, PAs and DFOs for intelligence sharing and networking.

3.10 Aware CMPCA members and wider communities on pangolin conservation within Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor (workshops, meetings): develop and produce awareness raising materials, develop radio jingles and broadcast in the project site through local radio stations, and facilitate CMPCA to establish drop-in centres and conservation events for school libraries in collaboration with school.

3.11 Support CMPCA to identify drivers of IWT and poaching, attitudes/behaviour towards pangolin in community.

4.1 Conduct social surveys to identify vulnerable forest dependent communities, locally appropriate livelihoods, and wellbeing in the community.

4.2 Assess the impact of Covid-19 on existing livelihoods of the communities and provide access to the project supported livelihood schemes.

4.3 Establish and institutionalize women-led cooperatives, one per CMPCA.

4.4 Conduct training to cooperative members on management and operation mechanism of the cooperatives.

4.5 Support seed money to set up soft loans for the cooperative members to strengthen existing livelihoods and introduce livelihoods options identified in Activity 4.1.

4.6 Conduct training to cooperative members on sustainable alternative livelihood skills.

4.7 Conduct monthly meetings to assess the proposals of community members, reviewing savings, returns, sharing progress and for dispersal of loan.

4.8 Conduct exposure visit for the members of newly established CMPCAs and cooperative members to other ZSL supported, successfully run CMPCAs to learn and share best practices on pangolin conservation, management, and livelihood activities.

4.9 Provide support to cooperatives members with alternative energy options to fuel wood.

## Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

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### Q35. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities


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

**Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.**


- [Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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

 [IWT Challenge Fund R7-Timetable-Stage 2-NPL](#)

 10/11/2020

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 xlsx 21.13 KB

## Section 13 - M&E and FCDO notification

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### Q36. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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

**IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance for Darwin/IWT](#)).**

Day-to-day data collection, management and compilation will be conducted by the M&E officer who will monitor project progress through monthly reporting and evaluation against the indicators outlined in the log-frame. The project leader will provide oversight. Project milestones will be developed to measure monthly progress. In addition, mid-term and terminal M&E will be conducted.

Completion of milestones will be monitored through monthly reports submitted using ZSL's web-based system – these include activity tracking, indicator tracking, and finance tracking systems. Together, these



allow the different aspects of successful project implementation to be monitored simply and effectively, while enabling the information sources to be readily combined to assess overall progress and enable highly flexible adaptive management in response to the changing conditions.

Outcome LE indicators will be monitored and evaluated based on official statistics from LEAs. The M&E officer will conduct data collation and analysis to enable this on an ongoing basis throughout the project as updated statistics are released. Outcome indicators on community livelihoods, wellbeing and perceptions will be evaluated based on community surveys conducted with a stratified-random selection of participants in the CMPCAs, by the M&E officer. The survey will be designed with a consulting Nepali socio-economist to accurately capture experienced and perceived improvement in community wellbeing, and disaggregate among gender and ethnic groups.

Progress towards output 1 will be monitored in the first instance through training assessment records and the subsequent reports produced by relevant law enforcement agencies. This will be supplemented with targeted post-training assessments with line managers and peers conducted by the M&E Officer and project leader. The success of the overall initiative will be evaluated through the official law enforcement statistics collected under the outcome.

Progress towards Output 2 will be monitored by the M&E officer working closely with SAWEN and DNPWC to collect and analyse survey results, As measurable results are achieved, official records such as wildlife trade route maps, training reports and information sharing reports will become key output indicators.

Progress towards Output 3 will be monitored by the community officer working closely with HN and MWT to collect both official and informal records. Pre and post project survey results, DFO and CMPCA records will become key output indicators.

Progress towards Output 4 will be monitored by the community officer working closely with HN and MWT through pre- and post-project surveys. Supplemented by cooperative records, increase in community wellbeing will be measured.

**Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)** £ [REDACTED]

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**Number of days planned for M&E** 330

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**Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)** [REDACTED]

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### Q37. FCDO Notifications

**Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Challenge Fund competition in the host country.**

Yes

**Please outline and provide reasoning for any sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office need to be aware of.**

Country Director Dr Hem Baral has been in contact with HM Ambassador to Nepal Ms Nicola Pollit and had

positive discussions on how this project will be supporting the Government of Nepal and the Government of the United Kingdom to meet their obligations under the CBD and to meet the Global Goals for Development

**Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see [Guidance Notes](#)) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.**

Yes (no written advice)

## Section 14 - Certification

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### Q38. Certification

**On behalf of the**

trustees

**of**

Zoological Society of London

**I apply for a grant of**

£548,287.00

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

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

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

Checked

<b>Name</b>	Dr Andrew Terry
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Director of Conservation
<b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b>	 <a href="#">ZSL IWT R7 Stage 2 Certification Signature ATsigned</a>  10/11/2020  20:23:31  pdf 65.4 KB
<b>Date</b>	10 November 2020

## Section 15 - Submission Checklist

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### Checklist for submission

	<b>Check</b>
<b>I have read the Guidance, including</b> Guidance Notes for Applicants <b>and</b> Finance for Darwin/IWT	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current</b> Terms and Conditions <b>for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start page of the application.</b>	Checked
<b>The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked
<b>I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided.</b>	Checked
<b>(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all key project personnel identified at Question 14, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 13, or an explanation as to why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a copy of the lead organisation's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 33.</b>	Checked
<b>I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</b>	Checked
<b>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK</b>	Checked

**We would like to keep in touch!**

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

Checked

**Data protection and use of personal data**

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).

### Q34. Logical framework – ZSL Nepal

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumption
<p><b>Impact:</b> (Max 30 words) Pangolin-trafficking and IWT is reduced throughout the Shivalik landscape, securing long-term community support and wellbeing through diversified sustainable livelihood schemes, and strengthened collaboration across law enforcement agencies.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words) <b>Green transboundary corridors</b> in Chitwan-Sindhuli <b>secured</b> through <b>strengthened law enforcement</b>, underpinned by community-led participatory pangolin conservation, with diversified sustainable livelihood schemes improving human wellbeing and reducing key drivers for IWT. (30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 <b>10% increase</b> in the proportion of successful prosecutions of IWT within the hotspots of Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor at the end of Y3. (baseline—31 successful prosecutions in 2019).</p> <p>0.2 <b>At least 10% increase</b> of seizures of wildlife parts and derivatives through national and transboundary level information sharing at the end of Y3. (baseline - 43 kg of wildlife parts comprising 16 species including 24.42 kg pangolin derivatives in 2018/19)</p> <p>0.3 Within two CMPCA's: 0.3.1 <b>at least a 50% increase</b> in mean scores regarding 'support for conservation' and 'support for combatting IWT' among community members (disaggregated by gender and ethnicity) by the end of Y3 (baseline set in Y1).</p>	<p>0.1 DNPWC records, CIB records, Court Records.</p> <p>0.2 CMPCA records, seizure data records, pre- and post-project assessments, PA records.</p> <p>0.3 Cooperative records, CMPCA records, pre- and post-project assessments.</p> <p>0.4 DNWPC records, CIB records, SAWEN records.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangolin conservation remains a national priority.</li> <li>• LE agencies continue sharing data on arrests and prosecution.</li> <li>• Local communities are supportive of conservation and are keen to diversify their income generation.</li> <li>• Avenues exist for improving law enforcements' response to IWT and they remain supportive of conservation initiatives.</li> <li>• The short-medium term impacts of COVID on all stakeholders government and communities continue to be assessed and integrated into project planning, delivery and sustainability.</li> </ul>

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	<p>0.3.2 at least a 50% increase in number of credible information reports on IWT received from CMPCA members to LE agencies through established information pathways by the end of Y3 (baseline set in Y1).</p> <p>0.4 80% of the participating households (200 HHs) report improved wellbeing at the end of Y3 (baseline to be set in Y1), with,</p> <p>0.4.1 All participatory metrics for inclusion in wellbeing index co-defined by end Y1</p> <p>0.4.2 Status quo maintained by the end of Y2</p> <p>0.4.3 Minimum 10% increase by the end of Y3</p>		
<p>Output 1: Intelligence-sharing and collaboration between national and transboundary law enforcement agencies to combat IWT is deepened, enabled through capacity building and technology improvement, resulting in actions taken along suspected trade routes and border points.</p>	<p>1.1 10% increase in sharing of IWT-related intelligence transboundary government counterparts e.g., through transboundary meetings and nodal mechanisms by the end of Y3. (Baseline=7 communications since the start of 2020 until now)</p> <p>1.2 80% of trainees (customs, police and government attorneys)</p>	<p>1.1 DNPWC records, SAWEN records.</p> <p>1.2 Workshop minutes, pre and post training assessments, post project survey.</p> <p>1.3 Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) records, DNPWC records.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is avenue for partnership with SAWEN to improve transboundary information sharing mechanism and collaboration.</li> <li>• Opportunities to improve national capacity and coordination of the wildlife enforcement agencies through WCCB exists.</li> </ul>

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	<p>trained as trainers retain knowledge on successfully identifying seized wildlife parts by the end of Y3, with</p> <p>1.2.1 40 LE officers trained by Y2.</p> <p>1.2.2 wildlife parts identification manual produced by Y2.</p> <p><b>1.3 IWT database fully operational</b> and being managed by WCCB with</p> <p>1.3.1 database adopted by the WCCB in Y1.</p> <p>1.3.2 database fully operational in Y2.</p> <p>1.3.3 40% increase in the IWT related information from the database shared between government tiers (federal, provincial, local) of wildlife enforcement agencies by the end of Y3. (Baseline = 5 information package shared since the start of 2020 until now)</p> <p>1.4 30% <b>increase</b> of wildlife LE surveillance at identified IWT border hotspots (baseline to be set in Y1) by Y3.</p>	1.4 DNPWC records, DFO records,	
<p>Output 2: Priority illegal wildlife trade routes through Nepal are identified, with LE agencies' enhanced understanding of</p>	<p><b>2.1 Wildlife trade routes prioritised and disrupted</b> with,</p> <p>2.1.1 comprehensive map of IWT trafficking routes produced by end of Y1</p>	<p>2.1 Survey results, GIS map, Meeting minute, DNPWC record.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor remains a priority pangolin habitat for the Government of Nepal.</li> </ul>

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<p>wildlife crime hotspots and strengthened capacity, enabling the disruption of transnational wildlife crime.</p>	<p>2.1.2 formal recommendations for IWT route enforcement /control approaches submitted to DNPWC and DoFSC by end of Y2. 2.1.3 recommendations for IWT control approaches owned by DNPWC, informing IWT control strategies by end of Y3</p> <p>2.2 <b>40 investigation officers</b> from priority provinces trained as trainers on wildlife crime related case building and prosecution to target traffickers with 2.2.1 Two ToT programmes conducted for 20 investigation officers in Y1 and 20 in Y2 increase level of understanding on wildlife crime investigation by up to Level 2 measured on a scale of 1-5. 2.2.2 80% of participants in post project assessment are shown to be successfully implementing new skills and knowledge gained in their training by end of Y3. 2.2.3 15% <b>reduction</b> of processing time from the point of seizure/interception for IWT case building and submission by Y3. (Baseline= 45 days)</p> <p>2.3 <b>10% increase</b> in the number of IWT suspected traffickers</p>	<p>2.2 Training minutes, photograph evidences, pre and post training assessments DNPWC records, SAWEN records.</p> <p>2.3 DNPWC records, CIB records, court records.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unidentified trade routes exist in the project site and law enforcement agencies remain supportive in identifying trade routes linked to the project site.</li> </ul>
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	arrested and prosecuted (with associated evidence) by end of Y3. (Baseline = 43 arrests)		
Output 3: Two Community Managed Pangolin Conservation Areas (CMPCAs) established within the Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor promote participatory pangolin conservation and protect pangolins and other traded species, reducing IWT its source.	<p><b>3.1 Two inclusive CMPCAs are established</b> and institutionalised by the end of Y1 (membership disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and ethnicity).</p> <p><b>3.2 90% increase in the stewardship of the CMPCAs</b> by the end of the Y3, with:</p> <p><b>3.2.1 participatory natural resource management plan</b> promoting equitable participation of women and vulnerable groups produced and endorsed by the CMPCA by end of Y1.</p> <p><b>3.2.2 CMPCAs conducting awareness programmes</b> for 1000 school children and 750 community members to raise awareness of benefits of conservation by Y3</p> <p><b>3.2.3 90% of communities are reporting positively</b> on the benefits of conservation by the establishment of CMPCAs by Y3</p> <p><b>3.3 Pangolins and other IWT species protected in two sites,</b> by</p>	<p>3.1 CFUG records, DFO and PA records, workshop minutes, photographic evidence.</p> <p>3.2 CMPCA records, natural resource management plan, pre and post project surveys, records of participants conducting activities, photographic evidence.</p> <p>3.3 CMPCA records, meeting minutes, DFO records. Patrol data in patrol logbook.</p> <p>3.4 DFO records, CMPCA records, PA records.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The communities remain receptive to forming CMCPA.</li> <li>• Suitable and diverse candidates are voluntarily available and willing to work as CBAPU members.</li> <li>• School management remain supportive.</li> <li>• Community and law enforcement collaborations continue with a shared vision to halt IWT.</li> <li>• Communities are being fully supported in post-COVID recovery with engagement in conservation and additional security providing enabling conditions for them to do so.</li> </ul>

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	<p>3.3.1 each CMPCA conducting 120 patrols throughout the project period (24 in Y1, 48 in Y2 and 48 in and then I Y3). (baseline is 0).</p> <p>3.3.2 each CMPCA conducting quarterly meetings to disseminate IWT related information gathered from patrolling to IWT enforcement agencies by Y1.</p> <p>3.4 <b>15% increase</b> in IWT related arrests from intelligence derived from community information reports and patrolling to protect pangolins and other IWT species by the end of Y3 (baseline to be set in Y1).</p>		
<p>Output 4: Vulnerable community members are accessing sustainable livelihood options, ensuring economic resiliency, reducing the economic drivers of poaching and IWT related activities.</p>	<p>4.1 <b>Two inclusive livelihood cooperatives</b> (disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and vulnerability) in place (one per CMPCA) with,</p> <p>4.1.1 total of 50 members added by the end of Y2.</p> <p>4.1.2 total of 100 members added by the end of Y3.</p> <p>4.2 <b>50% increase</b> in seed funds in each cooperative available as loans for vulnerable community members to access to support</p>	<p>4.1 CMPCA records, workshop and meeting minutes, cooperative records.</p> <p>4.2 Cooperative records, CMPCA records.</p> <p>4.3 Cooperative records, post project survey.</p> <p>4.4 Pre and post project surveys.</p> <p>4.5 CMPCA records, pre and post project survey.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender and social bias exist; women and marginalized communities are under-represented in decision making and livelihood generation schemes.</li> <li>• Communities are receptive of diversifying livelihood schemes as an alternative to forest dependent livelihood.</li> <li>• ZSL's livelihood works have been successful in generating</li> </ul>

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	<p>sustainable livelihoods by the end of Y3.</p> <p>4.3 <b>85% cooperative members</b> adopting sustainable livelihood (through trainings and seed fund) reporting a 20% increase in income by the end of Y3 with,</p> <p>4.3.1 preferred community livelihood schemes and high value market supply chains identified through community consultations by end of Y1.</p> <p>4.3.2 25% of the cooperative members accessing high value market by the end of Y2.</p> <p>4.4 <b>50% decrease in the forest dependency</b> for the direct beneficiaries in cooperative by end of Y3. (baseline to be set Y1).</p>		<p>over 50% increase in seed fund in other projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 25% of the members in the existing CMPCAs have adopted sustainable higher income generating activities.</li> <li>• Economic conditions (post COVID) continue to enable suitable incentive framework is futureproofed across the trail sites for beyond the life span of the project.</li> </ul>
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Activities

1.1 Conduct a workshop with DNPWC, DoFSC, SAWEN, Nepal Police and conservation partners to document the existing gaps in the national and transboundary intelligence sharing mechanisms.

1.2 Conduct a national stakeholder meeting/workshop in collaboration with the WCCB to establish national intelligence sharing mechanism.

1.3 Strengthen support to WCCB to maintain crime database and collaboration with government counterparts.

1.4 Conduct *Training of Trainers* (ToT) on wildlife part identification for law enforcement agencies including custom officials and Nepal Police within transboundary districts of Nepal.

1.5 Conduct a transboundary IWT meeting between Nepal and India in collaboration with SAWEN to establish transboundary intelligence sharing mechanism.

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2.1 Conduct workshops with CIB, DNPWC, DFOs, SAWEN and WCCB to understand the gaps in knowledge regarding trading routes and the seizure trend of pangolin and other wildlife derivatives.
2.2 Identify and map the trading routes through Nepal in close coordination with the DWNPC, SAWEN, WCCB and CIB via field visits, stakeholder meetings and research study.
2.3 Hold central level stakeholder workshops with relevant law enforcement agencies (DNPWC, DoFSC, WCCB, Police etc) to share and validate the study findings.
2.4 Hold site level stakeholder workshops with PAs, DFOs, communities and local government to share and validate the study findings.
2.5 Share the results of the study findings with transboundary counterparts through SAWEN.
2.6 Hold workshop with DNPWC, DoFSC, CIB, judicial members, and community representatives to develop IWT strategic action plan to disrupt the wildlife crime syndicate.
2.7 Conduct <i>training of trainers</i> for 40 investigation officers on the protocols for prosecution of wildlife criminals and crime scene investigation (7-days ToT for 20 officials at each time).
3.1 Organise central and site level stakeholder workshops to identify potential sites within the Chitwan-Sindhuli landscape to designate as Community Managed Pangolin Conservation Areas (CMPCA).
3.2 Establish and institutionalize two CMPCAs with participatory representation of women and members from vulnerable groups.
3.3 Conduct annual joint trainings for <i>30 members of the CMPCAs</i> on GESI and good governance principles.
3.4 Facilitate biannual meetings between two CMPCA members to discuss progress and lesson sharing.
3.5 Establish <i>10-member Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPUs)</i> under the CMPCA.
3.6 <i>Train 20 CBAPU members</i> on patrolling techniques and monthly monitoring of pangolin habitat.
3.7 Provide essential field gears and equipment to CBAPU members for monthly patrolling and reporting.
3.8 Develop community-LE collaboration guidelines and establish functional reporting mechanism between CMPCA, PAs and DFOs to monitor, and evaluate the learning of CMPCAs, encourage harmonious relationship and aid the flow of intelligence.
3.9 Facilitate site-level quarterly meeting between CMPCAs, PAs and DFOs for intelligence sharing and networking.
3.10 Aware CMPCA members and wider communities on pangolin conservation within Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor (workshops, meetings) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and produce awareness raising materials.</li> <li>• Develop radio jingles and broadcast in the project site through local radio stations.</li> <li>• Facilitate CMPCA to establish drop-in centres and conservation events for school libraries in collaboration with school.</li> </ul>
3.11 Support CMPCA to identify drivers of IWT and poaching, attitudes/behaviour towards pangolin in community.
4.1 Conduct social surveys to identify vulnerable forest dependent communities, locally appropriate livelihoods, and wellbeing in the community.
4.2 Assess the impact of Covid-19 on existing livelihoods of the communities and provide access to the project supported livelihood schemes.
4.3 Establish and institutionalize women-led cooperatives, one per CMPCA.
4.4 Conduct training to cooperative members on management and operation mechanism of the cooperatives.

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| 4.5 Support seed money to setup soft loans for the cooperative members to strengthen existing livelihoods and introduce livelihoods options identified in Act 4.1.   |
| 4.6 Conduct training to cooperative members on sustainable alternative livelihood skills.  |
| 4.7 Conduct monthly meetings to assess the proposals of community members, reviewing savings, returns, sharing progress and for dispersal of loan.   |
| 4.8 Conduct exposure visit for the members of newly established CMPCAs and cooperative members to other ZSL supported successfully run CMPCAs to learn and share best practices on pangolin conservation, management, and livelihood activities. |
| 4.9 Provide support to cooperatives members with alternative energy options to fuel wood.  |

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