
IWTR9S2\1027

Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal.

Bagmati Province has Nepal's highest levels of wildlife seizures. Traders exploit systemic shortcomings to pursue IWT: Police lack illegal wildlife parts (IWP) identification skills; Transportation workers are commissioned to carry IWP; and socio-economically disadvantaged people are employed as poachers in Chitwan and Parsa National Parks.

We address these issues methodically and collectively to achieve a 50% reduction in IWP trafficking through Bagmati Province, through improved capacity of transportation workers and police and enhanced employment opportunities for local communities.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mrs
Name Kate
Surname Akhtar
Organisation WWF UK
Website [REDACTED]
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Rebecca
Surname May
Organisation WWF UK
Website [REDACTED]
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Madhav
Surname Khadka
Organisation WWF UK
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mrs
Name	Kate
Surname	Akhtar
Organisation	WWF UK
Website	[REDACTED]
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title	Ms
Name	Rebecca
Surname	May
Organisation	WWF UK
Website	[REDACTED]
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Madhav
Surname Khadka
Organisation WWF UK
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	WWF UK
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal.

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR9S1\1001

IWTR9S1\1060

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

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

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

Q5. Species project is focusing on

Where there are more than four species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more

boxes using the selection option below.

Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)

Greater one-horned rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)

Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*)

Chinese Pangolin (*Manis Pentadactyla*)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)

No Response

No Response

Q6. Summary

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

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Bagmati Province has Nepal's highest levels of wildlife seizures. Traders exploit systemic shortcomings to pursue IWT: Police lack illegal wildlife parts (IWP) identification skills; Transportation workers are commissioned to carry IWP; and socio-economically disadvantaged people are employed as poachers in Chitwan and Parsa National Parks.

We address these issues methodically and collectively to achieve a 50% reduction in IWP trafficking through Bagmati Province, through improved capacity of transportation workers and police and enhanced employment opportunities for local communities.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

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

Country 1 Nepal

Country 2 *No Response*

Country 3 *No Response*

Country 4 *No Response*

Do you require more fields?

No

Q8. Project dates

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

Start date:

01 April 2023

End date:

31 March 2026

3 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
Amount:	£149,093.00	£263,982.00	£136,947.00	£550,022.00

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



Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

██████████ from WWF-UK will be provided as match funding

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)



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

All match funding is confirmed

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q12. Project stage

With reference to the application guidance, please select the relevant project stage.

Main

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document).

Nepal is a source and transit route for illegal wildlife products (IWP) trade from India to China. Multiple CITES-listed species including tiger, Indian and Chinese pangolin, leopard and red panda are threatened by poaching and trafficked through Nepal(1).

The Government of Nepal (GON) has reduced poaching over the last decade(2, 3), supported by national/international NGOs and local communities. However, as a key north-south transit route, Bagmati Province (MAP) reported Asia's 5th highest provincial IWT seizures and volume of tigers confiscated since 2000(4). Between 2015-2021, 59.3% of Nepal's IWT seizures occurred in Bagmati(5), through five trade routes and 10 transit points(6).

GON has committed to combat IWT, and investigation and prosecution capacity has improved(7,8), but common perception is that benefits of IWT outweigh risks, so IWT continues through exploitation of marginalised people, insufficient capacity in law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to both raise awareness and to enforce legal protections, and through use of existing transport networks.

Poverty drives IWT. IWP traders pay poor people (particularly youth) living in protected-area buffer-zones(9) to poach wildlife in Chitwan and Parsa National Parks (MAP), often unaware of the consequences for them and their families. In recent years, WWF has worked with these communities to support Nepal's seven-times achievement of complete years with zero rhinoceros poaching. However, the pandemic has severely reduced employment prospects in these areas and increased poaching. Within Buffer Zone User Committee (BZUC) areas around Chitwan and Parsa, closely linked to major transport networks and identified as prone to IWT, young people (men and women) lack adequate education, income and employment prospects, making them vulnerable to repeated exploitation as poachers(10,11). Even individuals already working to raise IWT awareness through Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPU), lack skills that provide them with rewarding employment, which risks losing these valuable advocates against IWT and will make CBAPUs unsustainable.

The IWT chain relies on the continued exploitation of transportation workers. When arrested, transportation workers often claim ignorance of IWT which must be addressed. Traders exploit this lack of awareness and pay for carriage of IWP alongside legitimate goods, making them subject to severe legal consequences affecting their livelihoods, impacting families and communities.

Nepal's Community Police Partnership (CPP) mechanism already engages communities on criminal issues including drugs, but IWT is not currently considered. Nepal Police has asked for support for inclusion of IWT, to raise awareness within communities and the transport sector.

Despite recent progress, IWT enforcement remains challenging as officers have insufficient skills related to wildlife to effectively detect and prevent IWP being transported(12), and make simple mistakes on species identification, preventing seizures and prosecutions. Nepal's CIB has identified the need for an accessible digital IWP identification manual and the integration of this into the IWT training curriculum to enable Nepal's to access information, significantly improving enforcement.

Our project addresses these issues, resulting in a 50% reduction in trafficking of illegal wildlife parts, through Bagmati, whilst protecting vulnerable groups, and improving employment prospects.

Q14. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill. Extra projects should also provide evidence of the intervention's success at a smaller scale.

There is a need for greater focus on IWT in Bagmati Province, which has Nepal's highest level of IWP seizures, to address key weaknesses through co-designed sustainable and scalable approaches.

This project will co-design approaches to improve employability in 5 IWT prone areas, supporting both CBAPU conservation champions and vulnerable youth who are drawn into IWT because of lack of employment, with skill-based trainings and employment linkages, whilst building awareness of IWT and associated risks. This multi-pronged approach recognises the need to incentivise conservation champions for CBAPU sustainability, whilst steering vulnerable groups away from IWT.

There are no current initiatives targeting IWT in the transport sector. WWF has previous small-scale experience of improving IWT awareness of transportation workers. Despite its effectiveness, this project lacked a permanent platform for delivery. To overcome this, we will work through Nepal Police's existing Community Police Partnership platform, as a sustainable long-term base for this engagement. Integrating IWT into CPP mechanisms for the first time, will reach local communities and the transportation sector, ensuring sustainability and future scale-up.

Nepal Police have insufficient IWP identification knowledge, hindering enforcement. Together we will develop the first digital IWP identification manual in Nepal, and an associated training curriculum.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q15. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

Nepal National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020

Theme Protected areas: This project contributes to PA-B1, by strengthening mechanisms (including incentive measures) to effectively control wildlife crimes, e.g. the CPP.

London Conference on illegal wildlife trade 2018 Declaration

Impact of illegal trade in wildlife (6,7,8): Recognising the impacts of IWT on local communities and government resources, through focusing on support to vulnerable local communities (awareness on IWT and livelihoods), and institutionalising cost-effective approaches (police training curriculum; CPP).

Working in Partnership (13, 14, 15): by addressing employment focused skill development of young people in targeted poaching and IWT prone communities, and valuing the crucial role local communities play (CBAPU Conservation Champions and employment-oriented training support); and building capacity of Armed Police Force and Nepal Police.

London Conference on illegal wildlife trade 2014 Declaration

A. ERADICATING THE MARKET FOR ILLEGAL WILDLIFE PRODUCTS (I, IV) by targeting actions in Bagmati Province to disrupt key IWT routes, which move IWPs between India / Nepal and China

C. STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT (XIII) by building capacity of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, in IWP identification.

D. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (XVIII, XX), by working with targeted BZUCs to increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities to help reduce poverty and potential links to IWT; and by helping improve community-police trust and collaboration networks through CPP.

CITES: As a transit country, this project is contributing to tackling a key international wildlife trade route between India and China (e.g. tiger)

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q16. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The need for this work and a justification of your proposed approach.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

This project leverages evidence from WWF's experience of tackling wildlife crime, zero poaching(13,14), tiger recovery(15), and building whole-chain approaches to IWT(16). It complements other activity(17), addressing critical, stakeholder-informed needs, designed in consultation(18) with targeted communities and institutions, and Nepal Police, focusing on breaking Bagmati's IWT.

Supporting livelihood development as an alternative to IWT activity

Within five target BZUCs (Mirgakunja, Meghauri, Lamichaur, Manahari, Panchpandav) around Chitwan and Parsa National Parks which have strong links to IWT(10,11,18), poverty and IWT are clearly interconnected. To reduce poaching, sustainable alternatives to the incomes provided by IWT traders are needed. Previous efforts to support income generation through homestays provided benefits(19), impacted by covid. This project identifies the need for various skills-based training for local-relevant employment, to reduce vulnerability.

Consultation with CBAPU members(9,18) indicates that their capacity to advocate against IWT is strained due to their own limited employment prospects. Livelihood programmes need to recognise this and support these volunteers to maintain their crucial role in awareness raising.

Our approach combines provision of skills-based training for these distinct but geographically united cohorts, to 100 youth (>40% female), providing skills based on participants' preferences and local employment opportunities and enhancing IT literacy and English language skills to increase general employability.

Cohort 1 - 25 existing CBAPU members - will receive advanced level nature guide training and linkage to employers.

Cohort 2 - 75 youths aged 18-30 - will receive vocational development training informed by interests and opportunities, job shadowing, internship, job-fairs and placement-support, to increase employment opportunities. Start-up toolkits will be provided to facilitate new enterprises. Participant selection criteria will include age, employment and socio-economic categorisation established in coordination with each

BZUC.

Enhancing Community Awareness

The 25 CBAPU Conservation Champions (Cohort 1) will be engaged to raise awareness amongst Cohort 2 on the legal IWT penalties and the wider social cost. They will also be provided with support to convey this message to communities through music, street theatre, community events and comedy to reach a wider audience. This will improve members' awareness of the importance of zero wildlife trade and motivate action to become environmental leaders in their communities.

Addressing IWT in the transportation sector through Community Police Partnerships (CPP)

Transportation facilitates IWT(20). Nepali workers arrested for IWT report ignorance of both the goods they transport and of laws on IWT. We build on previous IWT sensitisation training through WWF-Nepal's USAID Hariyo Ban Program(21), leveraging Nepal Police's existing CPP model (previously used for social issues including drugs and domestic-violence), integrating IWT for the first time. Through 10 training events (each year) and outreach materials at 10 transit locations 1,500 transportation workers, public vehicle owners and member associations will be sensitised to IWT. Alongside this a video on IWT and Nepalese law and punishment, engaging celebrity voices and political leaders, will be produced and shared via CIB, WWF webpage and social media, and displayed at police offices in the 10 transit locations.

This will raise general awareness of IWT and will also inform transport workers of enhanced enforcement capacity in LEAs (see below), and the change in the risk dynamic for participation in IWT. The CPP approach builds trust between police and communities, increasing willingness to assist police in combating IWT.

Capacity building for LEAs

Customs(22) and police officials need IWT training to understand criminals' modus operandi(20). WWF-Nepal already works with CIB Nepal Police and APF (training 2,500+ staff on IWT investigation and developing curricula). A key missing element of this work, identified by Nepal Police has been the need for additional training on IWP identification and an associated digital identification toolkit(12).

With Nepal's Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) we will develop a training curriculum for LEAs focusing on identification of IWP and enforcement processes, enhancing capacity of 390 officials at 100 strategically located police and border posts. Senior officials will also be trained to coordinate information sharing. Alongside this, we will develop Nepal's first digital identification manual, for easy access by officials on mobile devices, to accurately identify IWP, with potential for national application.

Combining targeted approaches to address poaching, transportation and law enforcement will reduce overall IWT within Bagmati, with support of local communities.

WWF-UK will be accountable and responsible for quality assurance and reporting. A grant agreement will be in place between WWF-UK and WWF-Nepal, with subgrants for some activities to the Ministry of Forests and Environment (Output 1) CIB for activities (Outputs 2 and 3)(Governance Structure)

Q17. Capability and Capacity

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

Building capability and capacity of vulnerable communities, transportation sector and Police is essential to break the nexus of IWT in Bagmati:

Vulnerable youth/individuals: The project will provide locally appropriate, market-linked employability training to 100 vulnerable youth (>40% women), and facilitate access to job opportunities through connections with potential employers via BZUCs. Training proposed includes nature guiding to 25 youth (Cohort 1), and (Cohort 2) tourism/hospitality (35 places), in-demand skilled trades (e.g mechanical repairs, plumbing) (40 places) alongside additional English language and computer training (20 places) to support income generation and wellbeing. Basic enterprise seed funding will be provided to 15 participants. 25 Conservation Champions will be supported in IWT awareness raising to 3,675 community members of 432 BZUCs. Success stories, lessons and recommendations related to poverty reduction (employability) will be shared with relevant governments.

Transportation sector: Through the CPP, 1500 workers from the transportation sector (drivers, public vehicle owners and members of transportation associations) will have increased knowledge of legal consequences and risks of getting engaged in wildlife, reducing risk of exploitation by traders and the movement of IWP. >100,000 members of the public will be informed on IWT issues through the video message disseminated via WWF, CIB website, social media and digital display boards in Nepal Police offices. CIB plans to upscale this approach in other provinces achieving a greater reach.

Police at trade routes: The project will build capacity of 390, Nepal Police (300) and Armed Police Force (90) officials at 100 posts along trade routes and borders connecting India and China on identification of IWP and equip them with with a digital identification manual app for on the spot identification and immediate information sharing on suspected items/seizures. Plans will be made to upscale the digital manual in other provinces.

Q18. Gender equality

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

The project will ensure equitable representation and participation of women, men and gender minorities in all beneficiary selection processes, including women in police posts, in communities and the transportation sector. Skills development and income-generation opportunities, awareness campaigns and discussions will target at least 40% women, through gender-tailored engagement methods and with content related to gendered roles within IWT. While most IWT activity is directly undertaken by men, female members of households suffer disproportionately. When men are convicted of wildlife crime, women suffer associated community stigmatisation and shame, alongside financial stresses as they typically play the central role in domestic provision and managers of household budgets. Loss of income can cause debt and even result in inability to support ongoing educational needs (school costs) for children, all of which are borne by women. Many men are unaware of the devastating impact their engagement in wildlife crime has on their families (24). It is critical to include females in households in training to improve employment options (25), rather than focusing solely on men because of their likelihood of direct engagement in poaching.

Recent community consultations have shown differences in livelihood preferences of men and women, with women expressing more interest in nature guide training, which this project will explore further and will adapt provision according to ongoing engagement on employment preferences. However, it is also important to offer and encourage women to embark in training for other employment options to help improve their opportunities.

Through the combination of women having greater awareness around IWT law and risks and greater potential to bring income into the household, they are more likely to feel able to influence the males of the household to reduce involvement in poaching or IWT.

Visibility of women will be ensured in project communication. Gender disaggregated data will be collected.

Q19. Change expected

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

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

Changing communities

In the short term this project will build capacity, skills and knowledge of 25 CBAPU members and 75 marginalised and poaching-prone vulnerable youth (at least 40% women) who will benefit from employment oriented skills development training, increasing livelihood opportunities via skill development training, job shadowing, internship opportunities. This will enable all participants to develop marketable abilities and documented work-related experience to further empower them to harness their potential, increase immediate (self)employment prospects. It is expected that this will result in 70% of these generating income from employment by the end of the project.

The Conservation Champion programme will also equip the 25 CBAPU members (at least 40% women) with tools and space to mobilise their peers in defence of the environment, allowing them to support their communities to understand the impacts and consequences of IWT, helping prevent exploitation of young people by IWT traders. This will also target the 75 IWT-vulnerable participants who will be given greater awareness of the laws and risks around IWT, and knowledge and support to avoid IWT exploitation.

Long-term, the combination of these elements will decrease chances of crime, violence and associated community security and safety concerns. Based on our discussions and consultations to date, young people equipped with awareness, skills and secure local livelihood opportunities are more likely to remain in their hometowns and make positive contributions towards IWT and their community, advocating against IWT.

Changing the transport industry

Adapting the successful Nepal Community Police Partnership to focus on IWT, will improve knowledge of wildlife conservation and IWT issues, will inform and sensitise 1,500 transport sector workers to reduce exploitation risk. This decreases overall capacity for IWT at source and through transportation. Additionally, encouraging community-police trust, information-sharing and cooperation will increase reporting of IWT. Demonstrating the application of CPP with transport workers establishes a reliable long-term methodology to deliver IWT control measures. Post-project this can be scaled to involve different sectors of the community and other areas of Nepal in IWT control, providing new approaches to further reduce IWT at source and in transit.

Changing LEA

Short term, we will build IWT capacity of 300 Nepal Police and 90 Armed Police Force officials in Bagmati Province, enhancing identification of wildlife, parts and products and IWP traders' methods, supported by the digital identification manual to allow rapid confirmation of IWP, increasing seizures and arrests. Scaling up training approaches and use of the ID manual long-term, improves capacity and organisation of all LEAs making Nepal an unviable transit route for IWT.

Change beyond Bagmati Province

We have confidence that the project results will be embedded and scaled up through CIB / Police and through our long-term partnerships with BZUCs and CBAPUs. These stakeholders are asking for this support and co-creating these pathways of change. WWF will also use this project experience as a case study to be shared with others, including internationally, under the recently developed 'Tackling Tiger Trafficking Framework'(26).

Long-term this will reduce IWT in Nepal, sustaining populations of poaching-prone species.

Q20. Pathway to change

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

To reduce IWT in Bagmati, poaching at source, movement of IWP and law enforcement must be tackled together.

Economically marginalised communities who understand the risks and legal consequences of IWT AND are supported with skills to secure livelihoods improving employment prospects and resilience, will change attitudes to IWT, avoiding exploitation (and negative socio-economic impacts of criminality), whilst improving their own socio-economic wellbeing (Output 1).

Increased awareness of IWT and anti-IWT enforcement, delivered by the CPP, for transportation workers, will decrease movement of IWT and enhance community-police trust and cooperation to address IWT (Output 2).

Enhancing Nepal Police and APF's IWT-capacity through training on identification and criminal modus operandi, supported with digital identification tools, will increase seizures of IWP and prosecutions, before long-term overall decreases in IWT activity (Output 3) as a cumulative impact of Outputs 1, 2 and 3.

Combining targeted awareness, capacity building and livelihood approaches, through communities, police and transport workers will disrupt Bagmati's IWT, removing financial imperatives for community poaching which is exploited by traders, disrupting transportation networks that support IWT trafficking and strengthening LEAs to increase IWP seizures (Outcome).

Long-term, this promotes reduction of IWT in Bagmati, improving biodiversity and community wellbeing in IWT hotspots (Impact).

Q21. Exit Strategy

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

WWF Nepal has a long history of building trusted partnerships and ongoing work with the CIB / Nepal Police, BZUCs, CBAPUs and local communities, which are the building blocks for sustainable solutions to IWT. Post-funding, this project will have the following legacies:

The 5 BZUCs, whose remit is to safeguard biodiversity and promote community development, will take the lessons and recommendations from the project to improve employment opportunities within their

vulnerable communities and improve the sustainability and capacities of the CBAPUs. IWT awareness raising efforts will continue through the CBAPUs, and the new model of supporting Conservation Champions to improve employment prospects will be explored further.

Benefits to local communities will continue to be delivered through improved livelihoods, wellbeing and security.

CPP will have embedded IWT into their scope, continue to build positive relations with the local communities, and take the lessons and experiences from this project to also reach out to transportation workers to raise awareness and help prevent IWP transportation. While materials from this project, such as videos, digital and printed documentation used to inform transportation workers at transit points, will be available for use beyond this project, to continue to reduce IWT in Bagmati Province and other Provinces.

The legacy of training for police will improve ongoing capacity for enforcement action against IWT. Nepal Police / Armed Police Force will embed the use of the digital IWP identification manual across Bagmati Province and roll out across Nepal.

The police training curriculum will be improved to build capacity on combatting IWT across Nepal.

WWF will learn from this project, collectively with other stakeholders, to adapt and build approaches to tackle IWT in other areas. For example, this project will be shared internationally as a case study through the partnership of NGOs who developed the 'Tackling Tiger Poaching Framework'(26)

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

 [WWFUK Nepal Stage 2 Appendix](#)

 19/12/2022

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q22. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the [Risk Guidance](#). This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding Risk, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register, using the [Risk Assessment template](#), and be prepared to submit this when requested if you are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
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Fiduciary

Funds are lost or not accounted for through mishandling or fraud, or not spent as per agreed budget.

Multiple partner organisations receiving funds adds to the complexity of financial management. Any fraud or misuse of money could lead to failure to complete agreed project activities, reputational risk and donor withdrawal.

Moderate

Unlikely

Moderate

WWF has robust procurement, sub-granting and financial management processes and zero tolerance on fraud and corruption. WWF Nepal conducts due diligence of partners and project compliance training periodically. Quarterly financial reporting will be in place with evidence of procurement and transaction lists, followed by annual financial monitoring and audits.

Minor

Safeguarding

Safeguards measures are not fully implemented by WWF or partners. Insufficient understanding of project staff leads to safeguards and mitigation plans not being fully or only partly implemented

Moderate

Unlikely

Moderate

All WWF and partner staff need to adhere to and are trained on WWF's Social policy including Environmental and Social Safeguards; and developing risk mitigation plans, and establishment of locally appropriate grievance mechanisms. Project Management Team meetings will review progress; alongside monitoring on compliance by WWF-Nepal's Risk Management Team.

Minor

Delivery Chain

The delivery model of this project is through multiple layers partners (WWF Nepal, field office, BZUCs, CIB) that WWF-UK does not have direct management over. Ineffective/insufficient communication and coordination among partners is a risk in this delivery model.

Minor

Possible

Moderate

WWF-UK is responsible for maintaining collaborative relationships with partners, organising regular team meetings. In addition to grant agreements, a Partnership Agreement will be signed during project inception. Close consultation and co-design process, letters of support and long standing relationships will ensure proper 100% implementation of the project.

Minor

Risk 4

Risk associated with youth being unable to secure work based on their skills:
Youth who have received skill-based employment oriented training do not find employment due to lack of job availability

Moderate

Possible

Major

The proposed skill based training has been selected in consultation with the BZUC members who understand the needs of the communities and the employment / market demands. The project ensures interaction between BZUCs and representatives of potential employers to finalise the most demanded skills and placement possibilities to mitigate risk

Minor

Risk 5

Contextual: Severe flooding as a result of a severe monsoon event:

A severe flooding event (severe monsoon) may hinder community related activities (impacting travel to field sites, and ability of local communities to engage in activities)

Moderate Possible Major

Seasonal weather patterns are considered in the activity timeline. Local communities are prepared to respond to annual monsoon. Activities may be impacted temporarily, however covid experience demonstrates that remote meetings are possible. In the event of severe flooding, we will work with authorities and communities to adapt and plan accordingly

Moderate

Risk 6

Contextual - risk due to public health issues:

Coronavirus pandemic and Dengue impacting project implementation. This project is based on engagement with different stakeholders across the province. Social distancing measures & illness could delay activities due to partners being unable to conduct the activities.

Minor Unlikely Minor

We will adapt & plan accordingly to local context, taking a flexible approach, and following national guidelines. We will hold remote meetings when appropriate. Mitigation measures in stakeholder meetings include: outdoor meetings, small groups, social distancing, provision of masks, hand sanitisers, handwashing stations, information exchange on Covid-19 and Dengue risks

Minor

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which

an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [WWFUK Nepal Implementation - Timetable](#)

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

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

WWF uses a standardised results-based M&E framework to support continual evaluation and adaptive management. WWF-Nepal will lead and coordinate M&E in collaboration with project partners. WWF-UK's Project Lead, and M&E Specialist, together with WWF Nepal's Project Manager, and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Specialist will form the core group to oversee the project's M&E. We will use the following overarching approach to our M&E:

Development of Project Monitoring Framework: WWF-Nepal will develop the monitoring framework considering GESI-friendly techniques. All baselines (where required) will be collected within six months of project inception.

Project Annual Review and Planning meetings: These will include WWF-Nepal staff, WWF's Tiger Trade Lead and representatives from law enforcement agencies and local communities to review/track project performance and guide strategic approaches and adaptive management.

Field level Review and Planning meetings: These bi-annual meetings will involve WWF-Nepal project representatives, Conservation Champions and local law enforcement agencies representatives.

Project Monitoring: WWF-Nepal will conduct programmatic and financial monitoring including annual joint monitoring visits with central level law enforcement agencies representatives. Findings will be reviewed yearly, contributing to adaptive management of the project.

Database management: WWF-Nepal's online database will be used to store project data which will track the activity performance. Two-way approaches will be used to ensure data quality: field verification through data quality assurance tools (periodically), and quarterly project reports. Periodical data quality will be assured through the Data Quality Assurance tool.

Information on progress towards projects impacts will be collected and tracked by all partners using appropriate methods, tools and approaches. To track progress towards the Outcome, baseline and endline data includes:

O1 assessment of the effectiveness of CBAPUs in decreasing involvement in poaching will be established through a Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) assessment and verified against official arrests data from Chitwan and Parsa National Park.

O2 assessment of transportation workers' knowledge of IWT and willingness to assist Nepal Police in curbing IWT

O3 assessment of the impact of digital identification tools and capacity building on IWT on the effectiveness of LEA activity will be assessed through Nepal Police seizures and arrests data.

O4 assessment of changes to wellbeing for participants in targeted employment support will use a Wellbeing Assessment with participants at project outset and conclusion, alongside income generation data.

To track progress towards the Outputs, the project will use various Means of Verification as stated within the logical framework, including KAP assessment reports, income surveys and Private Sector Engagement Assessment, pre and post intervention participant surveys (O1, O2), digital user surveys, reviews of law enforcement agency data (O2, O3), reports and documents including activity attendance records (O1, O2, O3). Other output level indicators that require quantitative results will be measured through the WWF Nepal online database and validated through activity completion reports, beneficiaries' certificates, employee contract papers, enterprise registration certificates and documentation of related government agencies.

Final learning documentation and project reporting will be produced by the WWF-Nepal project team and WWF-UK. Additionally, an independent final project evaluation will be conducted by an external evaluator.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	██████████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	34

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q25. Logical Framework

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

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

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

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [WWFUK Nepal BCF-St2--Logical-Framework](#)

 19/12/2022

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 pdf 96.44 KB

Impact:

Reduction in illegal wildlife trade in Bagmati province, contributing to improved biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living in wildlife poaching and trafficking hotspots

Outcome:

50% reduction in trafficking of illegal wildlife parts, through five routes in Bagmati Province, Nepal, through enhanced youth employment opportunities and improved capacity of transportation workers and police personnel.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Enhanced Conservation Champions networks and improved employability at source

O 1. By 2026, 100 youth in five targeted communities have increased knowledge, capacity and skills to advocate against IWT and pursue employment opportunities

Output 2:

Capacity building of transportation sector through Community Police Partnership in transits

O 2. By 2026, 1,500 transportation personnel have increased knowledge of wildlife crime, and reduces their direct involvement in transporting illegal wildlife parts and derivations, with increased willingness to combat wildlife trafficking through Community Police Partnership programme

Output 3:

Capacity building for law enforcement officials along routes

O 3. By 2026, increased knowledge and capacity of law enforcement officials (Nepal Police/APF) to identify illegal wildlife parts and products [through the implementation of a national training curriculum and digital identification manual] disrupts five major illegal wildlife trade routes in Bagmati province, with commitments by CIB Police for wider adoption and rollout of the curriculum and digital ID manual

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

Activities

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

Output 1: By 2026, 100 youth in five targeted communities have increased knowledge, capacity and skills to advocate against IWT and pursue employment opportunities

Activity 1.1: Train 25 existing, unemployed and highly motivated CBAPU members on IWT issues, risks and consequences to create 'Conservation Champions'.

Activity 1.2: Support 25 Conservation Champions to create awareness to 75 youth from targeted 5 buffer zone user committees focusing on IWT issues and wildlife conservation.

Activity 1.3: Organise awareness raising programmes led by 25 Conservation Champions by engaging local youth and implement youth-led campaigns within their local communities at buffer zone user group level.

Activity 1.4: Conduct review and reflection workshop for conservation champions to reflect on the effectiveness and challenges of awareness raising programme to the larger community.

Activity 1.5: Provide certified vocational training related to hospitality / tourism and skilled trades to 100 youth (25 Conservation Champions and 75 youth from targeted communities) with at least 40% girls/women to increase employability.

Activity 1.5.1 Interaction meeting between BZUCs and representatives of hotel association, REBAN, and relevant organisations to finalise the most demanded skills and internship/ job shadowing/ placement possibilities.

Activity 1.5.2 Nature Guide Advanced Training-25 youths

Activity 1.5.3 General Cook / Barista/Bakery and Pastry/BarTending/Spa attendants/Housekeeping /Barber/for 35 youths

Activity 1.5.4 Basic Mechanics Training 390 Hrs. (Motorcycle, Plumbing, Electrician, Welder, Agri mechanics, carpentry, marble fitter etc .) for 40 youths

Activity 1.5.5 Basic computer and English language course to increase employability of the trained youth (20)

Activity 1.6: Support job placement/job shadowing/ participation in job fairs and basic startup toolkits support to successful youths.

Activity 1.6.1 Interaction meeting with hotels, restaurants, travels and tour companies and relevant institute for internship, job shadowing and job placement opportunities

Activity 1.6.2 Participation in job fairs

Activity 1.6.3 Basic start up tool kit/input support to start self employment

Activity 1.7: Share success stories of improved livelihoods of targeted youth, lessons learnt and recommendations with relevant governments (including success stories publications).

Output 2: By 2026, 1,500 transportation personnel have increased knowledge of wildlife crime, and reduces their direct involvement in transporting illegal wildlife parts and derivations, with increased willingness to combat wildlife trafficking through Community Police Partnership programme.

Activity 2.1: Develop a model on existing community-police (Nepal Police) partnership that also integrates IWT issues along transportation hubs in 10 transit locations.

Activity 2.2: Provide training to 1500 individuals who are transportation workers, public vehicle owners and members of transportation associations on IWT and its legal provisions and exploitation of the transportation sector by wildlife traders at 10 transits.

Activity 2.3: Develop digital message on IWT's scenario, provision of law and punishment and display the message through CIB and WWF Nepal's webpage and its social media and police offices of 10 transit locations.

Activity 2.4: Prepare plans to upscale the community-police partnership programme, curriculum manual and digital app in other provinces of Nepal.

Output 3: By 2026, increased knowledge and capacity of law enforcement officials (Nepal Police/APF) to identify illegal wildlife parts and products (through the implementation of a national training curriculum and digital identification manual) disrupts five major illegal wildlife trade routes in Bagmati province, with commitments by CIB Police for wider adoption and rollout of the curriculum and digital ID manual.

Activity 3.1: Develop a training curriculum on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms including human rights for Bagmati Province.

Activity 3.2: Provide training to 390 officials of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, Nepal on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms in 100 police posts along 5 major routes.

Activity 3.3: Provide training to senior officials of Nepal Police at district level on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms to ensure systemic information flow on IWT issues

Activity 3.4: Develop an identification manual of wildlife parts and products to be used by the officials of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, Nepal at 100 police posts along the border and main routes of Bagmati province.

Activity 3.5: Develop a digital app based on identification manual (Software development).

Activity 3.6 : Prepare plans to share training curriculum and digital ID manual with other Provinces in Nepal through documentation and workshop.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

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

Note that there are different templates for projects requesting under £100,000 and over £100,000. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

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

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

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

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

 [WWF UK Nepal BCF-Budget-over-100k-MASTE R-Final](#)
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 xlsx 386.01 KB

Q27. Funding

Q27a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This builds on existing and previous work by WWF and others, in Nepal and through WWF's work in other countries, but brings in new targeted and scalable approaches to tackling IWT, such as the CPP approach. It leverages evidence from WWF's long-standing experience(13,14,15) in IWT and people-centred conservation. It complements (does not duplicate) other NGO activity in Nepal(17), by addressing critical, stakeholder-informed needs, focusing on breaking priority IWT routes in Bagmati.

WWF-Nepal already works with CIB Nepal Police and APF (training 2,500+ staff on IWT investigation; and curricula development), and WWF Nepal has an ongoing MOU with CIB.

This builds on IWT sensitisation and legal-consequence training to 1,200+ transportation workers through WWF-Nepal's USAID Hariyo Ban Program(21) to provide targeted IWT interventions for Bagmati's transportation sector, integrating into the established CPP mechanism for sustainability.

This builds on WWF-Nepal's experience of partnering with marginalised communities in buffer zones to help improve livelihoods and tackle poaching, and facilitating collaborative efforts between communities and LEAs, which has been supported by WWF-UK. The CPP model already unites Nepal's LEAs and communities with positive results in drugs and gender violence issues(28,29). We will expand this model by including IWT.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Communities: The IWTCF funded programme to the National Trust for Nature Conservation(27) is focused on in the area north of Chitwan National Park, supporting marginalised families from one community forest user group who have been directly affected by convictions for poaching/IWT with support to families directly affected, including alternative livelihoods and scholarships for their children.

Our proposed project focuses on vulnerable youth from poor and marginalised families from five BZUCs vulnerable to poaching activity, with interventions aimed at preventing exploitation by illegal wildlife traders, supporting them with skill-based employment capacity and training them as conservation champions for sustained impact.

LEAs: An International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs funded programme to NTNC focuses on capacity building of LEAs through institutional support of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) across Nepal's provinces.

This project focuses on building the capacity of Police and APF in Bagmati by directly improving their IWP identification skills and providing an ongoing scalable digital reference source (through an app).

Transport: There is no evidence of any other current projects related to the role of the transport sector in IWT in Nepal.

WWF Nepal will continue to meet with other NGOs and LEAs to share lessons.

Q28. Capital items

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

We will purchase 125 mobile phones for use by 90 Nepal Police posts, 10 Armed Police Force border outposts and 25 CIB lead-staff to utilise the digital identification manual application to identify and verify wildlife parts. These will be used for this purpose by the police forces beyond the project. One laptop, printer and scanner will be provided to the central working unit of Nepal Police, to manage the central database and information generated from the digital identification and to exchange data on IWT between police posts. These will continue to be used for this purpose by CIB Nepal Police after the project. Two printers and two laptops will be provided for WWF-Nepal to maintain project databases and one camera will allow capture and dissemination/communication of project activities and other awareness raising. WWF-Nepal will continue to use these for conservation related activities after the project.

Q29. Value for Money

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

Within WWF, value for money (VfM) is analysed around the 4E framework (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity) to maximise results.

Economy is ensured through application of WWF's Finance and Operations Standards. The budget was constructed by identifying the inputs required for implementing each activity and assigning known/estimated cost based on local and current knowledge. Match funding equivalent to £51,943 has also been secured, as well as in-kind support.

Efficiency: to support efficiency, a governance structure with clear lines of reporting, a "Project Management Team" is created. Project strategies such as developing digital manuals (rather than printed) intend to reduce cost and aid sustainability. Regular review of results and discussions on how to improve our efficiency are core to WWF's approach and will involve regular monitoring with partners to facilitate adaptive management actions.

Effectiveness: WWF-Nepal's government co-management model ensures government ownership and policy oversight while recognising local communities, CSOs and local government agencies as core implementing partners on the ground, leveraging the local knowledge, resources and stewardship for sustainability. Project effectiveness is also ensured through project design choices - based on (i) learning from previous projects and established landscape programmes; (ii) the application of good monitoring systems to evidence results and guide adaptive management; (iii) building on existing working mechanisms such as CPP.

Equity is ensured through (i) interventions which are community owned, through applying collaborative design and delivery approaches; (ii) resources are managed for future generations. Equity is put into practice in embedding WWF's social, gender & indigenous people's policies.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

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

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

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

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

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

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

The WWF Network operates an Environmental & Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF), incorporating Standards, including grievance mechanisms, cultural resources, community health, safety and security, free, prior and informed consent(FPIC) for project participants, and resource access rights. WWF is committed to ensuring we identify, mitigate and avoid negative social/environmental impacts through

screening of implementation plans against these Standards. All activities are screened for social and environmental risks, including partner activities, and detailed mitigation plans developed. WWF has social policies on bullying and harassment, child safeguarding, vulnerable adults, Code of Conduct, whistle-blowing. Before developing formal partnerships a capacity assessment is carried out to evaluate potential partners capacity to adhere to WWFs social policies. All WWF partners are trained on our social policies & on signature of subcontracts/MoUs agree to these. By signing, partners commit to these standards, and to making locally appropriate & accessible grievance mechanisms known to communities they work with. WWF staff & existing partners receive refresher training periodically. Regular monitoring & reporting on compliance is undertaken by WWF offices. In accordance with the OECD-DAC quality standards and WWF's data protection and privacy policies, data collected will ensure that rights and welfare of survey respondents are protected, including rights to anonymity.

Q31. Ethics

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

WWF Environmental and Social Safeguarding policies require all activities to meet a set of standards and uphold cross-cutting principles, which reflect key ethical principles.

An ESSF screening tool identifies risks and issues related to Human rights, Gender equality, Children's rights, Conflict-sensitivity, Community health, safety and security, Restriction of access, Indigenous Peoples, and Cultural resources for the landscapes we work in. The screening was reviewed by a Safeguards Expert and mitigation plan developed.

WWF standards on Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanisms require a stakeholder plan and grievance mechanism to be developed and implemented, ensuring that these consider the rights and needs of different groups, and respect specific participation and consultation rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Locally appropriate grievance mechanisms will be in place. FPIC is one of our mandatory Standards, the principles of which underpin all our stakeholder engagement.

WWF Nepal continues to bring human rights trainings into capacity building of partners, and continues to engage with BZUC executive members (3 BZUCs), CBAPU members and local communities (latest specifically for this project planning in early December 2022).

Our staff, partners and consultants are bound by WWF Code of Ethics & Health and Safety policies.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q32. FCDO Notifications

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

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [FW EXTERNAL Re Thank you](#)
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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Rebecca May	Project Leader	10	Checked
Heather Sohl	Tiger Trade Lead	5	Checked
Madhav Khadka	WWF Nepal Project Manager: project implementation leader and Illegal wildlife trade technical advisor	30	Checked
Dilip Subedi	WWF Nepal Program Officer: Lead and coordinate with CIB to implement capacity building activities to the Police and transportation sector.	60	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Arati Rayamajhi	WWF Nepal Livelihood Specialist: Provides technical oversight/expertise on livelihood development activities in the project.	15	Checked

Shambhavi Poudel	WWF Nepal Campaigns and Education officer: provides technical oversight/expertise on activities related to awareness raising on IWT issues to targeted local communities.	15	Checked
Project Associate/Assistant, New Hire	WWF Field Project Office Project Associate: Ensure on the ground quality control, coordinate with CBAPU members and 5 buffer zone user committees. Support in livelihood and awareness related activities under the guidance of Livelihood Specialist and Campaigns and Education Officer	100	Checked
Bivishika Bhandari	WWF Nepal GESI Specialist: Support project team to integrate GESI in overall project planning and implementation.	5	Checked
Pushpanjali Malla	WWF Nepal MEL Specialist: Provides technical oversight, support on baseline and endline survey, and conducts periodic programmatic monitoring with partners.	5	Checked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked

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

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

 [WWFUK Nepal IWT Combined CVS](#)

 19/12/2022

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead partner name:	WWF-UK
Website address:	www.wwf.org.uk
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>In 2019, WWF-UK made a commitment to the UK Government to lead all grant proposals from the global WWF Network, taking on responsibility for overall programme oversight, financial and quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation, and safeguarding.</p> <p>WWF-UK has worked in close collaboration with project partners to develop this proposal and will continue to work in close partnership throughout implementation to ensure effective & sustainable impact.</p> <p>WWF-UK is responsible for maintaining strong collaborative relationships with partners, the co-development of a Partnership Agreement, organising regular virtual team meetings, issuing grant agreements and payments to WWF in-country offices and partners, expertise on M&E and tools for baseline data collection, oversight of safeguarding and risk management, sharing best practice and learnings, support to external project communications, facilitating the contract for evaluation.</p> <p>WWF-UK will be accountable for use of IWT Challenge funds and will ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of funding and will provide all reporting (using input from partners). WWF-UK are providing the expertise of a Project Lead, Grants Specialist, Design & Impact Advisor, Tiger Trade Lead who have relevant expertise including leading on UK government grants (FCDO UK Aid Match; DEFRA IWT-CF; DEFRA Darwin).</p>
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: World Wildlife Fund Inc., Nepal Program Office

Website address: www.wwfnepal.org

WWF-Nepal has been in operation for the last 30 years. In 2006, WWF-Nepal established the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Program to strategically work with government and LEAs on anti-poaching campaigns and operations. It supported the implementation of multiple strategies; introducing state of the art technologies, building capacity of LEAs, mobilising communities, and sensitising judges to curb wildlife crime. It was instrumental in supporting the government and communities to achieve 7 years of zero rhinoceros-poaching years since 2011 and almost tripling Nepal's tiger population at last survey.

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

During project development, WWF-Nepal has worked closely with partners and communities in creating project logic, identifying actions and conducting in-depth stakeholder consultations.

WWF-Nepal will be the lead in-country partner. It will coordinate with partners to ensure high-quality implementation, monitoring and reporting (financial and technical). WWF-Nepal's Livelihoods Specialists and Education and Campaign Officer will deliver livelihoods and Conservation Champion work (Output 1), working alongside relevant experts, while conservation staff will provide technical support in training the transportation sector (Output 2) and LEAs (Output 3). WWF-Nepal will also oversee IT expert development of the digital ID manual. WWF-Nepal will ensure good governance across the project delivery partnerships.

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

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

Website address: <https://dnpwc.gov.np/en/>

Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) is a key department within the Ministry of Forests and Environment (MoFE), formerly known as MoFSC. With primary emphasis on species conservation, DNPWC's present priority is a conciliatory approach with participatory management of biodiversity. The Department's specific activities include conservation of endangered species; combating wildlife crime; regulating eco-tourism to improve communities' socio-economic conditions; and conservation education. The Director General of DNPWC chairs the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), which was established to improve coordination between different enforcement agencies.

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The scope of cooperation signed between WWF-Nepal and MoFE, allows fund-flow through grants/sub-grants to implement projects in the field. This mechanism has been functional for more than 15 years. All conservation projects developed by WWF-Nepal contribute to national priorities and are prepared under the aegis of DNPWC, MoFE.

DNPWC has been collaboratively involved in the proposal development process, jointly defining project design, outcome, outputs and activities of the project, alongside WWF-Nepal.

During project implementation, DNPWC will provide guidance and technical support through Chitwan and Parsa National Parks to 5 Buffer Zone User Committees to implement awareness and livelihood related activities.

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Central Investigation Bureau (CIB, Nepal Police)

Website address: www.nepalpolice.gov.np

Nepal Police is the largest law enforcement institution in Nepal, with over 2,300 offices and units nationwide. The Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) is the specialised investigative unit within Nepal Police, created under the Central Investigation Bureau (Establishment and Operation) Regulation, 2013. Its mission is to uphold and strengthen Nepali law through in-depth investigation and successful prosecution of serious and organised crimes. CIB's approach uses a series of dedicated "pillars", each addressing different types of crime. Pillar IV specifically focuses on wildlife crime.

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

WWF-Nepal signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CIB, Nepal Police in 2014. Since then, numerous joint ventures have been conducted, such as the integration of a wildlife curriculum in National police training frameworks.

CIB has collaborated in the proposal development process, jointly defining project design, outcome, outputs and activities of the project, alongside WWF-Nepal.

In this project, the capacity training for the transportation sector through CPP to prevent their exploitation by the wildlife traders in carrying illegal wildlife parts (Output 2) and capacity building of law enforcement officials on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms (Output 3) will be delivered by CIB.

Allocated budget: █████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No

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

No Response

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

 [IWT Stage 2 Cover Letter Nepal.docx](#)

 19/12/2022

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 [WWF UK IWT Stage 2 Letterofsupport Nepal](#)

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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT106	WWF-UK	IWT-CF: Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape
29-0 22	WWF-UK	Darwin Initiative:Community-led fisheries management in the Mara Wetlands, Tanzania
DARNV008	WWF-UK	Sound Of Safety: Testing Pingers for River Dolphins and Fisher
DARN-14013	WWF-UK	Community Management of NTFPs in Kangchenjunga Conservation Area, Nepal
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

No Response

No Response

No Response

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

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

WWF-UK

I apply for a grant of



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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see [Financial Guidance](#)) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name

Kate Akhtar

Position in the organisation

Director of Public Sector Partnerships

Signature (please upload e-signature)
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19/12/2022
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Date 19 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

WWF-UK Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020-21 web	WWF-UK Annual Report and Financial Statements 2019-20
19/12/2022	19/12/2022
15:46:21	15:46:21
pdf 2 MB	pdf 1.55 MB

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

WWF UK Safeguarding Policy September 2022 - internal	WWF UK Safeguarding Code of Conduct - September 2022
19/12/2022	19/12/2022
15:45:19	15:45:19
pdf 223.57 KB	pdf 110.03 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked

I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	By 2026, 100 youth in five targeted communities have increased knowledge, capacity and skills to advocate against IWT and pursue employment opportunities													
1.1	Train 25 existing, unemployed and highly motivated CBAPU members on IWT issues, risks and consequences to create 'Conservation Champions'													
1.2	Support 25 Conservation Champions to create awareness to 75 youth from targeted 5 buffer zone user committees focusing on IWT issues and wildlife conservation.													
1.3	Organize awareness raising programmes led by 25 Conservation Champions by engaging local youth and implement youth-led campaigns within their local communities at buffer zone user group level.													
1.4	Conduct review and reflection workshops for conservation champions to reflect on the effectiveness and challenges of awareness raising programme to the larger community.													
1.5	Provide certified vocational training related to hospitality, tourism and skilled trades to 100 youth (25 Conservation Champions and 75 youth from targeted communities) with at least 40% girls/women to increase employability.													
1.6	Support job placement/job shadowing/ participation in job fairs and basic startup toolkits support to successful youths.													
1.7	Share success stories of improved livelihoods of targeted youth, lessons learnt and recommendations with relevant governments (including success stories publications)													
Output 2	By 2026, 1,500 transportation personnel have increased knowledge of wildlife crime, and reduces their direct involvement in transporting illegal wildlife parts and derivations, with increased willingness to combat wildlife trafficking through Community Police Partnership programme.													

Project Title: Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1	Develop a model on existing community-police (Nepal Police) partnership that also integrates IWT issues along transportation hubs in 10 transit locations.													
2.2	Capacitate 1500 individuals who are transportation workers, public vehicle owners and members of transportation associations on IWT and its legal provisions and exploitation of the transportation sector by wildlife traders.													
2.3	Develop digital message on IWT's scenario, provision of law and punishment and display the message through CIB and WWF Nepal's webpage and its social media and police offices of 10 transit locations.													
2.4	Prepare plans to upscale the community-police partnership programme, curriculum manual and digital app in other provinces of Nepal.													
Output 3	By 2026, increased knowledge and capacity of law enforcement officials (Nepal Police/APF) to identify illegal wildlife parts and products (through the implementation of a national training curriculum and digital identification manual) disrupts five major illegal wildlife trade routes in Bagmati province, with commitments by CIB Police for wider adoption and rollout of the curriculum and digital ID manual													
3.1	Develop a training curriculum on nature and nexus of illegal wildlife trade and its control mechanisms including human rights for Bagmati province													
3.2	Provide training to 390 officials of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, Nepal on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms in 100 police posts along 5 major routes.													
3.3	Provide training to senior officials of Nepal Police at district level on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms													
3.4	Develop a digital identification manual of wildlife parts and products to be used by the officials of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, Nepal at 100 police posts along the border and main routes of Bagmati province.													
3.5	Develop a digital app based on identification manual (Software development)													
3.6	Prepare plans to share training curriculum and digital ID manual with other Provinces in Nepal through documentation and workshop.													
5.0	Project Planning, Implementation Support, Monitoring & Knowledge Management													

Project Title: Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
5.1	Project inception and annual Planning workshop (including GESI, ESSF sensitization, project compliance rollout)													
5.2	Baseline and Endline Assessments													
5.3	Field level planning and monitoring													
5.4	Programmatic and financial monitoring (including joint monitoring)													
5.5	Final project evaluation													
5.6	Environment and social safeguard in project implementation (FPIC)													

Project Title: Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Reduction in illegal wildlife trade in Bagmati province, contributing to improved biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living in wildlife poaching and trafficking hotspots (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>50% reduction in trafficking of illegal wildlife parts, through five routes in Bagmati Province, Nepal, through enhanced youth employment opportunities and improved capacity of transportation workers and police personnel.</p>	<p>O 1. By Year 3, decrease by 50% in the number of local community members arrested for poaching or IWT from the 5 targeted areas (Baseline: number of people arrested in poaching and IWT from 5 BZUCs in 2022, to be created in Year 1).</p> <p>O 2. By Year 2, seizure of wildlife parts increased by 20 % along the main routes of IWT in Bagmati province (in comparison to baseline 2022, to be created in Year 1:) By Year 3, seizures decreased in comparison to Year 2 versus the same LEA effort applied.</p> <p>O.3 By Year 2, arrests of wildlife criminals increased by 20% along the main routes of IWT in Bagmati Province (in comparison with baseline 2022). By Year 3, arrests decreased in comparison</p>	<p>O.1 Annual report of Chitwan National Park and Parsa National Park</p> <p>O.2 Nepal Police reports, case filed in Office of the Attorney General.</p> <p>O.3 Nepal Police reports, case filed in Office of the Attorney General.</p>	<p>The Government of Nepal remains committed to tackling IWT (following on from ‘zero poaching’ and recent wildlife population achievements).</p> <p>Investigation and prosecution stakeholders in Bagmati province are motivated and capacitated to respond effectively to IWT arrests and seizures, based on previous and ongoing capacity building and NGO support. This will result in wildlife criminals being imprisoned / fined which will deter wildlife traffickers and poachers.</p> <p>The short-medium term impacts of Covid-19 on project stakeholders will not affect project delivery - this will be monitored and the project adapted accordingly ; stabilisation in the spread of Covid-19.</p> <p>Improved capacity of law enforcement agencies will increase the seizure/ arrests initially but then decrease as the</p>

Project Title: Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal

	<p>to Year 2 with same LEA effort applied</p> <p>O 4. By year 3, well-being (financial, safety, security) of 25 Conservation Champions and 75 members of the target local communities increased in 5 targeted buffer zone user committees (Baseline: to be created in Year 1)</p>	<p>O.4 Wellbeing Assessment (Baseline and endline) (baseline and endline), other relevant wellbeing aspects such as community safety / security.</p>	<p>traders are deterred from using these routes.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Enhanced Conservation Champions networks and improved employability at source</p> <p>O 1. By 2026, 100 youth in five targeted communities have increased knowledge, capacity and skills to advocate against IWT and pursue employment opportunities</p>	<p>O 1.1. By Year 3, 100 youth (25 Conservation Champions and 75 youth of the target local communities- at least 40 % of which will be women) have increased knowledge, change in attitude and practice on IWT issues (baseline = to be created in Year 1; data to be disaggregated by gender).</p> <p>O 1.2. By Year 3, 80% change in knowledge on penalty and legal consequences of IWT and attitude towards IWT of the targeted local communities of 432 buffer zone user groups (baseline to be determined through pre survey).</p>	<p>O 1.1 Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Assessment</p> <p>O 1.2. Knowledge, attitude and practice survey (Baseline and endline disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>Youth participants have time and capacity to invest in campaign implementation.</p> <p>Communities are willing to participate in behaviour centred design activities.</p> <p>Core youth participants have the skills and means through which to engage broader swathes of their peers in campaign initiatives.</p> <p>Community members and other stakeholders are willing to engage with youth.</p> <p>At least 70 % youth provided with skill-based training are successful to earn substantial income to sustain their livelihood.</p>

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	<p>O 1.3. By Year 2, 100 youth (25 Conservation Champions and 75 youth of the target local communities- at least 40 % of which will be women) - are provided with employment oriented skills, with over 80% successfully completing the training and receiving certificates. (Baseline = 0 in Year 1).</p> <p>O.1.4 By Year 3, at least 70 % of the 100 youth (25 Conservation Champions and 75 members of the target local communities) generate income from employment</p> <p>O 1.5 By Year 3, project results, lessons and recommendations related to poverty reduction (related to employability and life skills) are advocated for and shared with relevant governments.</p>	<p>O 1.3. Training participant lists, attendance records</p> <p>O 1.4 Income survey</p> <p>O 1.5 Learning documentation including life transforming, case studies and recommendations</p>	
<p>2. Capacity building of transportation sector through Community Police Partnership in transits</p>	<p>O 2.1. By Year 1, IWT issues are integrated in the existing Community Police Partnership programme in 10 transit locations</p>	<p>O 2.1.Nepal Police Community Police Partnership report, and training manual.</p>	<p>IWT issues are internalised in the existing Community Police Partnership programme.</p>

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<p>O 2. By 2026, 1,500 transportation personnel have increased knowledge of wildlife crime, and reduces their direct involvement in transporting illegal wildlife parts and derivations, with increased willingness to combat wildlife trafficking through Community Police Partnership programme</p>	<p>(Baseline = IWT is not part of CPP programmes).</p> <p>O 2.2. By Year 3, 1,500 transportation workers have increased knowledge on wildlife, legal consequences and risks of getting engaged in wildlife crime by 60%. By Year 2, 1,000 transportation workers. (Baseline = 0 transportation workers, baseline to be determined through pre-training survey).</p> <p>O 2.3. By Year 3, increase in willingness of 1,500 transportation workers to assist Nepal Police in curbing IWT versus baseline survey.</p> <p>O 2.4. By Year 2, at least 100,000 general public receive the video message on IWT through WWF, CIB website, social media and digital display boards in Nepal Police Office.</p> <p>O 2.5. By Year 3, recommendations made to CIB on integration of IWT into the</p>	<p>O 2.2. Report of pre and post training survey .</p> <p>O 2.3. Report of pre and post willingness survey</p> <p>O 2.4. WWF Nepal Online database, website/social media analytics, Nepal Police Office register / visitor estimates.</p> <p>O 2.5. WWF recommendations report to CIB (including</p>	<p>Nepal Police and transportation workers have mutual understanding and trust.</p> <p>50% of the visitors in the police office of transit locations receive messages displayed on digital display.</p> <p>Sensitisation of transportation workers through CPP programme, raising their understanding of the risks and consequences of transporting illegal wildlife products, and of the improved law enforcement and identification of IWT, will lead to changes in their attitudes and behaviours towards IWT (to be assessed through surveys)</p>
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	Community Police Partnership programme in other provinces of Nepal, based on the experience of this project (Baseline = IWT is not part of any CPP programmes in Nepal).	proposals for upscaling in other provinces of Nepal).	
<p>3. Capacity building for law enforcement officials along routes</p> <p>O. 3. By 2026, increased knowledge and capacity of law enforcement officials (Nepal Police/APF) to identify illegal wildlife parts and products [through the implementation of a national training curriculum and digital identification manual] disrupts five major illegal wildlife trade routes in Bagmati province, with commitments by CIB Police for wider adoption and rollout of the curriculum and digital ID manual</p>	<p>O 3.1 By Year 1, training curriculum on IWP identification and IWT modus operandi for Nepal Police and Armed Police Force agencies developed.(Baseline: training curriculum includes wildlife conservation, but only 1 hour on IWP identification)</p> <p>O 3.2. By Year 3, 390 police officials, at 90 police posts (Nepal Police) along 5 trade routes and at 10 border posts (APF), within Bagmati Province demonstrate increased knowledge and capacity on identification of wildlife parts, modus operandi of IWT traders and legal process / response to IWT. By Year 1, 120 trained; By Year 2, 270 more trained (baseline to be determined through pre survey)</p>	<p>O 3.1 Training materials/manual</p> <p>O 3.2 Records of training and training participants; Pre and post test survey / surveys demonstrate acceptable level of knowledge (to be defined in collaboration with Nepal Police and APF).</p>	<p>CIB Police Nepal remains committed and motivated to address IWT.</p> <p>Identification of wildlife parts and products by the Nepal Police is a key gap in IWT law enforcement capabilities, with low cost and scalable solutions, which will result in seizures and arrests of wildlife traffickers.</p>

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	<p>O.3.3 By Year 3, adoption of the training curriculum by Nepal Police and APF nationally and plan for implementation across all regional police forces in Nepal.</p> <p>O 3.4 By Year 1, digital ID manual developed, trialled and adopted by 90 police posts (Nepal Police) along 5 trade routes and at 10 border posts (APF) within Bagmati Province.</p> <p>O 3.5 By Year 3, adoption of the digital ID manual by CIB Nepal Police and APF in Bagmati Province and proposal for implementation in other regional police forces in Nepal</p>	<p>O 3.3. Minutes from meetings with CIB and APF Nepal; CIB / APF Plan / report on next stages (including plans for additional regional and national deployment of the training curriculum).</p> <p>O 3.4. Feedback from ID app users on usefulness and effectiveness of the app through sample interviews/surveys; Automated data on ID app installations and usage; Digital ID manual.</p> <p>O 3.5. CIB Plan / report on next stages (including plans for additional regional and national deployment of the digital ID manual)</p>	
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Project Title: Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)

Output 1: By 2026, 100 youth in five targeted communities have increased knowledge, capacity and skills to advocate against IWT and pursue employment opportunities

Activity 1.1: Train 25 existing, unemployed and highly motivated CBAPU members on IWT issues, risks and consequences to create 'Conservation Champions'.

Activity 1.2: Support 25 Conservation Champions to create awareness to 75 youth from targeted 5 buffer zone user committees focusing on IWT issues and wildlife conservation.

Activity 1.3: Organise awareness raising programmes led by 25 Conservation Champions by engaging local youth and implement youth-led campaigns within their local communities at buffer zone user group level.

Activity 1.4: Conduct review and reflection workshop for conservation champions to reflect on the effectiveness and challenges of awareness raising programme to the larger community.

Activity 1.5: Provide certified vocational training related to hospitality / tourism and skilled trades to 100 youth (25 Conservation Champions and 75 youth from targeted communities) with at least 40% girls/women to increase employability.

Activity 1.5.1 Interaction meeting between BZUCs and representatives of hotel association, REBAN, and relevant organisations to finalise the most demanded skills and internship/ job shadowing/ placement possibilities.

Activity 1.5.2 Nature Guide Advanced Training-25 youths

Activity 1.5.3 General Cook / Barista/Bakery and Pastry/BarTending/Spa attendants/Housekeeping/Barber/for 35 youths

Activity 1.5.4 Basic Mechanics Training 390 Hrs. (Motorcycle, Plumbing, Electrician, Welder, Agri mechanics, carpentry, marble fitter etc .) for 40 youths

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Activity 1.5.5 Basic computer and English language course to increase employability of the trained youth (20)

Activity 1.6: Support job placement/jobshadowing/ participation in job fairs and basic startup toolkits support to successful youths.

Activity 1.6.1 Interaction meeting with hotels,restaurants,travels and tour companies and relevant institute for internship, job shadowing and job placement opportunities

Activity 1.6.2 Participation in job fairs

Activity 1.6.3 Basic start up tool kit/input support to start self employment

Activity 1.7: Share success stories of improved livelihoods of targeted youth, lessons learnt and recommendations with relevant governments (including success stories publications).

Output 2: By 2026, 1,500 transportation personnel have increased knowledge of wildlife crime, and reduces their direct involvement in transporting illegal wildlife parts and derivations, with increased willingness to combat wildlife trafficking through Community Police Partnership programme.

Activity 2.1: Develop a model on existing community-police (Nepal Police) partnership that also integrates IWT issues along transportation hubs in 10 transit locations.

Activity 2.2: Provide training to 1500 individuals who are transportation workers, public vehicle owners and members of transportation associations on IWT and its legal provisions and exploitation of the transportation sector by wildlife traders at 10 transits.

Activity 2.3: Develop digital message on IWT's scenario, provision of law and punishment and display the message through CIB and WWF Nepal's webpage and its social media and police offices of 10 transit locations.

Activity 2.4: Prepare plans to upscale the community-police partnership programme, curriculum manual and digital app in other provinces of Nepal.

Output 3: By 2026, increased knowledge and capacity of law enforcement officials (Nepal Police/APF) to identify illegal wildlife parts and products (through the implementation of a national training curriculum and digital identification manual) disrupts five

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major illegal wildlife trade routes in Bagmati province, with commitments by CIB Police for wider adoption and rollout of the curriculum and digital ID manual.

Activity 3.1: Develop a training curriculum on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms including human rights for Bagmati Province.

Activity 3.2: Provide training to 390 officials of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, Nepal on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms in 100 police posts along 5 major routes.

Activity 3.3: Provide training to senior officials of Nepal Police at district level on nature and nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms to ensure systemic information flow on IWT issues

Activity 3.4: Develop an identification manual of wildlife parts and products to be used by the officials of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force, Nepal at 100 police posts along the border and main routes of Bagmati province.

Activity 3.5: Develop a digital app based on identification manual (Software development).

Activity 3.6 : Prepare plans to share training curriculum and digital ID manual with other Provinces in Nepal through documentation and workshop.