

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main Final Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed project end date.

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT099
Project title	Securing Chitwan-Sindhuli Green Corridor: strengthening community stewardship and law enforcement
Country(ies)	Nepal
Lead Organisation	Zoological Society of London
Project Partner(s)	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), Himalayan Nature (HN), Mithila Wildlife Trust (MWT)
IWTCF grant value	£548,287
Start/end dates of project	April 2021 – March 2024
Project Leader’s name	Monica [REDACTED] /Bhagawan [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Maheshwor [REDACTED] (ZSL), Bhagawan [REDACTED] (ZSL), Laba [REDACTED] (HN), Sita [REDACTED] (MWT), Pradip [REDACTED] (SAWEN), 30 th June 2024

1. Project summary

Bordering India and China, Nepal serves as both a source and a transit country for wildlife trafficking (*Annex 5.1.1*) of endangered and vulnerable species including pangolin, tiger, rhinoceros, and red panda. Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) of the protected species is widespread (in 67% districts of Nepal) and increasing in the country (*Annex 5.1.2*). Marginalised and poor people would have higher chance to get involved in IWT as supporting agents in ITW through providing information about wildlife movement or carrying poached item to nearby market, as they are more vulnerable to be used by highly organized poachers. If such vulnerable community were educated and mobilised for conservation, it would definitely reduce the IWT. This project worked with four of the 27 mammal species protected by the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973, namely: Chinese pangolin - *Manis pentadactyla* (Critically Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix I), Indian pangolin - *Manis crassicaudata* (Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix I), Bengal tiger - *Panthera tigris tigris* (Endangered, declining, CITES Appendix I) and greater one-horned rhino - *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Vulnerable, increasing, CITES Appendix I). However, major activities of the project focused on pangolin conservation and reduction of associated IWT. As pangolins are the world’s most trafficked wild mammals (*Annex 5.1.3*) and the second-most seized wildlife product in Nepal (*Annex 5.1.2*), this project focused particularly on pangolin conservation. The project targeted two communities residing in fringe areas of pangolin habitat within the Chitwan-Sindhuli green corridor namely: Shree Chetna buffer zone community forest user group (BZCFUG) within the buffer zone of Parsa National Park (PNP) in Makwanpur District of Bagmati Province; and Bhatighari Chure community forest user group (CFUG) outside the protected area (PA) in Dhanusa District of Madhesh Province (Figure 1). More than 80% of community members (a total of 376 households) are dependent on forest resources, and their average wellbeing index score is less than 0.52 (Source: Baseline report). The project’s focus was on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies and improving national and transboundary cooperation to break the IWT, while also at the supply end, increasing the communities’ awareness of and engagement in pangolin conservation and reducing their reliance on natural resources in pangolin habitat through

sustainable livelihood schemes in the Chitwan-Sindhuli green corridor, all with the aim of contributing to a reduction in pangolin trafficking and IWT.

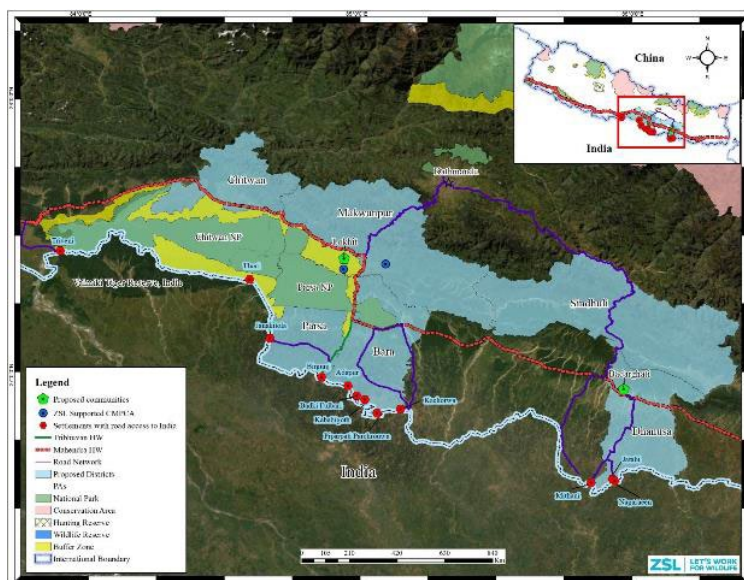


Figure 1: Project site

2. Project Partnerships

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) is the main government partner for Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Nepal office. DNPWC and ZSL Nepal have a project coordination committee (PCC) to facilitate the design and implementation of all projects. The PCC is chaired by the Deputy Director General, with section heads from DNPWC and representation from a senior ZSL Nepal staff member. To facilitate project implementation in the buffer zone of the Parsa National Park, a project management unit (PMU) was formed, including field representatives from partners (Himalayan Nature - HN, Mithila Wildlife Trust – MWT) and ZSL and chaired by the Chief Conservation Officer of PNP. PCC supervised, monitored and reviewed the results of project activities and provided overall guidance to the PMU for project implementation in project sites. An IWT project update was briefed to the PCC at least once a year (*Annex 5.2.1*). The PMU works directly under the PCC and is responsible for overall programme implementation based on an approved workplan, monitoring of project activities, and reporting project progress and issues to the PCC. IWT related agenda including plans and progress were discussed in PMU meeting (*Annex 5.2.2*) each year during project period.

With DNPWC as a guiding partner, ZSL Nepal has partnered with the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN), HN and MWT for this project. The partners were selected based on the organisations' government-authorized roles in different aspect of conservation (DNPWC for PA management and SAWEN for curbing wildlife), and on field presence and experience (HN and MWT). The project concept was shared among all partners and the project was designed with their input (information, data, and feedback). Once the project funding was secured, the finalised project proposal was shared in the PCC (*Annex 5.2.1*), PMU (*Annex 5.2.2*) and then with implementing partners. Outside the PA, MWT briefed the Division Forest Office (DFO) at Dhanusa on the project's objectives and received approval to implement the project (*Annex 5.2.3 and 5.2.4*).

SAWEN implemented Outputs 1 and 2 while HN and MWT were involved in implementation of Outputs 3 and 4 in the communities in the buffer zone of PNP in Bagmati Province and outside the PA in Madhesh Province respectively. The quarterly meetings are conducted among ZSL and implementing partners to share project progress and discuss any implementation issues. A total of seven such meetings were held (*Annex 5.2.5, Annex 5.2.6*). The implementing partners (SAWEN, HN and MWT) shared activity completion reports and all related evidence, which were regularly monitored by the project lead.

The partnership with SAWEN created a platform and opportunities for ZSL to share the project's findings and lessons among wildlife enforcement agencies across south Asia and in the international platforms such as CITES (*Annex 5.2.7, Annex 5.2.7a, 7b, Annex 5.2.8, Annex 5.2.8a*). Similarly, implementing partners such as MWT who have a strong field presence helped the project to have a positive influence over the communities, CFUGs, forest authorities (DFO Dhanusa) and decision makers (local and provincial government bodies and line agencies) (*Annex 4.2.3, 5.2.4*). Having strong partners at both central and local level enabled the project to engage government bodies and their line agencies at all three tiers: federal, provincial, and local (*Annex 5.2.1, 5.2.4, 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.5.1, 5.6.1*).

During Year 2, ZSL Nepal briefed the British Embassy for Nepal (Development Director and Head of Governance Politics and Services and FCDO team (Team leader-Project coherence Unit of Bagmati Pradesh and Head of Office-

Project Coherence Unit of Madhesh Province)) about the project during their field visit to the Chitwan-Parsa complex on 28th Sep 2022 (*Annex 5.2.9*). Similarly during Y3, on 13 December 2023, a visit by His Majesty's Ambassador Mr. Rob Fenn from the British Embassy Kathmandu was conducted at the ZSL Nepal Field Office in Parsa along with Mr. Pujan Jung Gurung, Private Office and Strategy Officer, British Embassy Kathmandu, and Mr. Bijay Jha, Provincial Program Manager, International IDEA, Nepal, Dr. Bhagwan Raj Dahal, Country Representative of ZSL Nepal, Mr. Bishnu Thapaliya, Program Coordinator, Dr. Dinesh Neupane, Wildlife Biologist at ZSL Nepal, and Mr. Dev Narayan Mandal, Chairman of Mithila Wildlife Trust were also present in the visit. (*Annex 5.2.9*). Furthermore, ZSL Nepal continued updating the British Embassy and the FCDO office on the project through annual reports and semi-annual formal letters to the Embassy.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

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.

Output 1 focused on strengthening the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) via adoption of the Wildlife Crime Database-Management Information System (WCD-MIS) capacity building of law enforcement agencies.

The existing gaps in the national transboundary intelligence sharing mechanism were documented through literature review, questionnaire surveys and a national level workshop (*Annex 5.2.8*). Some of the gaps identified were related to the information collection and sharing system, security issues with informants, policy backup for intelligence sharing, inadequate research, linkages of various government databases, transboundary research, and memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Nepal and India. Based on this literature review, a questionnaire was developed and deployed to representatives of PAs, DFOs, custom office, Armed Police Force (APF), Nepal Police, Nepal Army, and Civil Aviation Authority Nepal (CAAN), participating in a training of trainers (ToT) i.e., 45 officials (4 female) from PAs (6), DFOs (17), custom office (4), Armed Police Force (APF) (6), Nepal Police (7), Nepal Army (2), and Civil Aviation Authority Nepal (CAAN) (3) on wildlife part identification. The findings of the literature review and questionnaire survey were then shared in a national workshop held on 4-5 March 2023, attended by 54 participants (2 female) representing DNPWC, DoFSC, DFOs, PAs, Nepal police, APF, NTC, ZSL and WWF (*Annex 5.4.1*). Incorporating the comments received, a report on information and intelligence sharing-guidelines was prepared in Y2 (*Annex 5.4.2*). The project also partially supported the third national workshop of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) in June 2023 (*Annex 5.5.1*), representing various conservation, security, and government agencies.

Intelligence-sharing and collaboration between national and transboundary law enforcement agencies is helping to combat IWT (*Annex 5.5.1*). By the end of year three, SAWEN secretariat made 12 intelligence-related communications with transboundary government counterparts of SAWEN member countries, which is 70% more compared with baseline communication (n=7) (*Ind 1.1*) (*Source: SAWEN secretariat 2022/2023*).

The project also capacitated 45 (4 female and 41 Male) LE officers from PAs (6), DFOs (17), custom office (4), Armed Police Force (APF) (6), Nepal Police (7), Nepal Army (2), and Civil Aviation Authority Nepal (CAAN) (3) on the identification of wildlife parts and their derivatives (*Ind 1.2.1*) (*Annex 5.7.1, 5.7.2, 5.7.3*). The training covered a wide range of IWT topics including wildlife crime scenarios on a national level with major illegally traded floral and faunal species in Nepal; wildlife crime control initiatives including institutional mechanism; wildlife law and prosecution; and CITES and its implementation. The course specifically emphasized the identification of commonly traded wildlife and their parts (flora and fauna) with reference to morphological and forensic techniques as well as field tips for identifying real and fake items. On average, participants' knowledge was increased by 16.66% (the average pre-test score was 60% and post test score was 70%; *Annex 5.7.4*). The number of LE officers capacitated was 13% more than the target set (*Ind 1.2.1*). For this capacity-building event, a manual on wildlife part identification developed by DNPWC was updated with a training specific component and local context (*Ind 1.2.2*). In line with this, the project also supported DNPWC to develop Stockpile Management Procedure (2024) based on the DNPWC Act, 2029, Clause 33 (a). With the development of such procedures, it has streamlined aspects of collection, storage and management of the stockpile, creating the common understanding on its management, which was much needed by the country (*Ind 1.2.2; Annex 5.7.5, 5.7.5a*).

To generate IWT related information, the WCD-MIS has been since Y1 (*Ind 1.3.1*). As a result, WCCB has committed to adopt and make WCD-MIS operationalized (*Annex 5.6.2 and 5.6.3*) and now being operated by LE officers across country and is centrally managed by the WCCB secretariat. After six different orientation and coaching events: three of these events were held for three offices at their respective sites in Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts, and three were held regionally for 18 offices in Bagmati and Madhesh provinces (*Annex 5.6.2 and 5.6.3*), respective forest/protected area officials have been entering wildlife crime data into WCD-MIS. From year one, data input into the system gained momentum, with 575 cases entered in Y1 and 403 new cases in Y2 while 40 new cases in Y3, making a total of 1018 new cases entered in the system (*Ind 1.3.2*) (*Annex 5.6.1*). Before the project's initiation, fewer than 300 cases were entered each year (*Ind 1.3*). Similarly, the 40 cases of IWT related information from the database

shared between the governments tiers (Federal, provincial, local) of wildlife enforcement (*Ind 1.3.3*) (*Source: CIB report 2023/2024*).

Likewise, capitalizing the occasion of the third 'Asian Rhino Range Countries Meeting (ARRCM)' held on 3-5 February 2023, SAWEN organized a transboundary IWT meeting among 22 participants (including 1 female) from Nepal, Bhutan and India on 4th February 2023 at Kasara, Chitwan Nepal (*Annex 5.2.7a*). The meeting focused on sharing biodiversity conservation practices and its threats at trans-national level. In the meeting, participants recognized that transborder informal meetings and discussions should be continuous as it could lead to formal discussion and undertakings; the border patrol is very important to combat wildlife crime. At the Indo-Nepal border, transborder cooperation and collaboration at the field level is imperative, so it should be continued and replicated, and sharing of modus operandi could support the deterrence of wildlife criminal activities and enhance knowledge. Furthermore, SAWEN also capitalized on its participation on 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) of the Convention in International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) held on 14-25 November 2022 at Panama City, Panama (*Annex 5.2.7b*). During the event, SAWEN organized a side transboundary meeting event where 28 officials (including 10 female) from seven SAWEN member countries participated. In the meeting, SAWEN presented work of the secretariat including the activities supported by the project such as strengthening WCD-MIS, IWT survey report and intelligence sharing mechanisms (*Ind 2.1, Ind 2.1.1, Ind 2.1.2*) (*Annex 5.8.1, 5.8.2, 5.8.3, 5.8.4, 5.8.5, 5.8.6*). The three transboundary visits and meetings carried out during the implementation phase were fruitful as the platform was wisely utilized by the representatives from both countries i.e., India and Nepal (*Annex 5.2.7c*). They learned and understood the conservation initiatives of the respective country, and importantly they built rapport to collaborate in future conservation initiatives and strategy. These project-initiated collaboration opportunities have strengthened the mechanism for exchanging best practices in wildlife conservation and landscape protection, ensuring these efforts continue beyond the project's duration.

Furthermore, the LE surveillance has also increased, resulting in protection efforts in the identified IWT hotspot. These landscapes (*Thori area* - area joining PNP, CNP and VTR, as one of the IWT hotspot border areas as identified in IWT Survey Report) are crucial for maintaining stable tiger populations as they along with other large mammals extensively use the forest corridors connecting India and Nepal. However, the wild animals in these areas are facing further risks such as habitat degradation, poaching and wildlife trade. Hence LE officials from Nepal and India, jointly monitored *Thori area* (*Ind 1.4*). A total of three LE surveillance was carried out against the baseline (n=0) ¹(*Ind 1.4*). The baseline tends to be zero as the joint transboundary monitoring efforts requires continuous effort and collaboration, which the project was successful in combining to the agencies.

The result of the efforts made in the project in Y1 and Y2 indicated that output 1 is highly achieved by Y3. For the analysis of Output 1 and 2, the project carried out independent study as entitled "Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024"² to measure the achievement against each output indicator. In addition, SAWEN secretariat and PNP's data information helped to measure the achievement of output 1. The target of indicator 1.1 was met by 70% in Y1 *Source: SAWEN secretariat 2022/2023*). Regarding indicator 1.2, the pre- and post- test assessment showed that knowledge score of LE officers trained has increased by 16%, indicating trainees are likely to retain their knowledge on successfully identifying the seizures (*Ind 1.2*) as result the number of prosecution and arrest was increased by the end of the project (n=71 prosecution and n=277 arrests). With a total of 1018 new cases entered into the WCCB secretariate managed WCD-MIS, the data base system was found to be functional (*Ind 1.3, Ind 1.3.1, Ind 1.3.2*). Lastly, the LE surveillance has also been increased resulting in protection efforts in the identified IWT hotspot by the survey report.

Output 2: Priority illegal wildlife trade routes through Nepal are identified, with law enforcement (LE) agencies' enhanced understanding of wildlife crime hotspots and strengthened capacity, enabling the disruption of transnational wildlife crime.

The activities under Output 2 focused on identifying knowledge gaps in IWT trade routes and seizure trends of pangolin and other wildlife derivatives; sharing the findings with national and transboundary government counterparts; and developing the IWT strategic plan to disrupt the wildlife crime syndicates.

WCCB initiated the process of identifying IWT and trade route knowledge gaps by calling a meeting of WCCB cells at central (secretariat) level on 22 December 2021. As an outcome of the meeting, the forum decided to conduct an IWT survey and developed a wildlife trade route map (*Annex 5.8.1, 5.8.2, 5.8.3, 5.8.4, 5.8.5, 5.8.6*). The decision was further approved in a high-level officials' meeting attended by the Director General of DNPWC and 13 other officials from the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), DoFSC, DNPWC, CIB of the Nepal Police and APF. With this enabling environment, the priority illegal wildlife trade routes through Nepal were finalized in Y2 (*Ind 2.1.1*) (*Annex 5.8.3*) based on analyses of the information received from law enforcement agencies. To validate the initial findings of the IWT survey, two workshops were conducted at the central level between i) SAWEN and WCCB central

¹ Baseline (n=0): As IWT border hotspots are determined by the IWT survey in Y1, the baseline for surveillance at the identified IWT hotspot corridors is set as zero (*Ind 1.4*).

² Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024)²: Evaluation title for the study commenced by the ZSL Nepal to measure the status of indicator especially output 1 and output 2.

cell) and ii) SAWEN and WCCB district cell in Bagmati province (*Annex 5.8.2, 5.8.5*). During these workshops, discussions were made on potential trade routes. In total, 71 WCCB members and SAWEN representatives (including 11 female) attended the workshop. Similarly, two stakeholder validation meetings at site level were conducted in Madhesh Province (*Annex 5.8.5, 5.8.6*). In total, 126 participants (including 17 female) from the Provincial Parliament, Provincial Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forests and Environment (MoITFE), DFO, Provincial Forest Directorate (PFD), Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce & Industries (FNCCI), SAWEN, MWT, FECOFUN, CFUGs, Community-Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs), and cooperative working committee joined. The recommendations from these workshops were submitted to DNPWC (*Ind 2.1.2*). Furthermore, the SAWEN secretarial conducted a workshop on 3rd November 2022 to share findings of the IWT survey report such as identified trade routes and prevailing wildlife crime hotspots in Nepal among 28 participants (including 1 female) from USA, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka (*Annex 5.2.8, 5.2.8a and b*). The sharing event was beneficial for the participants as they expressed the need and desire to carry out similar studies in their respective countries.

DNPWC has fully owned the report on IWT and trade route and its recommendations and also shared the findings at national and international forums (19th COP of CITES and SAWEN general meeting) to enhance the understanding of wildlife crime hotspots in Nepal (*Annex 5.2.7b*). The forum emphasized the need to strengthen policy, legislative frameworks, cross-sectoral collaboration, regional and international cooperation, sustainable financing, and alignment with national goals. These discussions have paved the way for DNPWC in incorporating the findings of the IWT survey report and route maps in updating the Wildlife Trade and Poaching Control Strategic Plan for period 2023-2030 (*Ind 2.1.3*) through a participatory and multi-stakeholder initiative by considering the diverse perspectives.

Furthermore, the capacity of 44 investigation officers (including 8 female) were strengthened on wildlife crime related case building and prosecution to target traffickers (*Ind 2.2*) from two events conducted in Y2 and Y3 (*Annex 5.9.1, 5.9.2, 5.9.3, 5.9.4*). The training focused on informing investigation officers about existing laws, policies, and punishment related to wildlife crime, strengthening investigation skills and also enhancing the skills for preparing case documents (*Annex 5.9.3*). The Wildlife Crime Investigation and Prosecution Guideline developed by the DNPWC was adopted for this training, helping to enhance the professional capacity of the wildlife crime investigators. Resource persons from different fraternities were engaged in the training sessions covering respective training modules (*Annex 5.9.3*) aiming to maximize the greater impact of the training. The training course has therefore given participants the skills and confidence to handle wildlife crime cases, follow standard procedures and prepare strong case documents, increasing the average knowledge score by 21.6% (the average knowledge score of pre-tests was 74% and post test score was 90%) (*Annex 5.9.4*) (*Ind 2.2.1*). With the completion of comprehensive training, the LE officers were confident with implementing their learning in the field which is evidenced by the 13.5 days reduction in processing time from the point of seizure/interception for IWT case building and submission by Y3 (n=31.5 days against the target of 38 days (baseline: 45 days) (*Ind 2.2.3*) (Source: Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024). Moreover, the second year also saw a 14% increase in the number of IWT suspected traffickers arrested (*Ind 2.3*), which is 4% more than that of the target set. While in Y3, the number of those arrested increased to n=277 against the baseline (43) and target of 48 arrest i.e., 10% increase in the number of IWT suspected traffickers arrested and prosecuted respectively, which is significantly higher than the project target (Source: Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024).

This is a promising sign that they will successfully and efficiently implement their new skills and knowledge in prosecution (*Ind 2.2.2, Ind 2.2.3, and Ind 2.3*). A phone interview survey was carried out by the project team with 60% of the available participants from the 44 individuals who attended the training. The analysis of the phone interview showed that 90% of the surveyed participants were found to be using the knowledge gained from the training effectively.

The indicators in output two were assessed through an external study initiated by ZSL titled “Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024” which shows that the indicator set are significantly reached. In addition, the documents developed with project support include the IWT survey report, a manual on wildlife parts identification, and stockpile management procedures, that will serve the DNPWC in strategic planning and decision-making over the long term.

Output 3: Two Community-Managed Pangolin Conservation Areas (CMPAs) established within the Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor promote participatory pangolin conservation and protect pangolins and other traded species, reducing IWT its source.

Output 3 encompasses community engagement activities, including establishing, institutionalizing, and strengthening two Community-Managed Pangolin Conservation Areas (CMPA) and CBAPU, building collaboration between community and law enforcement authorities and creating awareness around pangolin conservation. All of the activities planned have been completed, achieving the target set.

After selection of the project intervention sites, four preparatory meetings (two in each site) were conducted in both CFUGs i.e., Shree Chetana BZCFUG in PNP and Bhatighari Chure CFUG in Dhanusa to better understand the concept of CMPA, the operational model, and the roles and responsibilities of communities and local stakeholders (*Annex 5.10.1, 5.10.2, 5.10.3, 5.10.4, 5.10.5*). Recognizing the significance of the CMPA, the community forest executive committees have decided to establish the CMPAs i.e., Shree Chetana BZCF and Bhatighari Chure CF

within Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor, within their forests and endorsed them in coordination and collaboration with other conservation partners (*Ind 3.1; Annex 5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.11.3, 5.11.4*). Overall, 376 households (a total of 1,879 people, 975 male and 904 female) have participated in pangolin conservation through the CMPCAs (*Ind 3.1*). The CMPCA in Shree Chetana BZCF had 166 member households (with 416 male and 387 female members), while the CMPCA in Bhatighari Chure community forest had 210 member households (with 559 male and 517 female members). The communities' increased stewardship of CMPCA (*Ind 3.2*) was evident with the endorsement of the participatory natural resource management plans (drafted in Y1) promoting equitable participation of women and vulnerable groups and including provisions of CMPCA (*Ind 3.2.1*) by the respective forest user group. The endorsement of the plan indicated communities' interest and ownership of the CMPCAs.

Further, CMPCAs with technical and financial support from the project created awareness programs on pangolin conservation and IWT control for 1321 (52% female; 55% indigenous group) school children/school management committee members and 389 stakeholders and community members (70% women; 85% indigenous and marginalized group) by the end of the project (*Ind 3.2.2*) (*Annex 5.13.1, 5.13.2, 5.13.3, 5.13.4, 5.13.5, 5.13.6, 5.13.7*). We continued to develop various IEC materials (radio jingle, animated video, comic book, wall painting, mounted poster, and information board) to raise awareness on pangolin conservation (*Annex 5.14.1, 5.14.2, 5.14.3, 5.14.4, 5.14.5*) in coordination with the concerned stakeholders. Animated video, illustrating the importance and necessity of pangolin conservation, has been widely promoted at project events and uploaded to implementing partner's (Himalayan Nature) YouTube channel (<https://youtu.be/TsaOy2Scrs8>), reaching 441 views by the end of the project. Moreover, 2000 copies of comic/story books targeting school children were prepared and distributed (*Annex 5.14.2*). Additionally, all together seven information boards were strategically installed to constantly remind the community about the importance of conservation. To reach wider communities with pangolin conservation awareness within Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor, from Y2, radio jingles on pangolin conservation and IWT controls were broadcasted five times a day in each project site (Dhanusa and Makawanpur), approx. 5,724 times (HN- 2,940 and MWT-2,784) throughout the project period (*Annex 5.14.5*). Radio jingles aired through the local F.M. radio of the two project communities were assumed to have reached at least 10,000 (10% of the active listener i.e., 100,000) in Shree Chetana BZCFUG only (*Ind 3.2.2*). Further at Dhanusa, information related to an injured pangolin was reported to MWT by locals, who had heard information about pangolin conservation and MWT via the radio jingle. MWT and DFO Dhanusa rescued the pangolin and treated it for two days before releasing it back into the wild (*Annex 5.14.6*). All these efforts led to an increased awareness and appreciation for pangolin conservation among the community people. The post project assessment survey engaging the consultant, revealed that on average 88% (86.9% in Bhatighari CFUG, Dhanusa and 88.5% in Shree Chetana BZCFUG, PNP) supported the benefit of having CMPCA for the conservation efforts against the target of 90% of communities reporting on benefit of conservation having been established CMPCA (*Ind 3.2.3*) (*Source: Post Project Assessment Report*).

To support CMPCAs in controlling IWT, CBAPUs with 20 voluntary youth and community members (9 female; 12 from indigenous and disadvantaged groups) were formed (*Annex 5.12.1, 5.12.2, 5.12.3*) and were regularly capacitated with essential patrolling techniques and equipment for pangolin conservation and habitat management (*Annex 5.15.1, 5.15.2, 5.15.3, 5.15.4, 5.15.5, 5.15.6*). The training provided to these members successfully enhanced their skills in equipment handling, GPS usage, camera trapping, and wildlife research and monitoring (40% increase in both knowledge and confidence levels; post-test score) (*Annex 5.15.7, 5.15.8*). This in turn had led to great enthusiasm in carrying out patrols along their forest boundaries, with a total of 262 patrols (Y1:1, Y2: 73 and Y3: 188) by the CMPCA members significantly surpassing the target of 240 patrols throughout the project period (*Ind 3.3.1*) (*Annex 5.16.1, 5.16.2*). In between these months, a total of 316 pangolin burrows were recorded, out of which 140 were fresh burrows while 176 were old ones. Likewise, a total of 148-termite mounds were recorded during the patrolling. The numbers of burrows (active) and termite mounds indicates this area has been providing a home to a good number of pangolins in the community forest of Shree Chetana BZCFUG. The patrolling team also reported that the inactive burrows have been reused by the wild animals (*Annex 5.16.1*).

Such pangolin and habitat related information, along with the progress of CMPCAs's activities were shared with PAs and DFOS in 16 quarterly meetings ((Y2:8, Y3:8; four events more than targeted), eight by each CMPCAs (*Ind 3.3.2*) (*Annex 5.17.1 and 5.17.2*). During these meetings, CMPCA shared project activities, progress, information regarding pangolin conservation and livelihood activities conducted by women-led cooperatives. Furthermore, they also discussed the wildlife damage relief distribution process and importance of forest patrolling. The participation of women (67%) and indigenous and disadvantaged groups (70%) were ensured in all of these meetings. In year 1, locals from Bhatighari CF shared information about an injured pangolin to MWT and DFO Dhanusa (*Ind 3.4*). Although the people who caused injury were unknown, DFO Dhanusa, in joint cooperation with MWT was able to rescue and treat injured pangolin and then release it to its natural habitat (*Annex 5.14.6*). Likewise, Shree Chetana BZCFUG provided information about wildlife crime to PNP post in Manahari-1 and in the operation, two people were arrested with two guns (*Source: Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024*). Since there were no CMPCAs in the project sites before the project intervention, a baseline was not established, hence all information shared for pangolin conservation and IWT by the project can claim an establishment of functional mechanism to share IWT related information from community to law enforcement agencies resulting in the effective legal actions against IWT (*Ind 3.4*). In addition to strengthening community-level information-sharing mechanisms, the project developed communication and LE collaboration guideline to aid intelligence flow between CMPCA, PAs, and DFOs. (*Ind 3.4*) (*Annex 5.14.7*).

Likewise, three trainings on good governance principles and GESI, two in Y2 (55 participants, 40 women, 63% belonging to indigenous and marginalized group) and one in Y3 (36 participants, 26 women, 66% belonging to indigenous and marginalized group) were also provided to the members so as to maintain the governance with the CMPCA and the cooperative as to promote and functionalize equitable benefit sharing practices within the group (*Annex 5.18.1, 5.18.2, 5.18.3*).

The output was highly achieved as two indicators (*Ind 3.1 and 3.2.1*) were met early by Y2; the target set for Y2 of three indicators (*Ind 3.2.2, 3.3.1 and 3.3.2*) were also met, which were measured by analyzing participants attendance records, forest patrolling data and CMPCAs' meeting minutes. The analysis of other indicators such as *Ind 3.2.3* and *Ind 3.4* were measured by the analysis of post project assessment/endline household surveys and a report 'Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024', carried out by the project respectively. This comprehensive analysis, employing various methods, demonstrates that all indicators set for Output 3 have been successfully achieved, highlighting the effectiveness of the intervention strategies.

Output 4: Vulnerable community members are accessing sustainable livelihood options, ensuring economic resiliency, reducing the economic drivers of poaching and IWT related activities.

The two inclusive women-led cooperatives (Chetana women income generation group-CWIGG in Shree Chetana BZCFUG and Bhatighari women income generation group-BWIGG in Dhanusa) established with 68 female and seed funds of NPR 1,734,865 in Y1 (*Ind 4.1 and 4.2*) (*Annex 5.20.1, 5.20.2, 5.20.3*), have been helping vulnerable cooperative members in accessing sustainable livelihood options through loans accessed from the cooperatives at minimum interest rate (6%). With additional seed funds in Y2, amounting NPR 1,401,280 (*Ind 4.2*) from the project, the members in the cooperative reached 137 in Y2 (*Ind 4.1.1*) and 200 by Y3 (*Ind 4.1.2*) (*Annex 5.20.4*) (195 females; 125 belong to indigenous groups, 29 belong to disadvantaged groups (Madhesi and Dalit), 43 belong to Brahmin/Chettri and 3 belong to other groups) (*Ind 4.1.2*) and total seed funds injected by the project to NPR 3,136,145/£19,600³. (*Ind 4.1, Annex 5.22.1*). An additional NPR 1,914,182/£11963.63 is added to the seed fund by the members themselves through monthly saving, interest collection, optional saving, service charge collection and late fines, indicating communities' interest and ownership of cooperative and livelihood schemes (*Ind 4.2*) leading to increase the seed funds by 61% (61.11% increase in CWIGG, 60.95% in BCWIGG) surpassing the target of 50% increase in seed fund and reached to NPR 5,050,327/£31,564.54 (NPR 2,797,027 in CWIGG, NPR 2,253,300 in BCWIGG) (*Ind 4.2*). For the cooperative to function effectively at this level, at times hands-on training on cooperative management, along with onsite coaching and refresher training, and institutional support for the cooperative was given (226; 90% women, 74% belong to indigenous and marginalized group) (*Annex 5.21.1, 5.21.2, 5.21.3, 5.21.4, 5.21.5, 5.21.6*). To gain practical information on cooperative management, three exposure visits (2 in Y2 and 1 in Y3) were carried out for the cooperative members to the Chuchhekhola CF and Rani CF of Makawanpur district Pithauli and Amaltari of Nawalpur district (*Annex 5.23.1*). During the visit, the members got the opportunity to learn about IGA activities and functioning of cooperative i.e., Namuna Madhyawarti Gramin Samudayik Bikash Samuha established under the UK Aid match fund implemented by ZSL Nepal. The participants also learned about the community conservation initiative in vulture conservation i.e., vulture restaurant, habitat managed by BZCFs and community-based wildlife and culture tourism. Similarly, three events on Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), one in Y1 and two in Y3, sensitized a total of 96 members of both the project sites (*Annex 5.19.1, 5.19.2, 5.19.3*). On 20th May 2022 at Sauraha, Chitwan for 22 participants (11 women) from ZSL (3), MWT (8), HN (2) and community members (9) and on 10 and 11 December 2023, 32 members (31 women, 53% indigenous and marginalized) in Makwanpur and 42 members, from ZSL (2), HN (1) (42 women and 99% indigenous and marginalized group) in Dhanusa informed the members to ensure that natural resources are not damaged when pursuing the identified livelihoods.

Of the 200 members in the cooperative, 87% (174 members; 81 members in CWIGG and 93 members in BWIGG), slightly exceeding the target of 85% cooperative members adopting sustainable livelihood (through trainings and seed fund) (*Ind 4.3*) (*Annex 5.25.7*), have accessed soft loans, enabling them to engage in income-generating activities like livestock farming, agriculture, and small enterprises. Of this 87% members accessing soft loan, 95% are women, 78% belong to indigenous and marginalized group. Among the various livelihood schemes chosen by the beneficiary themselves, cow rearing (35%) was the highest preferred income generating activity followed by goat rearing (21%) in Shree Chetana BZCFUG while goat keeping (44%) followed buffalo farming (19%) was the mostly chosen income generating activities by the members who have accessed soft loans in Bhatighari CFUG (*Annex 5.25.7*). This indicates that on average 59.5% of members are engaged in livestock farming (56% in CWIGG and 63% in BWIGG) which the locals of the community view as the product of high market value because of its nature of quickly culminating the break-even point, profitable, easily saleable and provides a perennial source of income for the household (*Ind 4.3.2*). The post project assessment report/endline survey also indicated the average income of members of the cooperative increased by 67.6% (96.7% in Dhanusa and 38.5%) in Makwanpur (*Ind 4.3*). The increase in income was calculated as people earning more than NPR 6000 from baseline to the end of the project. NPR ≤ 6000 was taken as the reference point for calculating baseline as it equals the definition of poverty in terms of per capita income.

³ £1=NPR 160

Envisioning the possible increase in the use of forest resources, a total of five training courses on livestock management followed, with refresher training (250; 93% women, 76% belong to indigenous and marginalized group) conducted to impart the knowledge of stall-feeding practices, shed management, grass storage techniques to feed during the scarcity, nutrition management, disease and pest identification and management (*Annex 5.25.1, 5.25.2, 5.25.3, 5.25.4, 5.25.5, 5.25.6*). To further support this, 206 improved cooking stoves (100 electric stove in Shree Chetana BZCFUG, 106; 100 electric stove and 6 LPG in Bhatighari CFUG) were given to the members of CMPCA in both sites to reduce the pressure on forest resources which could lead to habitat degradation of pangolin and other wildlife (*Annex 5.26.1*). These efforts have seen a decrease in forest dependency by 43% (average forest dependency index 0.33 (0.42 in Makwanpur, 0.24 in Dhanusa), slightly below the target of 50% forest dependency reduction against the baseline average forest dependency index of 0.58 (0.52 in Makwanpur, 0.65 in Dhanusa) (*Ind 4.4*). With the given lifespan of the project and the nature of complexity associated in the forest dependency, this 43% decrease in forest dependency is also a commendable achievement.

The project indicators for output 4 were also achieved. The target of *Indicator 4.1*, reaching 100 members in each cooperative was met by the end of Y3. The target is being measured with the help of analysis of cooperatives' meeting minutes. *Indicator 4.2* has also been met, with a 61% increase in the seed fund generated by the members through monthly saving, interest collection, optional saving, service charge collection and late fines. The measurement of this target was from the analysis of data received from cooperative's monthly meetings, and livelihood monitoring conducted by partners. Likewise, this analysis also showed that *Indicator 4.3* slightly surpassed the target of 85% cooperative members adopting sustainable livelihoods (87%). Likewise, the post project assessment showed that 96.7% in Dhanusa and 38.5% in Makwanpur, averaging 67.6% members reported that they have increased monthly income from NPR ≤ 6000 from the baseline (*Ind 4.3*). Commercial livestock rearing, and commercial agricultural production were identified as the livelihood schemes preferred by communities which was identified in Y1 (*Ind 4.3.1*) as high value market schemes. On average 59.5% of members are engaged in livestock farming (56% in CWIGG and 63% in BWIGG), exceeding the target of 25% of the cooperative member accessing high value market by 34.5% (*Ind 4.3.2*). Similarly, the forest resource dependency was also measured by the post project assessment which showed a 43% decrease against the average baseline forest dependency index of 0.58 (0.52 in Makwanpur, 0.65 in Dhanusa) (*Ind 4.4*). Although this reduction fell slightly short of the 50% target, it is still a significant achievement given the project's limited duration and the inherent complexity of reducing forest dependency.

3.2 Outcome

Outcome: 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.

The preparatory tasks such as IWT route map, WCD-MIS training, formation of CMPCA, CBAPU, women led cooperative, carried out in Year 1 laid the foundation for achieving the project's outcomes. The project commenced by broadening the knowledge base on trade routes and strengthening the Wildlife Crime Database Management Information System (WCD-MIS). During the project period, 1,018 new cases were entered into the system, (*Ind 1.3*). Capacity enhancement of 89 law enforcement (LE) officials (*Ind 1.2 and Ind 2.2*), Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) route map prepared through surveys (*Ind 2.1*), increased transboundary sharing of IWT-related information (*Ind 1.1*), enhanced LE surveillance on identified IWT border spots (*Ind 1.4*), increased arrests of suspected traffickers (*Ind 2.3*), and increased data entry in the IWT database (WCD-MIS) (*Ind 1.3*) have collectively strengthened law enforcement in the Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor. Evidence-based knowledge generated from these efforts are well utilized by law enforcement agencies for investigation, prosecution, and transboundary cooperation resulting the significant increase in successful prosecutions and seizures of wildlife parts and derivatives (*Ind 0.1, Ind 0.2*). A total of 78 successful prosecutions were achieved (12 in Year 2 and 66 in Year 3), marking a 150% increase from the baseline of 31 and surpassing the target of a 10% increase in successful prosecutions (*Ind 0.1*). Additionally, 137.4 kg of wildlife parts (38 kg in Year 2 and 99.4 kg in Year 3) were seized, including 30.5 kg of pangolin derivatives (26.5 kg in Year 2 and 4 kg in Year 3), exceeding the target of a 10% increase in the seizure of wildlife parts and derivatives through national and transboundary information sharing (*Ind 0.2*). In line with this the project also supported in the development of a stockpile management procedure, 2081 based on provision of the DNPWC Act 2029 (5th revision 2073 B.S, Clause 20 (a)), aiding the government of Nepal in managing seized wildlife parts and derivatives. This stockpile management procedure includes scientific field identification, inventory management, storage security, and the destruction of stockpiles every three years, reinforcing the global message against poaching.

At the community level, engagement in curbing IWT and conserving pangolins was ensured by establishing CMPCAs and CBAPUs in Year 1 (*Ind 3.2*). These CMPCAs led participatory conservation efforts by raising awareness (*Ind 3.2.2*), conducting 262 patrolling events (Y1: 1, Y2: 73, and Y3: 188) against a target of 120 (*Ind 3.3.1*), and sharing information related to pangolin conservation issues (*Ind 0.3.2 and Ind 3.4*). Although there were no IWT issues reported in the project intervention site before the project intervention, locals shared information about an injured pangolin, leading to its rescue and release (*Ind 0.4*). Additionally, information provided by Shree Chetana BZCFUG led to the arrest of two individuals with guns during the implementation period. This indicates that the community are aware of the conservation of pangolin and wildlife and helping to curb the IWT (*Ind 0.3.2*). Continuing to promote the conservation attitudes among community members, the project developed various IEC materials (radio jingles on

pangolin conservation aired via local F.M of two project sites, animated videos on pangolin conservation, comic books, wall paintings, posters, and information boards). Awareness programs directly sensitized 1,321 students/school committee members and 389 stakeholders/community members, while radio jingles reached over 100,000 people. These efforts significantly increased community support for conservation and combating IWT. Overall acceptance/support for conservation and combating IWT rose to 96%, up from a baseline of 60.6%, marking a 58% increase (*Ind 0.3.1*). Specifically, support for conservation increased to 93% (Dhanusa: 91.82%, Makwanpur: 94.19%) from a baseline of 43.71%, and support for combating IWT soared to 99% (Dhanusa: 98.5%, Makwanpur: 100%) from a baseline of 77.5% (*Ind 0.3.1*).

Furthermore, the increase in membership of women-led cooperatives (*Ind 4.1*), along with 61% increase in seed funds (*Ind 4.2*) showed the effectiveness and sustainability of the seed fund. Livelihood schemes adopted by 87% of members yielded an average income of NPR 7,000-15,000 (*Ind 4.3*) (*Annex 5.24.1*). Livestock farming and agriculture were chosen by 59.5% of community members due to their profitability, market access, quick break-even point, easy sale ability, and regular source of household income (*Ind 4.3.2*). To support their interest of generating income, five trainings on livestock were conducted by Y3 for 221 members (75% women) assisting the beneficiary to carry out their income generating activities in a more managed way resulting in increased income and improving the overall mean wellbeing score of the members of cooperative. The post project assessment/endline survey also indicated the average income of members of the cooperative increased by 67.6% (96.7% in Dhanusa and 38.5%) in Makwanpur (*Ind 4.3*). The overall mean wellbeing score of cooperative members rose to 0.52 (Dhanusa:0.52, Makwanpur: 0.52) from a baseline of 0.44 (Dhanusa:0.36, Makwanpur:0.52), a 19% increase against the target of a 10% increase (*Ind 0.4*, *Ind 0.4.3*).

The project also achieved the outcome level indicators. The project's comprehensive efforts in capacity building, community engagement, and livelihood support have significantly strengthened law enforcement and conservation activities, leading to improved outcomes in combating IWT and enhancing community wellbeing.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome:

Assumption 1: Pangolin conservation remains a national priority.

Comments: Still holds true. The Pangolin Conservation Action Plan for Nepal (2018-2022) is active.

Assumption 2: Law enforcement agencies continue sharing data on arrests and prosecution.

Comments: Still holds true. WCD-MIS is receiving data (Section 3.1 and 3.2).

Assumption 3: Local communities are supportive of conservation and are keen to diversify their income generation.

Comments: Still holds true. Communities are actively participating in project activities and have formed community groups to support conservation (Section 3.1 and 3.2).

Assumption 4: Avenues exist for improving law enforcement's response to IWT and they remain supportive of conservation initiatives.

Comments: Still holds true. Law enforcement is participating in project activities and providing necessary information (Section 3.1 and 3.2).

Assumption 5: 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.

Comments: Still holds true.

Output 1:

Assumption 6: There is an avenue for partnership with SAWEN to improve transboundary information-sharing mechanisms and collaboration.

Comments: Still holds true. Output 1 and Output 2 have been implemented in partnership with SAWEN. (Section 3.1 and 3.2)

Assumption 7: Opportunities to improve national capacity and coordination of the wildlife enforcement agencies through WCCB exist.

Comments: Still holds true. Orientation and coaching on WCD-MIS was held jointly by SAWEN and the WCCB secretariat (Sec 3.1).

Output 2:

Assumption 8: Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor remains a priority pangolin habitat for the Government of Nepal.

Comments: Still holds true. DNPWC, DoFSC, DFO, and the PAs participated in the project activities (Section 3.1).

Assumption 9: Unidentified trade routes exist in the project site and law enforcement agencies remain supportive in identifying trade routes linked to the project site.

Comments: Still holds true. DNPWC shared IWT survey results in national and international forum (Section 3.1).

Output 3:

Assumption 10: The communities remain receptive to forming CMCPA.

Comments: Still holds true. Two CMPCAs have been formed across both project sites.

Assumption 11: Suitable and diverse candidates are voluntarily available and willing to work as CBAPU members.

Comments: Still holds true. Two CBPAUs conducted 129 forest patrolling (Section 3.1 and 3.2).

Assumption 12: School management remain supportive.

Comments: Still holds true. Two drop-in centers formed are conducting awareness programs (Section 3.1).

Assumption 13: Community and law enforcement collaborations continue with a shared vision to halt IWT.

Comments: Still holds true. The CMPCA and law enforcement agencies (DFO and PAs) are participating in sharing meeting of CMPCAs (Section 3.1).

Assumption 14: Communities are being fully supported in post-COVID recovery with engagement in conservation and additional security providing enabling conditions for them to do so.

Comments: Still holds true.

Output 4:

Assumption 15: Gender and social bias exist; women and marginalized communities are under-represented in decision making and livelihood generation schemes.

Comments: Still holds true.

Assumption 16: Communities are receptive of diversifying livelihood schemes as an alternative to forest dependent livelihood.

Comments: Still holds true. 174 members out of 200 have participated in diversifying livelihood schemes and enhancing their livelihood skills (Section 3.1).

Assumption 17: ZSL's livelihood works have been successful in generating over 50% increase in seed fund in other projects.

Comments: Still holds true. This capacity has been further evidenced for this project by the fact that by Y3, the seed funds has increased by a total of 61% (Ind 4.2).

Assumption 18: More than 25% of the members in the existing CMPCAs have adopted sustainable higher income generating activities.

Comments: Still holds true. 59.5% are engaged in high value market identified for the project sites in Y1 (Ind 4.3.2).

Assumption 19: Economic conditions (post COVID) continue to enable suitable incentive framework is futureproofed across the trail sites for beyond the life span of the project.

Comments: Still holds true.

3.4 Impact

The project strengthened law enforcement in the Chitwan-Sindhuli green corridor with solid foundations built for generating comprehensive IWT knowledge through detailed surveys and route maps, empowering law enforcement agencies with crucial data. The formulation and implementation of the Wildlife Trade and Poaching Control Strategic Plan have provided a robust framework for action. This strategic approach is complemented by national and international intelligence-sharing mechanisms, facilitating a cohesive and informed response to IWT challenges. (Sec 3.1 and 3.2).

The project intervention to functionalize the Wildlife Crime Database Management Information System (WCD-MIS) represents a significant technological leap. This system has streamlined data collection, analysis, and dissemination, enabling a real-time tracking of wildlife crimes and enhancing coordination among enforcement agencies (Sec 3.1 and 3.2, Ind 1.3). Individual capacity enhancement has been a critical component of the project. Training programs have reached 169 law enforcement officials, including Protected Area managers, forest officials, the Armed Police Force (APF), the Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) of the Nepal Police, and customs officials. These trainings have equipped them with the skills and knowledge necessary to combat wildlife crimes effectively, reflected in the increased number of successful arrests, prosecutions, and seizures of wildlife parts and derivatives (Sec 3.1, Sec 3.2, Ind 0.1, Ind 0.2, Ind 2.2.3, Ind 2.3, and Ind 3.4).

Community ownership and engagement in pangolin conservation have significantly increased (Sec 3.1, Sec 3.2, Ind 3.2, Ind 3.2.2, Ind 3.2.3, Ind 3.3, Ind 3.3.1, Ind 3.4). These efforts were sustained through livelihood schemes for poor and vulnerable communities living around pangolin habitats and these are enabling communities to receive a regular income (Sec 3.1, Sec 3.2, Ind 0.4, In 0.4.3, Ind 4.1. Ind 4.2, Ind 4.3 and Ind 4.3.2). This is evidenced by the endorsement of participatory natural resource management plans, including pangolin conservation strategies. Communities have shown a proactive approach in monitoring pangolin habitats and sharing relevant information (Sec 3.1, Sec 3.2, Ind 0.4, In 0.4.3, Ind 4.1. Ind 4.2, Ind 4.3 and Ind 4.3.2).

Such strengthened and effective law enforcement, backed up with the support of the community who are getting access to alternative income generating options is contributing towards reducing pangolin trafficking and IWT throughout the Shivalik landscape. The project has directly reached 350 community members (84 males and 266 females), fostering a sense of responsibility and active participation in conservation efforts.

4. Contribution to IWT Challenge Fund Programme Objectives

4.1 Thematic focus

Out of the four project themes, the project has contributed to the three themes:

Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents

The project supported WCCB in producing a report on information and intelligence-sharing guidelines (Sec 3.1). The draft report on information and intelligence-sharing guidelines was shared among the different stakeholders at

different tiers to validate before finalization (*IWTCF-B21*). This contribution will help functionalize the established intelligence-sharing mechanism. The project produced the IWT route map (*IWTCF-B06*) in the leadership of DNPWC and SAWEN and has paved a way for DNPWC in incorporating the findings of the IWT survey report and route maps to update the Wildlife Trade and Poaching Control Strategic Plan for period 2023-2030 (*Ind 2.1.3*) (*IWTCF-B21*). In addition to this, stockpile management procedure, 2081 is owned by the DNWPC which has given a clear insight for the management of the wildlife life parts and derivatives seized by the LE agencies (*IWTCF-B21*).

Strengthening law enforcement

The intelligence-sharing and collaboration between national and transboundary law enforcement agencies is increasing to combat IWT. The project strengthened the law enforcement through capacity enhancement of 89 (*45 on wildlife parts identification and 44 in prosecution*) LE officials (*Ind 1.2 and Ind 2.2*) (*IWTCF-B01*), sharing of IWT route map prepared through IWT survey (*Ind 2.1*), increasing transboundary sharing of IWT related information by 70% (*Ind 1.1*), increasing LE surveillance on identified IWT border spots (*Ind 1.4*), increasing arrests of IWT suspected traffickers (*Ind 2.3*) and increasing data entry in the IWT database (WCD-MIS), total 1018 new cases (*Ind 1.3*). As a result of LE capacity-building, 283 (Y2:6, Y3:277) successful arrests and prosecutions were reported by the end of Y3 in total compared to baseline (31 successful prosecution in 2019) (*IWTCF-B14*). Similarly, 137.4 kg of wildlife parts (38 kg in Year 2 and 99.4 kg in Year 3) were seized, including 30.5 kg of pangolin derivatives (26.5 kg in Year 2 and 4 kg in Year 3), (*Ind 0.2*). LE authorities have been further strengthened with support of two CMPCAs in creating pangolin awareness among 1321 school children/school management committee members and 389 stakeholders and community members and while radio jingles aired via local F.M in both the project sites reached over 100,000 people (*Ind 3.2.2*), conducting 262 (Y1:1, Y2: 73 and Y3: 188) patrolling events of pangolin habitat (*Ind 3.3.1*) and sharing two information related to pangolin conservation issues and IWT (*Ind 3.4*).

Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

The project targeted two communities residing in the fringe areas of pangolin habitat within the Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor. There are 376 households in these communities, with a total population of 1,879 people (975 males, 904 females) (*Ind 3.1*). The average wellbeing index is 0.52 (*Ind 0.4*). The project reached 174 HHs, 87% of the 200 cooperative members with sustainable livelihood schemes to increase incomes and wellbeing and reduce dependency on natural resources in pangolin habitat (*IWTCF-A01*). The project already reached 200HHs through two women-led cooperatives. During the project implementation, these members were trained in commercial livestock rearing for 205 members (93% women), 38 members (86% women) cushion making (*IWTCF-A01*), GESI (91 participants;72% women), ESMS (96 participants, 87% women, 60% indigenous and marginalized group) (*IWTCF-D02*). With the increased members, they themselves contributed in the seed fund through monthly saving, interest collection, optional saving, service charge collection and the late fines, indicating communities' interest and ownership of cooperative and livelihood schemes which has contributed to the increase the seed fund by 61% (NPR 5,050,327/£31,564.54) against the seed fund provided of NPR 3,136,145/£19,600 (*Ind 4.2*) (*IWTCF-A07*), with 87% adopting livelihood schemes by taking loans from the seed fund (*IWTCF-A02*) (*Ind 4.3*). Furthermore, 206 forest dependant HHs were also supported with infrared induction cooking stoves to reduce dependency on the forest for fuel wood (*Ind 4.4*).

4.2 Impact on species in focus

The project showed positive impacts towards pangolin conservation and control of illegal trade of pangolin derivatives. Project efforts in strengthening law enforcement agencies and collaboration has contributed towards successful seizure of 30.5kg of pangolin derivatives (*Ind 0.2*) (*IWTCF-B07*). Further community engagement in pangolin conservation is helping provide information to LE about pangolins and their habitat. CBAPUs jointly with respective CFUGs, have conducted 262 patrolling events (*Ind 3.3.1*). In between these months, a total of 316 pangolin burrows were recorded, out of which 140 were fresh burrows while 176 were old ones. Likewise, a total of 148-termite mounds were recorded during the patrolling (*Annex 5.16.1, 5.16.2*). Similarly, at Dhanusa, information on an injured pangolin was reported to DFO Dhanusa/MWT by locals (*Ind 3.4*), DFO Dhanusa/MWT then rescued the pangolin and provided treatment for two days before release back into the wild (*Act 3.10*). Community groups have been carrying out their conservation actions, such as forest patrolling in pangolin habitats and raising awareness among students, stakeholders, and community members (*Ind 3.2*).

4.3 Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project targeted two communities residing in the fringe areas of pangolin habitat within the Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor. There are 376 households in these communities, with a total population of 1,879 people (975 males and 904 females) (*Ind 3.1*). The average baseline wellbeing index was 0.52 (*Ind 0.4*). The project aimed to reach 200 households with sustainable livelihood schemes to increase their income and wellbeing and to reduce their dependency on natural resources in the pangolin habitat. Specifically, poor, women from indigenous and disadvantaged groups were the main targeted beneficiaries for the livelihood schemes to improve their wellbeing.

In Y1, women cooperatives were established with 68 women members and in Y2 an additional 69 members were added giving 137 members in total (136 female) while by Y3, 200 HHs were reached). Of the total members across both cooperatives 97.5% are women; 77% belonging to indigenous and disadvantaged groups (Madhesi and Dalit).

Due to the increased members, the project provided additional seed funding (NPR 1,401,280) in Y2 giving a seed fund total of NPR 3,136,145. Members (both new and old) were trained in livelihoods skills (commercial livestock rearing) 221 members (75% women), 226 (90% women, 74% belonging to indigenous and marginalized group) had their capacity increased in cooperative management so that they could manage the seed fund and use the funds for the income-generating activities. These two women-led community cooperatives have expanded their initial seed fund by 61% (NPR 5,050,327/£31,564.54) through monthly savings, interest collection, optional savings, service charge collection and late fines (Ind 4.2).

Out of 200 members, 174 (87%) have received loans for various income generating activities (Ind 4.3). The livelihood activity monitoring conducted by partners has shown that members running livelihood activities by taking loans from women cooperatives are making monthly earnings of NPR. 7,000-NPR. 15,000 depending on their livelihood activities (Annex 5.24.1). The post project assessment/endline survey also indicated the average income of members of the cooperative increased by 67.6% (96.7% in Dhanusa and 38.5%) in Makwanpur (Ind 4.3). The evaluation of the project's impact on income levels was conducted by comparing the number of individuals earning more than NPR 6,000 monthly from the initial baseline assessment to the end of the project. The figure of NPR 6,000 monthly was chosen as a benchmark because it aligns with the established threshold for defining poverty based on per capita income. By setting this amount as the reference point, the study was able to effectively measure and demonstrate the improvement in economic conditions among the participants. Specifically, an increase in income levels above this threshold indicates a significant positive shift, reflecting a move out of poverty as per the established standard. This approach allows for a clear and quantifiable assessment of the project's success in enhancing the financial well-being of the targeted population. Overall, the efforts from the project and ownership taken by the members have resulted to increase their own wellbeing by 13% against the baseline (Ind 0.4, Ind 4.1, Ind 4.2 and Ind 4.3).

4.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ⁴ .	Overall, there were 20 team members (ZSL, HN and MWT) for this project, of which 40% (N=8) are female.
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ⁵ .	The Project leader for this project is female from ZSL. All project partners (DNPWC, HN and MWT) are led by men. However, the all the community level is represented by the women.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project made significant strides towards gender equality by ensuring equal opportunities for men and women to participate in capacity-building initiatives. In a context where women's representation is typically lower unless actively promoted, the project took deliberate steps to encourage participation from women and communities belonging to indigenous and disadvantaged groups. Across all community level project activities, participants include 70% women and 60% indigenous and disadvantaged groups. Furthermore, the project conducted three trainings on "Gender Equality, Social Inclusion (GESI), Good Governance Principles, two in Y2 (55 participants, 40 women, 63% belonging to indigenous and marginalized group) and one in Y3 (36 participants, 26 women, 66% belonging to indigenous and

⁴ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

⁵ Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

marginalized group) were also provided to the members so as to maintain the governance with the CMPCA and the cooperative as to promote and functionalize equitable benefit sharing practices within the group.

Additionally, the project added 127 female members to the women-led cooperatives by Y3, giving 195 female members (97.5%) in total. Of the total number of members across both cooperatives, 77% belonging to indigenous and disadvantaged groups (*Ind 4.2*). Being affiliated to women's cooperatives has created economic decision-making opportunities for women in the project sites. These members have been trained in cooperative management and livelihood skills and supported with additional seed funds amounting to NPR 1,401,280 giving a seed fund total of NPR 3,136,145 (*Ind 4.2*). Women members have full management rights over this seed money enabling them in decision making processes. Based on fund management guidelines, members take loans at low interest (6%) to start livelihoods schemes in which they have been trained. Out of 174 members accessing soft loan, 95% are women, 78% belong to indigenous and marginalized group, are engaged in various income generating activities (*Ind 4.3*). The livelihood activity monitoring conducted by partners has shown that members running livelihood activities using loans from the women's cooperatives, are making monthly earnings of NPR. 7,000-NPR. 15,000 depending on their livelihood activities. Furthermore, the alternative options to fuel wood (infrared induction cooking stoves) provided by the project have helped create a clean cooking environment for women. In Nepal, women are mainly responsible for cooking and fuelwood is often associated with indoor air pollution and therefore respiratory tract problems in women (*Annex 5.26.1*). For this reason, using clean cooking stoves will help prevent respiratory tract diseases in women related to indoor pollution.

Thus, the project holistically supported gender equality and the empowerment of disadvantaged groups through economic, social, and health-oriented interventions.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

The PCC and PMUs were the key monitoring units established by the project for monitoring and evaluation purposes (*Annex 5.2.1 and 5.2.2*). Similarly, PNP and DFO Dhanusa, in coordination with project partners, buffer zone representatives and local communities, conducted regular monitoring of project progress at the site (*Annex 5.25.1, 5.25.2*). Regular visits have also been conducted by the project lead to monitor and evaluate implementation. In total, 4 monitoring visits have been made by the project lead while regular monitoring visits were carried out the cooperative's members (*Annex 5.24.1, 5.24.2*) to assess the benefit and status of the livelihood activities carried out by their members.

Tied to the log frame, the ZSL project team also uses a performance appraisal framework (PAF), to conduct M&E. PAF is a web-based system to track progress and promote interaction between project partners. Monthly highlight reports are generated from the PAF system with input from all relevant project components. These were fed into the regular project reports for both the IWT Challenge Fund and ZSL's internal M&E procedures.

During the start of the project in Y1, the project established a baseline status of the indicator set forth to achieve by the proposed timeline. At the end of the project, the project carried out post project assessment to measure the achievement against the baseline. The analysis and findings to the post-project assessment have been used to show the achievement of progress in each of the indicators.

To date, there have been no changes in the M&E plan. As planned, M&E responsibilities are shared among partners and all required data is being collected accordingly. SAWEN is supporting with data and evidence for output 1 and 2, whilst HN and MWT are supporting with output 3 and 4. All partners conducting pre- and post-event surveys to measure effectiveness of the capacity-building events were also reported quarterly (*Annex 5.9.4, 5.9.5, 5.15.7, 5.21.6, 5.25.6*). Community engagement partners (HN and MWT) periodically conducted both activity and output level monitoring jointly with community members. For example, the two CBAPUs conducted monthly monitoring (patrolling) of two CMPCAs (Shree Chetana CF and Bhaatighari CF) and partners helped to analyse the monitoring data collected by CBAPUs (*Annex 5.16.2*) and provided updates on achievements towards pangolin protection (*Ind 3.3.1*). Similarly, partners also attended site-level quarterly meetings between CMPCAs, PAs and DFOs and were informed with updated information of CMPCA's activities in the project site and information related to pangolins and their habitat status to make progress towards credible information by CMPCA (*Ind 0.3.2, Ind 3.4*) and protection of pangolins (*Ind 3.3.2*). By attending and analysing monthly meetings of the women-led cooperatives, partners provided information on additional members (*Ind 4.1*) and status of the seed funds (*Ind 4.2*). Furthermore, partners also conduct monthly monitoring of livelihood activities (*Annex 5.25.1*) helping the project team understand progress towards financial wellbeing (*Ind 0.4, Ind 4.3*).

To secure data sharing and storage among partners, data is collated on the OneDrive cloud and made available to all in a timely and easy manner. Monitoring and reporting officers compile data received from partners twice a year (half yearly and yearly) to measure output and outcome level indicators to report against the logical framework. Furthermore, quarterly update meetings were conducted with partners to share updates on project progress. A total of eight quarterly update meetings were conducted with partners (*Annex 5.2.5*).

6. Lessons learnt

- Coordination, cooperation and collaboration among LE authorities at all three tiers of government (local, provincial and federal) through WCCB has helped in effective intelligence sharing to combat IWT.
- Regular engagement of higher authorities (DNPWC) through the PCC has helped effective project implementation through active participation of respective line agencies (PAs and DFOs).
- Integrating project learning and combining update sessions can optimise resource use and improve project implementation: This year ZSL implemented two Biodiversity Challenge Fund (BCF) projects (One DI main and one IWTCF main). From the start of this project, learnings from IWTCF were incorporated and comments received from the independent reviewer of the Y1 report were considered and shared with partners accordingly. This helped ease Y2 reporting. Furthermore, as the DI main and IWTCF have similar reporting requirements, progress update sessions and reporting orientation were combined, helping implementing partners learn from each other, as well as saving time and effort for the ZSL project team.
- Capacity enhancement of partners is crucial: To increase partner capacity, four capacity improvement events were conducted for partners both in person and virtually. On 4th and 17th August 2022, the partners (MWT, HN and SAWEN) were briefed in detail about comments received from the independent reviewer on the annual report, the project log frame, partners roles in achieving results and deliverables as well as reports needed to be submitted by partners to evidence those achievements. Similarly, an orientation on safeguarding and financial compliance was conducted on 22nd September 2022 for partners of both BCF projects. Finally, a refresher orientation on reporting took place on 29th March 2023. All these sessions helped partners understand project requirements which ultimately helps in timely implementation and reporting (*Annex 5.2.6*).
- Virtual platforms are a cost effective and efficient medium for regular communication and coordination: The project maximised the use of virtual platforms for monitoring, reporting, progress sharing and partner capacity building. The online drive (OneDrive) was used to submit all reports, data and evidence. Partners provide update reports and evidence after completion of each activity which helps the project team monitor activities virtually. Similarly, the online communication platform (Microsoft Teams) was used to conduct progress meetings and partner capacity building sessions, which not only helped in timely communication and partners capacity improvement but also helped organise cost effective events without the need of additional resources.
- Developing reliable communication nexus, regular joint patrolling practices is required that not only diminish the poaching and wildlife crimes but also able to rectify the trading routes existed in the landscape.

7. Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

There was no feedback from the reviewer on Y2 annual report.

8. Sustainability and legacy

The project was developed in line with the Government of Nepal's priority area, the National Pangolin Conservation Action Plan, and the DNPWC's strategic plan. The DNPWC therefore has taken ownership of the project and has supported the project's development and implementation. The IWT survey report, along with the trade route map and WCD-MIS has become an important asset to the DNPWC. The DNPWC has shared the trade route maps and IWT survey results at various national and international platforms including at the general meetings of SAWEN and 19th COP of CITES (*Sec 3.1-Act 1.5 and 2.5*). Similarly, the findings of the results are also being used to prepare the Wildlife Trade and Poaching Control Strategic Plan (2023-2030) (*Ind 2.1.3*) (*IWTCF-B21*). This long term IWT strategic plan will be another great asset for the DNPWC in curbing IWT in Nepal. Similarly, the stockpile management procedure, 2081 developed with the support from the project will provide consensus, uniformity and insight for the disposition, storage, further use and proceeding of the wildlife part and derivatives seized by the law enforcement agencies.

Enhancing the capacity of the law enforcement officials by 89 individuals trained in wildlife part identification and wildlife crime investigation and prosecution has led to an increase in the average knowledge of participants by 10% and 16% respectively (*Ind 1.2 and Ind 2.2*) (*IWTCF-B01*). Therefore, it continued increasing seizures of wildlife parts and successful prosecutions beyond the project period. Similarly, the community groups (CMPCAs and CBAPUs) formed by those living around the forests as part of the project provide an assurance of long-term community support for pangolin conservation and IWT reduction which is evident through the 262 patrolling events conducted by two CMPCAs in the forest area/pangolin habitat (*Ind 3.3.1; Annex 5.16.2*). The women-led cooperatives formed in this first year of the project, with sustainable financial flow mechanisms, are a step towards establishing environmentally and economically sustainable livelihoods in project communities. By the end of the project, additional 132 community members got affiliated with these cooperatives, indicating increased interest and understanding of the benefits of these cooperatives (*Ind 4.1*). Further, by the end of the project (*Ind 4.2*), these women-led cooperatives have expanded their original seed fund by 61% which shows their investment in and ownership of the project activities.

Further, to showcase the project's achievements, one exit workshop in each project community was carried out in the presence of the major project stakeholders (*Annex 5.27.1*). The workshop facilitated the transfer of knowledge and skills to the local stakeholders and beneficiaries, empowering them to maintain and build upon the project's achievements independently. This empowerment is essential for the long-term sustainability of the project's impact, ensuring that the benefits continue to accrue even after the external support has ended. Moreover, the exit workshop helps to establish a sense of ownership and commitment among the community and local partners. By actively involving them from the initial stage of the project to the final stages of the project, it fostered a deeper connection and responsibility towards the ongoing success of the initiatives introduced.

9. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The IWT Challenge Fund has been mentioned in each agreement signed with the partners. The IWT Challenge Fund logo and a description of the project were published in ZSL's periodic newsletter. The guidelines on the use of the IWT Challenge Fund logo was briefed to project partners at the beginning of Y2. The IWT Challenge Fund logo, along with the partner logo, has also been placed on banners, information boards, presentations and videos prepared by the project. The project continued placing the IWT Challenge Fund logo on hoarding boards and any other communication materials.

The project supported by the IWT Challenge Fund is a distinct project in the Chitwan-Sindhuli green corridor. However, the project also aligns with the government's programme for pangolin, tiger and rhino conservation, which considers control of poaching and IWT to be a key element in conservation for all of the project's focus species.

In general, the wildlife conservation community in Nepal is familiar with the IWT Challenge Fund because of previously supported projects. However, this project has particularly publicised the IWT Challenge Fund in Madhesh province through engagement of local and province-level government bodies and line agencies in inception meetings and stakeholder consultations.

10. Risk Management

This year, no new risks have arisen. However, one issue rose in mid-October that the field implementation was halted for one month (19 Oct-20 Nov 2022) due to provincial and federal elections. As a result, we rescheduled all activities planned in that period to be undertaken in the latter half of Q3 and first half of Q4. The issue was resolved in time ensuring timely implementation.

11. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes [If yes, please provide their name and email] Asmita [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes [If yes, please provide date and details of training] Ms. Ashmita attended the safeguarding training organized from the support of Darwin initiative fund, project ref# DAREX008. Along with this, she also attended the online safeguarding training session of ZSL on Data protection policy.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three trainings on good governance principles and GESI, two in Y2 (55 participants, 40 women, 63% belonging to indigenous and marginalized group) and one in Y3 (36 participants, 26 women, 66% belonging to indigenous and marginalized group) were also provided to the members so as to maintain the governance with the CMPCA and the cooperative as to promote and functionalize equitable benefit sharing practices within the group. Additionally, ZSL organized a virtual orientation event (22 Sep 2022) on safeguarding and financial compliance for partners implementing BCF funded projects (one DI main and one IWTCF main). The orientation event was combined for all partners involved (Mithila 	Past: % [and number] Planned: % [and number]

Wildlife Trust and Himalayan Nature) engaging nine of their staff. Of those, 7 staff members were from this project (<i>Annex 5.2.6</i>).
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have not been any particular lessons learnt or challenges but as Safeguarding is a relatively newer term for our partner organisations, continuous refresher training is required to help them understand, report and address safeguarding related issues.
<p>Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the lifetime of the project; include topics covered and number of participants.</p> <p>Three one-day training on Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) was carried out within the project lifespan. A total of 96 members (87% women, 60% indigenous and marginalized member) were sensitized on ESMS. On 20th May 2022 at Sauraha, Chitwan for 22 participants (11 female) from ZSL (3), MWT (8), HN (2) and community members (9). On 10 December 2023 at Makwanpur, 32 members (31 women, 53% belonging to indigenous and marginalized group) and on 11 December 2023, at Dhanusa, 42 members (42 women, 99% belonging to indigenous and marginalized group) were sensitized. In the event, participants were introduced to the concept and evolution of ESMS, policy, social contexts and potential areas of risk in conservation initiatives, as well as principles and standards of ESMS, integrating ESMS in project design and implementation, and risk management strategies in project context (<i>Annex 5.2.6, 5.19.1, 5.19.2, 5.19.3</i>).</p>
<p>Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your staff over the lifetime of the project? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.</p> <p>Due to Covid-19-related restrictions, many of the project interventions, including workshops, trainings and any activity that required people to gather, were pushed towards the latter quarters of Y1 and the workplan was revised accordingly. The use of virtual platforms (such as Skype, Microsoft Teams, and an online drive) was optimized. Coordination, communication, and follow up were increased with implementing partners, and human resources were added to the project's implementation. Throughout the project implementation period, health and safety protocols including the use of masks and sanitizer were made mandatory in all workshops and meetings held. Similarly, staff were frequently provided with portable sanitizer and masks, and sanitation and hygiene were given top priority in the office. The staff were also provided with flexibility to work from home. With such adaptive management, the project team was able to complete the majority of the activities planned for year one.</p>

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				Internal experts of the organization were used, leading to decrease on spending.
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£171,295.00	£171,438.00	0.08%	£143 (overspent but not claimed)

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Hem Sagar Baral-Project Advisor	
Dr Bhagawan Raj Dahal-Country Director/Project Lead	
Abarta Pandey-Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	

SanjY Kandel-Law enforcement officer		
Pradeep Chaudhary-Finance Officer		
Sanjay Kandel-Community officer		
Prachanda Maharjan-Community officer		
Mahesh Basnet-Livelihoods Advisor		
Bishnu Thapaliya-IWT expert		
Charig Thompsett-Health & Safety		
Emily Rowntree-HR Support/Safeguarding		
Simon Lee-Legal & Risk Management support		
Taskina Hadi-International Finance		
Katherine Secoy-Operational oversight (C&P)		
Aaron Foy-Project Coordinator(aaron)		
Grant Miller-Law Enforcement advisor		
Heena Maharjan-Social Mobiliser		
Rojina Yonjon-Social Mobilizer		
Sita Poudel-Social Mobilizer		
Sita Maya Tamang- Social Mobilizer		
Shruti Kumari Kyachaki-Social Mobilizer		
TOTAL		£55,093.20

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

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Exposure Visit	
TOTAL	£20,127.95

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Please confirm the matched funds raised for this project – matched funding includes co-finance as well as in-kind contributions. This will include funds indicated at application stage as confirmed or unconfirmed, as well as additional funds raised during the project lifetime. Please include all funds relevant to running the project (in the first table) as well as funds mobilised for additional work after the project ends building on evidence, best practices and the project (in the second table).

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
Year 2023-24	

TOTAL	
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Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

The project was designed with the participation of ZSL, DNPWC, and the BZUC. It aimed to improve the livelihoods of marginalized groups and reduce illegal wildlife trade. The community, strategically located along the Chitwan-Sindhuli Green Corridor, helps link Parsa National Park with the Chure Mountain Range extending eastward to Sindhuli. BZUC assisted with the pre-survey and identification of the target community, and the municipality was consulted before the project commenced.

The total project budget was £635,298, 86% of which was funded by the IWT Challenge fund. We spent 100% of our total budget and in doing so reached 2,575 number of community people whilst implementing all activities within our workplan. Of the total project budget, 26.4% was spent on staff costs, 51.3% on operating costs, 14.3% on overheads, 7.2% on monitoring and evaluation, and less than 1% on capital expenditure.

Training was a central component of project activities under outputs 3 and 4. To stay within budget, efforts were made to minimize expenses wherever possible. All training sessions were held at community sites, reducing travel distances for participants and thus lowering transport and accommodation costs. This not only decreased the overall cost per training by avoiding expensive venues but also respected the beneficiaries' time. Conducting training locally made it easier for participants to attend, allowing them to manage household chores and devote more time to the training sessions. In comparison, other government-organized training sessions for the same community and local stakeholders are normally conducted in urban centers.

Output 1 and Output 2 supported DNPWC in producing necessary documents to facilitate law enforcement activities. The project helped create an IWT route map, crucial for Nepal, including DNPWC, to plan and safeguard identified IWT routes. This document is owned by DNPWC and was shared at the 19th COP of CITES and SAWEN's general meeting to enhance the understanding of wildlife crime hotspots in Nepal. This has further supported DNPWC in updating the Wildlife Trade and Poaching Control Strategic Plan for 2023-2030, highlighting the project's cost-effectiveness.

The project addressed the ambiguity in managing wildlife parts and derivatives by developing and endorsing the Stockpile Management Procedures, 2081. These procedures include scientific field identification, inventory management, storage security, and the destruction of stockpiles every three years with cabinet approval, reinforcing the global message against poaching. Additionally, the communication and LE collaboration guideline developed to aid intelligence flow between CMPCA, PAs, and DFOs has strengthened community-level information-sharing mechanisms. These documents have significantly contributed to enhancing long-term wildlife crime prevention strategies in Nepal, demonstrating exceptional value for money.

The project demonstrated significant value for money through its strategic support and initiation of the Community-Based Pangolin Conservation Area (CMPCA) and the formation of the Community-Based Pangolin Conservation Unit (CBPCU). These initiatives effectively patrolled designated areas, significantly curbing potential illegal wildlife trade within their forests. Additionally, the CMPCA revised their operational plans to ensure sustainability and continued conservation efforts post-project.

Furthermore, the project empowered women-led cooperatives by providing a seed fund of NPR 3,136,145 (approximately £19,600) to 200 women, averaging NPR 15,689 (£98) per person. This initiative facilitated immediate economic benefits and promoted financial literacy and decision-making among marginalized community members. Through diligent savings, interest collection, optional savings, service charge collection, and late fines, the initial seed fund grew by 61% to NPR 5,050,327 (approximately £31,564.54), now averaging NPR 25,251 (£158) per person. This approach of entrusting the community with fund management fostered economic resilience and empowerment, ensuring long-term access to larger, soft loans for income-generating activities. This growth enhances the cooperatives' ability to support their members in pursuing commercial ventures, promoting economic stability and self-sufficiency within the community.

The project maximized the use of virtual platforms such as Skype, Microsoft Teams, and online drives for monitoring, reporting, progress sharing, and partner capacity building, especially during Year One of the project implementation amid the COVID-19 pandemic. In Year Two, aligning with decisions made during meetings on strengthening the WCD-MIS, seven virtual orientation events were conducted for 85 officials, emphasizing the importance of data entry into the system, resulting in 1,018 new cases reported during the project timeframe. This proactive approach during the pandemic enhanced data accuracy and availability while demonstrating efficient resource utilization. Partners were briefed on independent reviewer comments on the annual report, the project log frame, their roles in achieving results, and required reports. This helped partners understand project requirements, ultimately aiding in timely implementation and reporting. An orientation on safeguarding and financial compliance was conducted on September 22, 2022, for partners of both Biodiversity Conservation Fund (BCF) projects. These strategic uses of virtual tools minimized travel costs and risks associated with physical meetings while maximizing the reach and impact of training and capacity-building efforts. This approach optimized resource use and ensured effective project execution, underscoring the project's strong value for money.

13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

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

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

The project has demonstrated exceptional success in advancing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI). In a socio-cultural context where women's representation is typically minimal unless actively promoted, the project made substantial progress by actively encouraging participation from women and communities belonging to indigenous and marginalized groups through a carefully planned series of strategic interventions. By fostering an environment that actively supports the participation of underrepresented groups, the project has set a powerful precedent for inclusivity and equality.

One of the most significant achievements of the project is its impressive participation statistics: 70% women and 60% indigenous and disadvantaged groups through various interventions. By the third year of the project, an additional 132 members (127 female) joined the cooperatives, bringing the total number of members to 200 out of which 195 members are women, which constitutes an impressive 97.5% of the cooperatives' membership. Moreover, 77% of the total members across both cooperatives were from indigenous and disadvantaged groups. This significant representation has greatly enhanced economic decision-making opportunities for women within the project sites. The financial empowerment facilitated by the project enabled women to fully manage the seed money and make informed decisions regarding its utilization. Of the 174 members who accessed these soft loans, a substantial percentage were women (85%) and individuals from indigenous and marginalized groups (78%), who engaged in a variety of income-generating activities earning livelihood for their family. This financial inclusion has not only bolstered economic stability but also fostered a sense of agency and empowerment among the beneficiaries.

Additionally, the project introduced alternative cooking solutions, such as infrared induction cooking stoves, which have created a cleaner cooking environment for women while also reducing the pressure on their forest resources. In Nepal, where women predominantly handle cooking, the reliance on fuelwood often leads to indoor air pollution and respiratory issues. The adoption of clean cooking stoves is a crucial intervention in mitigating these health risks, thereby preventing respiratory diseases among women. This health-oriented intervention highlights the project's commitment to improving the overall well-being of women in the community.

Through these comprehensive efforts, the project has significantly advanced gender equality and the empowerment of disadvantaged groups. These achievements not only reflect the project's holistic approach but also serve as a will to its unwavering commitment in promoting GESI principles, making a profound impact on the lives of women and marginalized communities.

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	Monitoring by Chief Conservation Officer, PNP	Briefing to Chief Conservation officer, PNP during Monitoring visit, Chetana BZCF, Makwanpur, Nepal		Yes

Image	Monitoring by Cooperative Executive	Cooperative executive collecting information on the income generating activity run by their member. PC @ Sita Paudel, MWT		Yes
Image	Information Board	Message about Pangolin Conservation, Chetana BZCF, Makwanpur PC: Pradip Sedhain, HN		
Image	Patrolling	Recording the data during patrolling at Chetana BZCF, Makwanpur PC: Laba KC, HN		Yes
Image	School Awareness event at Dhanusa	Students imparted knowledge on Pangolin conservation		
Image	Livelihood Activity	Vegetable Farming by beneficiary at Bhatighari CFUG, Dhanusa		Yes
Image	Patrolling Unit	Patrolling unit at Bhatighari CFUG, Dhanusa PC: Sita Paudel, MWT		Yes
Image	Monitoring from British Embassy	Briefing to delegates from British Embassy during Monitoring Visit at Bhatighari CFUG, Dhanusa PC: Sita Paudel, MWT		
Image	Training on Wildlife Parts Identification	Participants of Wildlife Parts Identification Training		Yes

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
<p>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.</p>	<p>The project has significantly strengthened law enforcement in the Chitwan-Sindhuli green corridor by creating a solid foundation for comprehensive IWT knowledge through detailed surveys and route maps. Law enforcement agencies have been empowered with crucial data and a robust Wildlife Trade and Poaching Control Strategic Plan, supported by national and international intelligence-sharing mechanisms. The implementation of the Wildlife Crime Database Management Information System (WCD-MIS) has streamlined data collection and real-time tracking of wildlife crimes, enhancing coordination among agencies. Community engagement in pangolin conservation has increased, supported by livelihood schemes for vulnerable communities, ensuring regular income and proactive habitat monitoring. The project's efforts have directly reached 350 community members, fostering responsibility and participation in conservation. These combined efforts have contributed to reducing pangolin trafficking and IWT throughout the Shivalik landscape.</p> <p>Individual capacity of the LE enforcement agencies, institutionalization of community-based conservation units, livelihoods group remain in the community leaving the greater impact for the longer term.</p>
<p>Outcome 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.</p>	
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1: 10% increase 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>0.1 150% (n=78; Y2:12, Y3:66) increase in the proportion of successful prosecutions of IWT through the project period. (Source: CIB report 2021/2022) and Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024).</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2: At least 10% increase 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>0.2 In total, 137.4 kg of wildlife parts (38 kg in Year 2 and 99.4 kg in Year 3) were seized, including 30.5 kg of pangolin derivatives (26.5 kg in Year 2 and 4 kg in Year 3), and 24 pieces of skin, teeth, bones, and horns, exceeding the target of a 10% increase in the seizure of wildlife parts and derivatives through national and transboundary information sharing (Source: CIB report 2021/2022) and Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024).</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.3: Within two CMPCAs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.3.1 at least a 50% increase in mean scores regarding 'support for conservation' and 'support for combating IWT' among community members (disaggregated by gender and ethnicity) by the end of Y3. (Baseline mean score:60.6% {Bhatighari Chure CFUG- 67.7% Strongly support conservation and 79.52% support for combating IWT, Shree 	<p>0.3.1 The average mean score increased to 96% {mean score of 93% for support for conservation (Dhanusa: 91.82%, Makwanpur: 94.19%), and the mean score of 99% in support for combating illegal wildlife trade (Dhanusa: 98.5%, Makwanpur: 100%)} among community members (Source: Post project assessment).</p>

<p>Chetana BZCFUGUG- 19.72% Strongly support the conservation and 75.51% support for combating IWT})</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>(Baseline set in Y1 – 0)</p>	<p>0.3.2 In Y2, information related to an injured pangolin was reported to MWT by locals from Bhatighari CF, which was then rescued by MWT and DFO Dhanusa (<i>Annex 5.17.5</i>). Likewise, information provided by Shree Chetana BZCFUG led to the arrest of two individuals with guns during the implementation period. Since, there were no CMPCA before the project, baseline was set “0” while this information shared by the CMPCA is a significant increase in the credible information received. (<i>Source: Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024</i>).</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.4: 80% of the participating households (200 HHs) report improved wellbeing at the end of Y3 with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.4.1 All participatory metrics for inclusion in wellbeing index co defined by end Y1. 0.4.2 Status quo maintained by the end of Y2. 0.4.3 Minimum 10% increase by the end of Y3. <p>(Baseline set in Y1- Average wellbeing index is 0.44 (Bhatighari Chure CFUG-0.36 and Shree Chetana BZCFUG- 0.52)</p>	<p>0.4.1 All participatory metrics for inclusion in wellbeing index were co defined by end Y1.</p> <p>0.4.2 Status quo maintained by the end of Y2.</p> <p>0.4.3 The overall mean wellbeing score of cooperative members rose to 0.52 from a baseline of 0.44, a 19% increase. The increase in income was calculated as people earning more than NPR ≤ 6000 from baseline to the post project assessment. NPR ≤ 6000 was taken as the reference point for calculating baseline as it equals the definition of poverty in terms of per capita income. The overall mean wellbeing score of cooperative members rose to 0.52 (Dhanusa:0.52, Makwanpur:0.52) from a baseline of 0.44 (Dhanusa:0.36, Makwanpur:0.52), a 19% increase against the target of a 10% increase (<i>Source: Post project assessment</i>).</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>Output indicator 1.1: 10% increase in sharing of IWT-related intelligence with transboundary government counterparts e.g., through transboundary meetings and nodal mechanisms by the end of Y3.</p> <p>(Baseline=7 communications since the start of 2020 until now)</p>	<p>SAWEN secretariat has made 12 intelligence-related communications with transboundary government counterparts of SAWEN member countries, which is 70% more compared with baseline communication (<i>Source: SAWEN secretariat 2022/2023</i>).</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.2: 80% of trainees (customs, police and government attorneys) trained as trainers retain knowledge on successfully identifying seized wildlife parts by the end of Y3, with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 40 LE officers trained by Y2. 1.2.2 Wildlife parts identification manual produced by Y2. 	<p>1.2 On an average, participant’s knowledge score was increased by 10% (the average pre-test score was 60% and post test score was 70%) (<i>Annex 5.7.4</i>).</p> <p>1.2.1 The number of LE officers capacitated is n=45, 13% more than the target set (<i>Annex 5.7.1, 5.7.2, 5.7.3</i>).</p> <p>1.2.2 A manual on wildlife parts identification developed by DNPWC was updated with a training specific component and local context (<i>Ind 1.2.2</i>). In line with this, the project also supported DNPWC to develop Stockpile management procedure, 2024 based on the DNPWC Act, 2029, Clause 33 (a) (<i>Annex 5.7.5, 5.7.5a</i>). With the development of such procedures, it has streamlined the aspects of collection, storage and management of the stockpile creating the common understanding on stockpile management which was much needed for the country on stockpile management.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.3: IWT database fully operational and being managed by WCCB with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3.1 database adopted by the WCCB in Y1. 1.3.2 database fully operational in Y2. 	<p>1.3.1 WCCB adopted WCD-MIS in Y1 and forest/protected area officials started entering data through WCD-MIS (<i>Annex 5.6.2, 5.6.3</i>).</p> <p>1.3.2 Database is operational. In Y1, a total of 575 new cases were entered in the system. In Y2, 403 new cases were entered into the system making the total of 978 cases entered by Y2. (<i>Source: SAWEN secretariat 2022/2023</i>) (<i>Annex 5.6.1</i>).</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>1.3.3 40 cases of IWT related information from the database was shared between government tiers of wildlife enforcement agencies (<i>Source: CIB report 2023/2024</i>).</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.4: 30% increase of wildlife LE surveillance at identified IWT border hotspots by Y3. (Baseline to be set in Y1 - 0)</p>	<p>A total of three LE surveillance was carried out against the baseline (n=0) (<i>Ind 1.4</i>). The baseline tends to be zero as the joint transboundary monitoring efforts requires continuous effort and collaboration, which the project was successful in combining to the agencies (<i>Source: PNP 2022/2023</i>)</p>
<p>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</p>	
<p>Output indicator 2.1: Wildlife trade routes prioritised and disrupted with, 2.1.1 comprehensive map of IWT trafficking routes produced by end of Y1. 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>2.1 Wildlife trade routes are being identified: 2.1.1 IWT survey and IWT route maps developed in Y1 has been finalized in Y2. (<i>Annex 5.8.3, 5.8.4</i>) 2.1.2 Recommendations of IWT survey report for IWT route enforcement /control approaches submitted to DNPWC in Y2 (<i>Annex 5.8.2, 5.8.5, 5.8.6</i>). 2.1.3 Recommendations of IWT survey report for IWT control approaches owned by DNPWC in Y2. DNPWC shared sharing IWT survey finding in national and international forum and is also incorporating the findings in updating Wildlife Trade and Poaching Control Strategic Plan, which will be completed by Y3 (<i>Annex 5.2.7, 5.2.7a, 5.8.7</i>)</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.2: 40 investigation officers 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% reduction of processing time from the point of seizure/interception for IWT case building and submission by Y3. (Baseline= 45 days)</p>	<p>2.2 44 investigation officers (8 Female) were capacitated on wildlife crime related case building and prosecution, existing laws, policies, and punishment related to wildlife crime, strengthening investigation skills and also enhancing the skills for preparing case documents (<i>Annex 5.9.1, 5.9.2, 5.9.3, 5.9.4</i>). 2.2.1 The participants the skills and confidence to handle wildlife crime cases, following standard procedures and preparing strong case documents, was evident with their increasing average knowledge score i.e., 21.6% (the average knowledge score of pre-tests was 74% and post test score was 90%) (<i>Annex 5.9.4</i>). 2.2.2 As a way for measuring the output, a phone interview survey was carried out by the project team to the 60% of the available participants from the 44 individuals who attended the training (<i>Annex 5.9.5</i>). The analysis of the phone interview showed that 90% of the surveyed participants were found to be using the knowledge gained from the training effectively. 2.2.3 13.5 days reduction in processing time from the point of seizure/interception for IWT case building and submission (n=31.5 days against the target of 38 days (baseline: 45 days) (<i>Source: Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024</i>).</p>
<p>Output indicator 2.3: 10% increase in the number of IWT suspected traffickers arrested and prosecuted (with associated evidence) by end of Y3. (Baseline = 43 arrests)</p>	<p>2.3 A total of 283 (Y2:6, Y3:277) successful arrests and prosecutions were reported by the end of Y3 against the baseline (43) and target of 48 arrest, which is</p>

	significantly higher than the project target (<i>Source: Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024</i>).
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.	
Output indicator 3.1: Two inclusive CMPCAs are established and institutionalised by the end of Y1 (membership disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and ethnicity).	3.1 Two inclusive CMPCAs have been established by Y1. CMPCA in Shree Chetana BZCF has 166 member households with 416 males and 387 females. CMPCA in Bhatighari Chure CF has 210 member households with 559 males and 517 (<i>Annex 5.10, 5.11</i>).
Output indicator 3.2: 90% increase in the stewardship of the CMPCAs by the end of the Y3, with: 3.2.1 participatory natural resource management plan promoting equitable participation of women and vulnerable groups produced and endorsed by the CMPCA by end of Y1. 3.2.2 CMPCAs conducting awareness programmes for 1000 school children and 750 community members to raise awareness of benefits of conservation by Y3. 3.2.3 90% of communities are reporting positively on the benefits of conservation by the establishment of CMPCAs by Y3.	3.2.1 Participatory natural resource management plan promoting equitable participation of women and vulnerable groups drafted by CMPCA in Y1 is endorsed in Y2. 3.2.2 CMPCAs in both the project site, reached 1321 school children/school management committee members and 389 stakeholders and community members by carrying out awareness raising sessions (<i>Annex 5.13, 5.14</i>). 3.2.3 All the efforts on raising the awareness regarding conservation led to an increased awareness and appreciation for pangolin conservation among the community people. The post project assessment report revealed that on average 88% (86.9% in Dhanusa and 88.5% Makwanpur) supported the benefit of having CMPCA for the conservation efforts against the target of 90% of communities reporting on benefit of conservation having been established CMPCA (<i>Source: Post project assessment</i>).
Output indicator 3.3: Pangolins and other IWT species protected in two sites, by 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). 3.3.2 Each CMPCA conducting quarterly meetings to disseminate IWT related information gathered from patrolling to IWT enforcement agencies by Y1.	3.3 Protection of Pangolins and other IWT species continued 3.3.1 A total of 262 patrols (Y1:1, Y2: 73 and Y3: 188) by the CMPCA members significantly surpassing the target of 240 patrols throughout the project period (<i>Annex 5.16.1, 5.16.2</i>). Total of 316 pangolin burrows were recorded, out of which 140 were fresh burrows while 176 were old ones. Likewise, a total of 148-termite mounds were recorded during the patrolling. 3.3.2 CMPCAs have conducted 16 quarterly meetings till the end of the project (<i>Annex 5.17.1, 5.17.2</i>). The participation of women (67%) and indigenous and disadvantaged groups (70%) was ensured.
Output indicator 3.4: 15% increase 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 set in Y1 - 0).	3.4 Shree Chetana BZCFUG provided information about wildlife crime to PNP post in Manahari-1 and in the operation, two people were arrested with two guns (<i>Source: Database on Wildlife Crime Status in Chitwan-Sindhuli Corridor, Nepal, 2024</i>). Since there were no CMPCAs in the project sites before the project intervention, a baseline was not established, hence all information shared for pangolin conservation and IWT by the project can claim an establishment of functional mechanism to share IWT related information from the community to law enforcement agencies resulting in the effective legal actions against IWT.

	In addition to strengthening community-level information-sharing mechanisms, the project developed communication and LE collaboration guideline to aid intelligence flow between CMPCA, PAs, and DFOs. <i>(Ind 3.4) (Annex 5.14.7).</i>
<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>Output indicator 4.1: Two inclusive livelihood cooperatives (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>4.1 Two inclusive women-led cooperatives established in each project site with 200 members) (195 females; 125 belong to indigenous groups, 29 belong to disadvantaged groups (Madhesi and Dalit), 43 belong to Brahmin/Chettri and 3 belong to other groups). <i>(Annex 5.20)</i></p> <p>4.1.1 In Shree Chetana CF, <i>Chetana Mahila Aayarjan Samuha</i> (Chetna Women's Income Generation Group) 35 female members were added in Y2, 22 of them belonging to indigenous and disadvantaged groups <i>(Annex 5.20.4)</i>.</p> <p>In Bhatighari Chure CFUG, <i>Aayamik aayaarjan bipanna barga mahila upasamiti</i> (Poor Women's Income Generation Sub-Committee) 34 members (33 female) were added in Y2, all of them belonging to indigenous and disadvantaged groups <i>(Annex 5.20.4)</i>.</p> <p>4.1.2 Additional 63 members were added to the cooperative <i>(Annex 5.20)</i>, making 100 members in each of the cooperative.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.2: 50% increase in seed funds in each cooperative available as loans for vulnerable community members to access to support sustainable livelihoods by the end of Y3.</p>	<p>4.2 61 % increase (NPR 1,914,182/£11963.63) in seed fund (NPR 3,136,145/£19,600) making a total of NPR 5,050,327/£31,564.54 (NPR 2,797,027 in Chetana women income generating group (CWIGG), NPR 2,253,300 in Bhatighari women income generating group (BWIGG) <i>(Annex 5.22.1)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Shree Chetana CF, <i>Chetana Mahila Aayarjan Samuha</i> seed fund of NPR 701,280 added making total supported fund of NPR 1,736,145. This seed fund has increased by NPR 1,060,882 (61.1%) and reached to NPR 2,797,027 through monthly saving, interest collection, optional saving, service charge collection and late fines. • In Bhatighari CF, <i>Bhatighari Mahila Aayarjan Samuha</i> seed fund of NPR 700,000 added making total supported fund of NPR 1,400,000. This seed fund has increased by NPR 853,300 (60.9%) and reached to NPR 2,253,300 through monthly saving, interest collection, optional saving, service charge collection and late fines.
<p>Output indicator 4.3: 85% cooperative members 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>4.3 Of the 200 cooperative members, 87% (174 members; 81 members in CWIGG and 93 members in BWIGG) have accessed soft loans, exceeding the 85% target for adopting sustainable livelihoods. These loans have enabled members to engage in income-generating activities such as livestock farming, agriculture, and small enterprises. Livelihood monitoring reports indicate monthly earnings of NPR 7,000 to NPR 15,000 from these activities <i>(Annex 5.24.1)</i>. Post-project assessment showed a 67.6% average income increase among members (96.7% in Dhanusa and</p>

	<p>38.5% in Makwanpur), with the increase measured from a baseline of NPR 6,000, the poverty threshold.</p> <p>4.3.1 Of the 87% members accessing soft loan, 95% are women, 78% belong to indigenous and marginalized group. Among the various livelihood schemes chosen by the beneficiary themselves, cow rearing (35%) was the highest preferred income generating activity followed by goat rearing (21%) in Shree Chetana BZCFUG while goat keeping (44%) followed buffalo farming (19%) was the mostly chosen income generating activities by the members who have accessed soft loans in Bhatighari CFUG (<i>Annex 5.25.7</i>). This indicates that on average 59.5% of members are engaged in livestock farming (56% in CWIGG and 63% in BWIGG) which the locals of the community view as the product of high market value because of its nature of quickly culminating the break-even point, profitable, easily saleable and provides a perennial source of income for the household (Ind 4.3.2).</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.4: 50% decrease in the forest dependency for the direct beneficiaries in cooperative by end of Y3. (Baseline set in Y1- Average forest dependency index is 0.58 (Bhatighari Chure CFUG, Dhanusa- 0.65 and Shree Chetana CFUG, Makwanpur – 0.52).</p>	<p>4.4 Five training courses on livestock management, including refresher sessions for 250 participants (93% women, 76% from indigenous and marginalized groups), were conducted to impart knowledge on stall-feeding practices, shed management, grass storage techniques, nutrition management, and disease and pest identification (<i>Annex 5.25.1, 5.25.2, 5.25.3, 5.25.4, 5.25.5, 5.25.6</i>). Additionally, 206 improved cooking stoves (100 electric stoves in Shree Chetana BZCFUG and 100 electric stoves plus 6 LPG stoves in Bhatighari CFUG) were provided to CMPCA members to reduce forest resource pressure, mitigating habitat degradation of pangolins and other wildlife (<i>Annex 4.26.1</i>). These initiatives resulted in a 43% decrease in forest dependency (average forest dependency index of 0.33(0.52 in Makwanpur, 0.65 in Dhanusa), down from 0.58), approaching the target of 50% reduction, demonstrating significant project success despite the complexities involved.</p>

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Outcome: 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.</p>	<p>0.1 10% increase 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 At least 10% increase 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 CMPCAs:</p> <p>0.3.1 at least a 50% increase 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.</p> <p>(Baseline mean score:60.6% {Bhatighari Chure CFUG- 67.7% Strongly support conservation and 79.52% support for combatting IWT, Shree Chetana BZCFUGUG- 19.72% Strongly support the conservation and 75.51% support for combatting IWT})</p> <p>0.3.2 at least a 50% increase in number of credible information reports on IWT</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>	<p>Pangolin conservation remains a national priority.</p> <p>LE agencies continue sharing data on arrests and prosecution.</p> <p>Local communities are supportive of conservation and are keen to diversify their income generation.</p> <p>Avenues exist for improving law enforcements' response to IWT and they remain supportive of conservation initiatives.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>received from CMPCA members to LE agencies through established information pathways by the end of Y3 Baseline set in Y1-.0</p> <p>0.4 80% of the participating households (200 HHs) report improved wellbeing at the end of Y3.</p> <p>(Baseline set in Y1- Average wellbeing index is 0.44 (Bhatighari Chure CFUG-0.36 and Shree Chetana BZCFUG- 0.52)</p> <p>0.4.1 All participatory metrics for inclusion in wellbeing index codefined 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>Outputs:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(Baseline=7 communications since the start of 2020 until now)</p> <p>1.2 80% of trainees (customs, police and government attorneys) 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>1.3 IWT database fully operational and being managed by WCCB with</p> <p>1.3.1 database adopted by the WCCB in Y1.</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> <p>1.4 DNPWC records, DFO records,</p>	<p>There is avenue for partnership with SAWEN to improve transboundary information sharing mechanism and collaboration.</p> <p>Opportunities to improve national capacity and coordination of the wildlife enforcement agencies through WCCB exists.</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% increase of wildlife LE surveillance at identified IWT border hotspots.</p> <p>(Baseline set in Y1 - 0).</p>		
<p>Output 2</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2.1 Wildlife trade routes prioritised and disrupted with,</p> <p>2.1.1 comprehensive map of IWT trafficking routes produced by end of Y1.</p> <p>2.1.2 formal recommendations for IWT route enforcement /control approaches submitted to DNPWC and DoFSC by end of Y2.</p> <p>2.1.3 recommendations for IWT control approaches owned by DNPWC, informing IWT control strategies by end of Y3.</p> <p>2.2 40 investigation officers from priority provinces trained as trainers on wildlife crime related case building and prosecution to target traffickers with</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2.1 Survey results, GIS map, Meeting minute, DNPWC record.</p> <p>2.2 Training minutes, photograph evidence, pre and post training assessments DNPWC records, SAWEN records.</p> <p>2.3 DNPWC records, CIB records, court records.</p>	<p>Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor remains a priority pangolin habitat for the Government of Nepal.</p> <p>Unidentified trade routes exist in the project site and law enforcement agencies remain supportive in identifying trade routes linked to the project site.</p>

	<p>2.2.3 15% reduction of processing time from the point of seizure/interception for IWT case building and submission by Y3.</p> <p>(Baseline= 45 days)</p> <p>2.3 10% increase in the number of IWT suspected traffickers arrested and prosecuted (with associated evidence) by end of Y3.</p> <p>(Baseline = 43 arrests)</p>		
<p>Output 3</p> <p>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>	<p>3.1 Two inclusive CMPCAs are established and institutionalised by the end of Y1 (membership disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and ethnicity).</p> <p>3.2 90% increase in the stewardship of the CMPCAs by the end of the Y3, with:</p> <p>3.2.1 participatory natural resource management plan promoting equitable participation of women and vulnerable groups produced and endorsed by the CMPCA by end of Y1.</p> <p>3.2.2 CMPCAs conducting awareness programmes for 1000 school children and 750 community members to raise awareness of benefits of conservation by Y3</p> <p>3.2.3 90% of communities are reporting positively on the benefits of conservation by the establishment of CMPCAs by Y3</p> <p>3.3 Pangolins and other IWT species protected in two sites, by</p> <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).</p> <p>(Baseline is 0).</p> <p>3.3.2 each CMPCA conducting quarterly meetings to disseminate IWT related</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>	<p>The communities remain receptive to forming CMCPA.</p> <p>Suitable and diverse candidates are voluntarily available and willing to work as CBAPU members.</p> <p>School management remain supportive.</p> <p>Community and law enforcement collaborations continue with a shared vision to halt IWT.</p> <p>Communities are being fully supported in post-COVID recovery with engagement in conservation and additional security providing enabling conditions for them to do so.</p>

	<p>information gathered from patrolling to IWT enforcement agencies by Y1.</p> <p>3.4 15% increase 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 - 0).</p>		
<p>Output 4</p> <p>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 Two inclusive livelihood cooperatives (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 50% increase in seed funds in each cooperative available as loans for vulnerable community members to access to support sustainable livelihoods by the end of Y3.</p> <p>4.3 85% cooperative members 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 50% decrease in the forest dependency for the direct beneficiaries in cooperative by end of Y3. (Baseline set in Y1 - Average Forest dependency index 0.58 (Bhatighari Chure</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>	<p>Gender and social bias exist; women and marginalized communities are under-represented in decision making and livelihood generation schemes.</p> <p>Communities are receptive of diversifying livelihood schemes as an alternative to forest dependent livelihood.</p> <p>ZSL's livelihood works have been successful in generating over 50% increase in seed fund in other projects.</p> <p>More than 25% of the members in the existing CMPCAs have adopted sustainable higher income generating activities.</p> <p>Economic conditions (post COVID) continue to enable suitable incentive framework is futureproofed across the trail sites for beyond the life span of the project.</p>

	CFUG- 0.65 and Shree Chetana CFUG – 0.52).		
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.			
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. 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 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.

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
IWTCF-A01	Number of people who received training in sustainable livelihood skills	People	Men Women Total	Men-3 Women-67 Total-70	Men-3 Women-87 Total-90	Men-3 Women-42 Total-45	Men-9 Women-196 Total-205	200
IWTCF-A02	Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training.	People	Women	0	98	76	174	170
IWTCF-A02	Number of cooperatives established	Number of cooperatives	None	2	0	0	2	2
IWTCF-A07	Total value (£) of loans provided	GBP sterling ⁶	None	11,656	14,012	14,933	40,601	31,361
IWTCF-B01	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills.	People	Men Women Total	0	Men-41 Women-4 Total-45		Men-41 Women-4 Total-45	45
IWTCF-B01	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills.	People	Men Women Total	0	Men-19 Women-3 Total-22	Men-17 Women-5 Total-22	Men-36 Women-8 Total-44	40
IWTCF-B06	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified.	Number	Language-English	1	0		1	1
IWTCF-B07	Number of illegal wildlife products/shipments detected	KG	None	0	38	99	137	
IWTCF-B14	Number of individuals successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes,	Number		0	12	71	83	
IWTCF-B21	Number of policies and frameworks ¹² developed or formally contributed to by	Number		0	0	2	2	1

⁶ GBP 1 = NPR 150

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
	projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.							
IWTCF-D02	Number of individuals benefitting from training (i.e. broader households of individual directly trained)	People	Men Women Total	Men-99 Women-121 Total-220	Men-126 Women-139 Total-265	Men-552 Women-819 Total-1371	Men-777 Women-1079 Total-1856	1750

In addition to reporting any information on publications under relevant standard indicators, in Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark with an asterisk (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Animated video on pangolin conservation	VDO	ZSL, HN, MWT, SAWEN				https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TsaOy2Scrs8&ab_channel=HimalayanNature
Comic book on pangolin conservation	Book	ZSL, HN, MWT, SAWEN				Pangolin Book 2023 Final draft.pdf (dropbox.com)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	√
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	√
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line. All supporting material should be submitted in a way that can be accessed and downloaded as one complete package.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?	√
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	√
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors?	√
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	√
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	