



Department
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Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main & Extra: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2025

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

1. IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Main
Project reference	IWT125
Project title	Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal
Country/ies	Nepal
Lead Organisation	WWF-UK
Project partner(s)	WWF Nepal, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), Central Investigation Bureau (CIB)
IWTCTF grant value	£550,022.00
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2023 - 31 March 2026
Reporting period (e.g. April 2024-Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 April 2024 - 31 March 2025
Project Leader name	Rebecca May, WWF-UK
Project website/blog/social media	https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/project/XXIWT125
Report author(s) and date	Rebecca May (WWF-UK), Deborah Mackay (WWF-UK), Catriona McLean (WWF-UK), Madhav Khadka (WWF Nepal), Dilip Subedi (WWF Nepal), Nishan KC (WWF Nepal), Shambhavi Poudel (WWF Nepal), Arati Rayamajhi (WWF Nepal), Sobhana Bista (WWF Nepal), Narayan Kumar KC (WWF Nepal), Karma Dolma Gurung (WWF Nepal), Sneha Tamrakar (WWF Nepal), Doma Tshering Sherpa, from WWF Nepal 30 April 2025

1. Project summary

Bagmati Province has Nepal's highest levels of wildlife seizures, Nepal being a transit and source country for Illegal Wildlife Products (IWPs). These include parts from tigers, rhinos, pangolins, leopard and red panda, which are CITES listed and threatened by poaching. Bagmati Province reported Asia's 5th highest provincial IWT seizures and volume of tigers confiscated since 2000. Between 2015-2021, 59.3% of Nepal's IWT seizures occurred in Bagmati, through five trade routes and 10 transit points (Map 1).

Socio-economically disadvantaged people (particularly youth) living in protected-area buffer zones are paid by traders to poach wildlife in Chitwan and Parsa National Parks, often unaware of the consequences for them and their families. In recent years, WWF has worked with these communities, through Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs) and the Community-Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs) in support of Nepal's ambition towards zero poaching. However, the pandemic reduced employment prospects in these areas and increased poaching. Within 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. Even individuals already working to raise IWT awareness through CBAPUs, lack skills that could provide them with rewarding employment locally, which risks losing these valuable advocates against IWT and threatening the sustainability of the CBAPUs, which depends on volunteers.

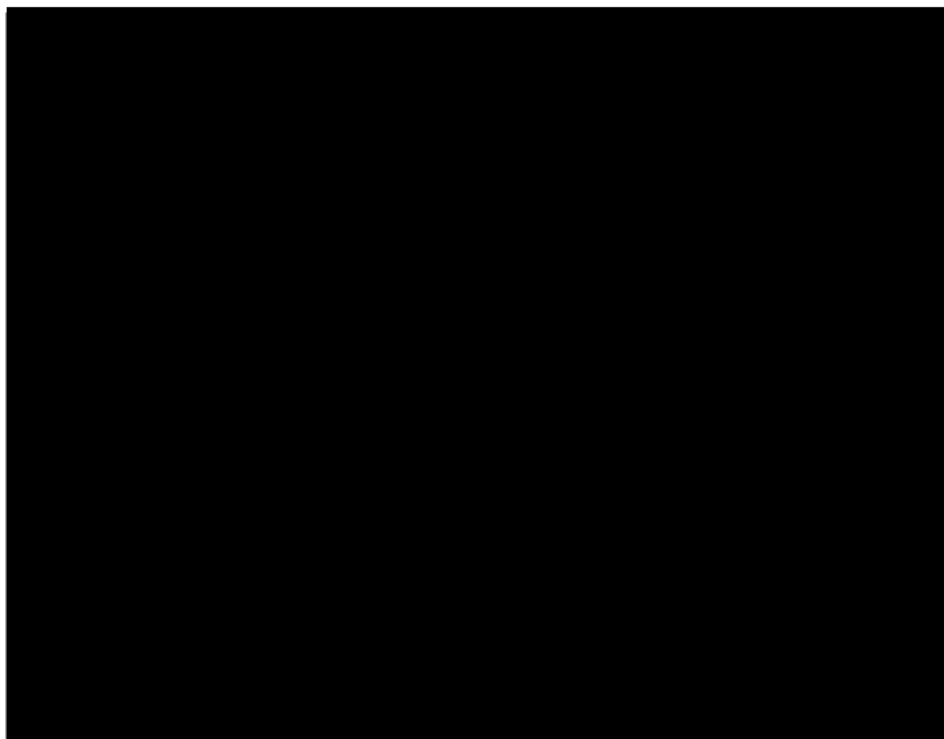
The IWT chain relies on the continued exploitation of transportation workers. When arrested, transportation workers often claim ignorance of IWT which must be addressed. Traders exploit this lack of awareness and pay for carriage of IWPs alongside legitimate goods, making them subject to severe legal 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 expressed interest in including IWT, to help raise awareness within communities and the transport sector.

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

Through this project, we are addressing these issues methodically and collectively to achieve a 50% reduction in IWP trafficking through Bagmati Province by the end of the 3 year period, as a result of improved capacity of transportation workers and police and enhanced employment opportunities for local communities who are helping protect wildlife.

Map 1: Major IWT routes and transit points in Bagmati Province



2. Project stakeholders/ partners

WWF-UK partners with WWF Nepal on this project, who then have partnerships with Nepal's Department for National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), BZUCs and CIB Nepal Police.

WWF-UK and WWF Nepal have monthly calls for this project in order to keep updated, and to plan and review progress. This has been working well. In Year 2, Rebecca May also travelled to Nepal to meet with WWF Nepal to discuss progress.

DNPWC: All conservation projects developed by WWF-Nepal contribute to national priorities and are prepared under the aegis of DNPWC, Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE). DNPWC has been collaboratively involved in the project from co-design to implementation, alongside WWF-Nepal. During project implementation, DNPWC provided guidance and technical support through Chitwan and Parsa National Parks to the 5 target BZUCs, to implement awareness and livelihood related activities.

BZUCs: BZUCs are key to the implementation of output 1. WWF Nepal continued to work closely with the 5 BZUCs in Year 2 in support of the Youth Champions (YCs) and Conservation Champions (CCs), as the CCs carried out behavioural change campaigns within their areas, and the champions were supported with vocational training following a selection process and regular discussions. We also facilitated a review reflection workshop and assessment of output 1, with various interactions and opportunities for discussion with BZUC representatives and champions in Year 2.

Conservation and Youth Champions: The CCs and YCs were supported with vocational training, according to their interests and potential employment available. The theory of change is that if they have local employment prospects, which are linked to their conservation commitment and interests, they are more likely to stay and play a key role in conservation and campaigning against IWT over many years to come. These champions have continued to deliver their awareness raising / behavioural change campaigns. They have been actively engaged in the planning, implementation, review and reflection stages.

CIB, Nepal Police: WWF Nepal and CIB Nepal Police MOU is operational, outlining respective interests and roles in working together to tackle poaching and IWT. The CIB are essential to the delivery of outputs 2 and 3, and have been supporting the planned activities, in a timely and constructive manner. The budget and activities of output 2 & 3 for year 2 was cash granted to CIB (CIB itself implementing activities) with technical support from the wildlife trade monitoring team of WWF Nepal. WWF Nepal has regular meetings with the CIB and worked intensively together to deliver the training provided, and the grant has facilitated even greater leadership and ownership by CIB.

Transportation sector: Transportation workers (drivers, assistants, helpers), owners (private & public vehicle) and committee members of transportation associations who participated in the events under the Community Police Partnership programme were sensitised on IWT issues and the role of the transportation sector in combating IWT and they provided valuable feedback and response to the CPP programme. Further training was provided in Year 2 whereby post-training, their awareness on IWT and willingness to report IWT increased.

Hoteliers, tourism, hospitality sectors: The hotelier, tourism & hospitality sector (including Regional Hotel Association, Sauraha; Restaurants and Bar Association Nepal (REBAN); United Elephant Jungle Safari Co-Operative Ltd; Park Jeep Safari; Royal Jeep Safari; Nature Guide Association; Bird Education Society; and Small Tourism Enterprises Group) are potential employment providers to the youths of 5 BZUCs who are being provided with skill based trainings in years 2 & 3 to increase their local employability.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

In Year 2, the following activities took place to support the achievement of output 1.

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.

In the second year of project implementation, 45 youth-led awareness events (Annex I), including five street dramas, were successfully conducted under the campaign “Disappearing: Without Conservation, Community and Youth” across five Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs) within the Chitwan-Parsa Complex. Designed to engage forest-dependent communities—particularly those from marginalized and indigenous backgrounds—the campaign adopted behavioural change communication (BCC) methods focusing on IWT and its legal provisions, community roles on biodiversity conservation. The outreach activities directly engaged 2,015 individuals, with over 69% representing disadvantaged groups, ensuring inclusive participation. Following the Year 1 review, a new set of tailored messages and communication mediums was developed to better engage diverse audiences, particularly those directly impacted by wildlife poaching. These standardized messages were designed to ensure consistency and quality across all five sites. The content focused on raising awareness about illegal wildlife trade (IWT), outlining the legal consequences, highlighting the community’s role in combating IWT, and encouraging the reporting of such activities. Five hoarding boards (Annex II) have been strategically installed to disseminate information to both community members and external audiences, with the objective of raising awareness about IWT and its consequences. Brochures, stickers, flyers and illustrations (with impactful messages on IWT and protected wildlife, Annex II) were produced and distributed.

Coordination meetings were organised on a regular basis with the purpose of monthly interaction with youths and BZUC stakeholders to evaluate the effectiveness of IWT messaging and awareness mediums, as well as sharing the other best practices and to synchronise the activities accordingly. In Year 2, a total of 46 coordination meetings were held. In addition, newly enrolled CCs and YCs, who have replaced the drop-out candidates, received an

orientation on their roles and responsibilities, as well as on conservation advocacy for IWT control during coordination meetings.

Community feedback collected through focus group discussions indicated enhanced understanding of wildlife laws, reduced reliance on illegal resource extraction (e.g. unauthorized firewood collection), and improved reporting mechanisms for IWT. These results highlight the effectiveness of youth-led interventions in strengthening local conservation capacity. The initiative also contributed to enhanced community ownership by promoting local leadership, social recognition, and collective accountability in anti-poaching and conservation efforts.

The campaign has effectively laid the foundation for long-term behavioural change by instilling a sense of stewardship among local communities, particularly youth - ensuring the continuity and sustainability of conservation efforts beyond the project's duration.

1.4 Conduct review and reflection workshops for conservation champions to reflect on the effectiveness and challenges of awareness raising programmes to the larger community.

Two review and reflection workshops were conducted during the year. The first session brought together 30 Conservation Champions (CCs) along with representatives from their respective Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs) (Annex III). Key activities included presentations on project progress and activity pathways delivered by lead champions from each BZUC, as well as personal reflections shared by other CCs. A roundtable discussion was held to assess the effectiveness of implemented activities, identify outstanding challenges, and highlight areas for improvement.

The second workshop, titled *"Youth Champions: Graduating to Protect, Preserve, and Prosper"*, differed slightly in focus and format. It engaged 30 CCs and 75 Youth Champions (YCs) (Annex III), and featured BZUC-wise reflections on implemented activities, skill showcase sessions, and a graduation ceremony. The skill showcase provided a platform for participants to demonstrate vocational competencies gained through livelihood training. For instance, youth trained as nature guides led tours to the Elephant Breeding Centre; culinary trainees prepared breakfast items; waiter trainees managed service; and barista trainees prepared and served coffee.

During the review and reflection workshop for 30 CCs and BZUC representatives from the targeted sites, [REDACTED] Chairperson of Panchpandav BZUC, shared his insights on the project's progress: *"This project has delivered tangible conservation outcomes, successfully engaging youth in community-based conservation efforts and wildlife crime prevention. Additionally, it has created employment opportunities through various skill-based training programs."*

Refresher and sensitization sessions to Conservation and Youth Champions

The ESSF orientation and sensitisation event was held from 29 July to 2 August at five targeted BZUC community implementation sites. CCs and YCs, along with BZUC members received an orientation on the core components of ESSF, WWF Statement of Principles on Human Rights, Gender Equality, and Indigenous Peoples, as well as guidance for Inclusive Conservation. The project team delivered dedicated recap sessions focusing on protected area system, biodiversity conservation, and community-conservation stewardship during nature guide training and other vocational development training periods.

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

In Year 2, 100 youths of the targeted communities received skill-based training on various occupations related to hospitality, tourism and technical sectors. These training programmes were organised under the collaborative efforts of WWF Nepal, TAL Programme, Park, BZMC, and respective BZUCs. After the completion of training, the youth beneficiaries were provided with basic start-up/support toolkits.

The training programmes implemented at 5 BZUC of Chitwan-Parsa Complex to community youths were new initiatives of their kind, as communicated by respective BZUCs representatives. It aimed to establish prolonged engagement of youths towards community-based conservation, along with livelihood opportunities, avoiding IWT exploitation. With the primary objective to interact with CBAPUs, and also to share such initiatives and good practices to the adjoining BZUC's stakeholders and CBAPU members, a total of five sector-level CBAPU workshops (Annex IV) were organised during February and March 2025. The adjoining BZUCs could be vulnerable to the wildlife poaching and such good practices sharing and interaction platform will allow the other BZUCs to learn about the effective community measures. And as such, this could reduce the risk of poaching across the interconnected BZUCs, building lasting conservation efforts. Within Chitwan National Park's BZUC area, four workshops took place at four sites, which represented Amaltari, Kasara, Madi-Bagai, and Sauraha sector. Similarly, one workshop was organised representing the two sectors (Lamitar and Gaduwaline) of Parsa National Park. The workshop provided a common platform bringing officials together from the park, BZMC, BZUC, CBAPU, CCs, YCs, local government, WWF Nepal, and TAL programme. The key activities involved interactions on the present status of CBAPU, its progress, and mapping out the areas of improvement and pinpointing the strategies for its sustainability. Most importantly, interaction took place regarding the champions programme implemented at the five sites to share its effectiveness and learnings and develop common understanding among other BZUCs, ensuring better collaboration for similar activities in the future.

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.

Through intensive assessment of results and feedback collected from a rapid survey and consultative meetings with hospitality sector's stakeholders during year I, high market-driven vocational skills related to hospitality and tourism were pinpointed and finalised. The selected vocational training included nature guide, basic cook, bakery, barista, waiter, beautician, air conditioner & fridge repair. In the 5 BZUCs, the targeted youth were engaged in discussions regarding their vocational training interests and preferences, assisting them in filling out the vocational training selection template (which then was used to match with appropriate training options), and providing information on the most in-demand market skills.

The selection and planning process for vocational training was systematically addressed through stakeholder consultations, youth interactions, and detailed budgeting. The BZUCs (as sub-grantees of TAL programme), coordinated and implemented the selected training programmes, except for the nature guide training which was implemented directly by the TAL programme team. Before commencing the training, a roll-out workshop was conducted, focusing on the training prospects, its proceedings, financial and compliance aspects among BZUCs and BZMC stakeholders. This leverages the collective efforts from BZUCs and BZMC stakeholders, ensuring productive implementation of training.

1.5.2 Nature Guide Advanced Training-25 youths

A total of 23 youths (details in Annex V) successfully completed a 21-day comprehensive Nature Guide Training organized by WWF Nepal and the TAL programme, in collaboration with Chitwan National Park (CNP) and the Buffer Zone Management Committee (BZMC), CNP. The residential training was conducted at the Bote Community Homestay in Madi, Chitwan—an initiative operated by the indigenous Bote community. The programme followed a structured curriculum (Reference 1), focusing on two core modules: biodiversity conservation & species

identification and nature guiding practices. Each module included both classroom instruction and field-based learning, ensuring practical and inclusive learning opportunities. Upon completion, all participants undertook On-the-Job Training (OJT) to enhance their practical skills, strengthen professional networks and gain exposure to eco-tourism markets. All 23 participants passed the final examination and were awarded certificates of completion.

Following certification, and upon submission of endorsement letters from the respective BZUC and the Nature Guide Association, licenses are issued by the park office. As of March 2025, 20 trainees have received their official nature guide licenses, while the remaining are in the process.

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

A total of 76 youth champions (details in Annex VI) have successfully completed Level-1 skill-based training programmes related to the hospitality and service sectors, under the standardised curriculum of the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT). These short-term courses, each spanning two months (390 hours), focused on enhancing employability through practical and hands-on instruction. Among these, 76 youths received training in hospitality occupations including General Cook (25 youths), Barista (41 youths), Bakery and Pastry (6 youths), Waiter (3 youths) and Beautician (1 youth). The training for general cooks emphasized essential culinary skills covering Continental, Indian, Chinese, and Nepali cuisine, along with foundational practices such as setting up kitchen, personal hygiene, cleanliness, and safe equipment usage. The barista course equipped participants with knowledge and skills in preparing hot and cold beverages, espresso brewing, latte art, and coffee machine maintenance. Bakery and pastry trainees gained proficiency in preparing cookies and cakes, while waiter training focused on customer service, communication, etiquette, order handling, and hygiene. One youth participated in the Assistant Beautician course, gaining knowledge in hair dressing and beauty culture. The training was implemented at two accredited institutions: Kantipur Polytechnic School, Chitwan (for 56 youths from Lamichaur, Meghauli, Panchpandav, and Mrigakunja BZUCs of Chitwan National Park), and Hamro Prasikshan Sewa Training Centre, Makawanpur (for 20 youths from Manahari BZUC). Both institutions are recognized for their specialised facilities and qualified vocational instructors. All training programmes were delivered by certified instructors, ensuring the effective transfer of practical skills. Upon completion, the competencies of the trainees are being assessed by the National Skill Testing Board (NSTB), the official certification body in Nepal. Six trainees have already appeared for the NSTB assessment, while the remaining participants have been registered and are expected to begin their assessments by the third week of April, 2025. These comprehensive training initiatives have significantly contributed to building the vocational capacity of champions from BZUCs, enhancing their prospects for gaining employment or becoming self-employed.

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

Initially, the project aimed to provide basic mechanics training 390 Hrs to 40 youths. Through the assessment of results and feedback collected from a rapid survey and consultative meetings with hospitality and tourism sectors, the highly demanded skills were mapped, that included nature guide, cook, barista, bakery, waiter/waitress, air conditioner & fridge repair, and auto mechanic. The standardised training selection template (categorising these demanded skills) were filled out by the selected youths, in alignment with their preference and career objectives. The process was facilitated by the project team through conducting interaction with youth about the most-in-demand skills and training duration, as well as assisting them in filling out the template. The occupation of training programmes were finalised based on the results obtained from the filled out template. Of 100 youths, only one male (tabular details in Annex VI) preferred to undertake air conditioner & fridge repair training and so was trained on installation, repair, servicing, and maintenance of AC and refrigeration systems. The training was

implemented at CTEVT accredited Kantipur Polytechnic School, Chitwan, following the standardised CTEVT level-1 curriculum of 390 Hrs.

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

Startup toolkits support was provided to 100 youths after the completion of vocational development training (appeared for nature guides and CTEVT affiliated skill-based training programmes). The start up tools such as basic cooking appliances, essential barista tools, AC refrigeration repair kits, hair styling tools, and binoculars (details in Annex VII) will help to add hands-on proficiency to maximize the training impact, and also pave the way for engaging in the relevant market sector.

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

A consultancy service has been assigned to produce videos regarding various activities / events such as awareness campaigns, livelihood training, job shadowing and other activities in Years 2 and 3. The consultant team is also working on production of documentary style videos on the youth's activities and on livelihood beneficiaries. The video on youth activities is in the final stages while the video on livelihood beneficiaries will be completed after these activities are conducted and filmed.

1.8 Assessment of output 1 results and next steps for sustainability

A consultancy service was assigned to evaluate the mid-term results and assumption of Output 1 (Reference 2), and to assess the effectiveness of Champion's programme interventions. This concluded that the champions programme effectively empowered youth with knowledge and tools to advocate against IWT. Creative approaches like street theatre have enhanced community awareness. Champions were linked with CBAPUs and received regular support from BZUCs, some of which pledged financial aid and seed funding. This local support and youth engagement indicate strong prospects for long-term sustainability.

All project indicators under Output 1 showed significant progress. Both male and female champions improved markedly in knowledge, attitudes, and practices as well as positive change in safety and security aspects. Participation in training and conservation activities exceeded targets, with 93 of 94 youth actively engaged and 13 already employed in relevant industry/sectors (Reference 2, Reference 3). The programme successfully built a strong foundation for youth-led conservation by enhancing capacity, improving safety, and ensuring local ownership. Its progress and community support signal for a sustainable and impactful model for combating IWT.

The following activities took place to support the achievement of output 2.

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.

A total of 500 transportation personnel were sensitised through 10 events in 10 transit locations (Annex VIII) of Bagmati Province during November 2024 to January 2025. The events were conducted based on the structured training session plan jointly developed by WWF Nepal and CIB in Year 1. The sensitisation event focused on an introduction to the CPP and wildlife crime, local IWT scenario, legal provisions regarding involvement in IWT, risks to the transportation sector of getting exploited by IWP traders and the role of the transportation sector in controlling wildlife crime. These sensitisation activities helped build the capacity of the transportation sector, enabling coordination and cooperation with Nepal police to combat wildlife crime effectively. The pre- and post- training surveys were conducted to measure the change in the level of knowledge and awareness among transportation workers before and after the training.

These showed an increased knowledge-level of participants by 30.4 % (out of total maximum score of 5/5, average pre-test score was 1.79 and post-test score was 3.31).

2.3 Develop digital message on IWT 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.

Three radio jingles were created and played across Bagmati province targeting transportation workers through Radio Nepal which has approximately 1.5 million listeners. The jingles, which were 1 minute long each, were played a total of 90 times across 30 days, totalling to 90 minutes of play time. The three jingles covered topics such as Nepal's laws related to wildlife crime, making awareness to transportation workers regarding the risks of smuggling wildlife parts in their vehicles and about the legal actions to face in case of wildlife crime.

Furthermore, 5 animated awareness videos are in the production phase, featuring the focal species of the project to be posted across social media and also displayed in transit locations. For this, the outdoor smart board (digital screen, Annex IX) has been installed along the major IWT routes at 10 strategic locations (location ensuring larger public outreach). The developed messages regarding IWT scenario and legal provisions will be displayed via smart boards.

The following activities took place to support the achievement of output 3.

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

The curriculum development for capacity building training events to police officials (Nepal police & APF) and senior Nepal police officials has been finalised under the collaborative efforts of CIB and WWF Nepal. Following the development, review and trainee feedback, the curriculum (developed in Year 1) was used for the Year 2 training events.

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

In Year 1, 120 Nepal Police Officials deployed at major routes of 4 districts (Sindhuli, Makawanpur, Chitwan and Dhading) received training.

In Year 2, a three day training event was organised by CIB, in collaboration with WWF Nepal at major routes of six districts (Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchok, and Dolakha) in Bagmati province during November 2024 - January 2025, with a participation of total 180 police personnel (ranging from Constable to Senior Sub-Inspector, Annex X). This year APF officials of inter-district border areas and transits were also involved in the training. The pre- and post- test was conducted before and after the training to Nepal Police and APF participants, and this showed an increased knowledge-level of participating police personnel by 39.8 % (out of total maximum score of 10/10, the average pre-test score was 4.7 and post-test score was 8.68).

A three day training was provided by DNPWC, in collaboration with WWF Nepal during February 2025 to 120 APF personnel (Annex XI) deployed at major southern and northern border checkpoints representing Bagmati, Gandaki, Madhesh Province. The pre- and post- test survey showed an increased knowledge-level of participating APF personnel by 30.75 % (out of total maximum score of 10/10, the average pre-test score was 4 and post-test score was 7.07 %).

3.3 Provide training to senior officials of Nepal Police at district level on nature and the nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms.

One day orientation on nature and the nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms was conducted by CIB, in collaboration with WWF Nepal to sensitise 160 Nepal Police personnel (Annex XII) at district level in Rasuwa, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Ramechhap, and Dolakha in Bagmati province in November 2024 to January 2025. The participating police personnel included senior police officers, junior police officers, and unit heads working on crime investigation and information gathering at district & regional level. The training session plan was based on the curriculum which was jointly developed by WWF Nepal and CIB in Year 1.

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

The identification manual of wildlife parts and products was finalised, and the IT section of Nepal Police incorporated this into a separate app by embedding the “Wildlife” feature into the Nepal Police Digital App. This app will assist police officials deployed at strategic locations within transits and border posts of Bagmati Province in identifying wildlife parts and products, as well as the modus operandi of IWT in a comprehensive way. The required android phone (125 no of sets) to run the app were handed over to CIB. CIB has provided orientation (Annex XIII) regarding the app features to police personnel, ensuring the effective utilisation of the digital ID app.

3.7: Review reflection workshop with the Nepal Police

A workshop was organised by CIB (Annex XIV), in collaboration with WWF Nepal at Lalitpur on 6 March 2025, with the primary aim to review and reflect on the implemented activities under Outputs 2 and 3 of the project. The Director General of DNPWC, DIG of CIB and other senior officials, along with police personnel of pillar 4 (wildlife crime), and WWF Nepal officials participated in the workshop. The participating officials engaged to evaluate the effectiveness of capacity building training, assess its progress, and identify the strategies for its improvement and sustainability.

3.8: Assessment of IWT scenario along major routes after the project, new issues along other routes inside and connecting routes to Bagmati province

Assessment of the IWT scenario was executed during March 2025 along the 3 routes including a) Bagmati Province (connecting to Chitwan Parsa complex) b) Gandaki Province (Pokhara-Jomsom-Korala) and, c) Kathmandu valley. The assessment was carried out jointly by CIB and WWF Nepal. Major activities included formal interaction with key LEAs (of Protected Area, Division Forest Office, and Nepal Police) to assess the overall status of wildlife crime cases, seizure routes, crime investigation procedures and prosecution success. Informal interactions were also conducted with communities along the routes to understand the local knowledge on IWT transits. The assessment has shown that the LEAs of the provinces adjoining Bagmati (Gandaki & Madhesh) have felt an increasing pressure of illegal activities related to forest and wildlife. The crime cases in Bagmati province have decreased compared to project baseline year 2022, but the wildlife crime dynamics is constantly changing, often shifting to adjoining and other routes and geographies (provinces). Bagmati province is surrounded by Gandaki province in the west, Madhesh province in south east and Koshi province in the east. There are border points in Gandaki, Madhesh & Koshi province which connect to Bagmati through different routes. Hence, the assessment shows that for securing Bagmati province against poaching & IWT, efforts to control IWT in adjoining provinces is also an important aspect.

Cross-cutting:

Community Partnership Program (CPP) Sustainability Workshop

In year 1, the Community Partnership Program (CPP) model was developed that integrates IWT issues in the existing mechanism of the CPP programme. The CPP has become effective

during orientation events on wildlife crime control for transportation associations, transportation owners, public vehicle owners, traffic personnel, and local communities.

With the aim to sustain the programme in the long-run, a CPP sustainability workshop (Annex XV) was held at Kathmandu, Nepal on 24 February, 2025. Participants included officials from Nepal police headquarters - Community branch under Crime Investigation Division, CIB, DNPWC - Wildlife Crime Control section, and WWF Nepal. The workshop served as a common platform among participating officials to share the progress on implementing “Wildlife Crime Orientation Events” under CPP, its best practices, lessons learned, and way forward for sustainability of programmes that integrated IWT. The sustainability workshop of CPP has laid the foundation for collaboration for wildlife crime control through the CPP approach, now that it integrates IWT issues. All the concerned stakeholders came together to discuss and review the model of CPP. It will continue in Year 3 and will consider expanding the collaboration to other provinces. The planned multistakeholder workshop in Year 3 will discuss further improvements for sustainability.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Overall, the project progress has been on track and the project is likely to achieve all 3 outputs as defined. Please redact the text shaded with grey highlighting below.

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

This project is highly likely to achieve this output, as explained below.

Indicator 1.1 & 1.2: A total of 105 youth (comprising 30 Community Champions, including CBAPU members from five targeted community sites, and 75 Youth Champions) have been actively leading the campaign against Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) within their communities. The campaign yielded a measurable impact, resulting in significant shifts in the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the champions. Both CCs and YCs demonstrated notable improvements across key indicators. These results represent considerable progress from the baseline and highlight substantial advancements compared to Year 1.

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Indicator 1.3 & 1.4: 100 youths (44% female) have received vocational development training in the hospitality and technical service sectors, and 13 of them have already started pursuing a job in their field. Of those trained, 13% have already secured employment in nature guiding and hospitality roles, earning between approximately £95 and £118 per month (Graduate tracer study, details in Reference 3). This has established the pathway for Year 3 whereby these youth will continue to engage in conservation activities alongside livelihood opportunities, avoiding IWT exploitation.

Another youth champion from Meghauli BZUC emphasized the improvement in job opportunities as: *“The programme had invested in skill development of the youth and it had enhanced the opportunities for employment. Currently, there are greater chances of securing a job than ever before.”*

“The training provided me the platform to learn about ornithology, indirect signs of mammals such as footprints, scats, and scratch marking, conservation landscape, and role and responsibilities of nature guides in promoting responsible eco-tourism”, feedback addressed by one of the participants of nature guide training.

“Our family has been operating the Tharu Homestay at our village called Pandavnagar, located near Chitwan National Park for the past 10 years. After successfully completing this nature guide training, I got a verified licence from the park. Now onwards, I can lead visitors/guests (both domestic and foreign) of my homestay during nature tours/visits to the park. This motivates me to engage in creating my own income sources”, stated [REDACTED]

This testimonials illustrates how the vocational training enhanced both skills and employability among participants.

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

Indicator 2.2 & 2.3: This year, a total of 500 transportation personnel were sensitised under CPP programmes at 10 transits, with the total beneficiaries reaching 1,045 (including 545 in Year 1). By the end of the project, we will have increased the knowledge of at least 1,500 transportation workers of wildlife crime. These sensitisation events improved the knowledge level of transportation personnel regarding local IWT scenarios, legal consequences, risks to the transportation sector of getting exploited by IWP traders and the role of the transportation sector in curbing wildlife crime. This enabled trust to be built with Nepal Police, strengthening coordination and cooperation to address IWT issues. The participants have expressed their willingness to support and report to the police regarding IWT related information (through the pre- and post- survey, as well as verbally during the sensitisation events).

The pre- and post- test survey showed an increased knowledge-level of participants by 30.4 % (out of total maximum score of 5/5, average pre-test score was 1.79 and post-test score was 3.31).

Indicator 2.5: Three radio jingles were created and played across Bagmati province targeting transportation workers through Radio Nepal which has approximately 1.5 million listeners.

Indicator 2.6: The CPP sustainability workshop was organised by CIB, in collaboration with WWF Nepal. Dignitaries from DNPWC and Nepal police participated. The workshop leveraged collective efforts to engage transportation sectors in curbing IWT.

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.

Indicator 3.1 & 3.2: The structured training curriculum jointly developed by CIB and Nepal Police in Year 1 was well received and effective, and adopted during capacity building training for Nepal Police and APF in Year 2. Following the same roadmap of Year 1, the capacity building events to law enforcement officials were conducted using a periodic and systematic approach. These training initiatives successfully trained 460 law enforcement officials (included 300 Nepal Police and 160 APF personnel). The training sessions equipped LEAs with improved skills on wildlife crime scene management, IWP identification, digital intelligence collection and analysis, wildlife cybercrime, human rights protection during wildlife crime control, importance of digital forensics in wildlife crime investigation. This strengthens policing action for stringent wildlife law enforcement at transits and routes, also enabling a systematic information flow between the office/unit staff.

The pre- and post- test survey showed an increased knowledge-level of participating police personnel by 39.8 % (out of total maximum score of 10/10, the average pre-test score was 4.7 and post-test score was 8.68).

The pre- and post- test survey showed an increased knowledge-level of participating APF personnel by 30.75 % (out of total maximum score of 10/10, the average pre-test score was 4 and post-test score was 7.07 %).

Indicator 3.4: In addition the police personnel have started to use the app based on the ID manual for identifying illegal wildlife parts and products. We are monitoring arrests and seizures in Bagmati Province which will help demonstrate their enforcement efforts and capacities.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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.

We expect this project to achieve its intended outcome by the end of Year 3, and the indicators at outcome level are sufficient in combination with the output level indicators to measure this.

Outcome Indicators

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: Baseline for the 3 year period 2020-2022 = 44 people arrested in poaching and IWT from the 5 target BZUC areas (Annex 4.21). A 3 year period was taken as the baseline, which will then be compared with the 3 year project period 2023 - 2025.

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.

Baseline: Number of seizure of wildlife parts in April 2022 - March 2023 = 31

Progress: Number of seizure of wildlife parts in Year 1 (April 2023 - March 2024) = 13 (Evidence 1); Number of seizure of wildlife parts in Year 2 (April 2024 - March 2025) = 16 (Evidence 2)

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 to Year 2 with the same LEA effort applied.

Baseline: Number of arrests of wildlife criminals in 2022 = 67

Progress: Number of arrests of wildlife criminals in year 1 (April 2023-March 2024) = 51; Number of arrests of wildlife criminals in Year 2 (April 2024-March 2025) = 46 (Evidence 2)

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 (Year 1): The data can be viewed on the Solstice dashboard: [REDACTED] of the 105 youth. Key finds are:

4. Average annual income = 35,737 NPR per person (216 GBP) (average of 1,786 NPR for women, 68,517 NPR for men)
5. Safety & Security: Overall, 8% of respondents reported fearing for their safety and security as a result of IWT activity in their area (7.1% female, 10.7% male). 13% think locals have been involved in IWT in the last year (19.% female, 25% male), and 25% are concerned for the safety of their families from poachers/traders (34% female, 15.4% male). While 17.3% of men feel intimidated by Law Enforcement Agencies against 1.9% of women.

Progress:

As a follow up to the wellbeing survey, during field visits, the project team explored the reasons behind these responses with the respondents themselves. This has helped us to gain a better understanding, and plan for the survey in Year 3. We will need to keep consistency in the priority questions asked in order to be able to compare with Year 1, but we recognised that we may need to reduce the number of questions and we may need to ask follow up questions in order to ensure the respondent has understood the question and in order to improve our understanding of the responses.

An assessment was carried out to evaluate mid-term results and assumptions of Output 1 of the project, and to analyse the effectiveness of the champions' programme interventions. As a part of this assessment, the questions on the safety and security were revisited.

Overall, 4.8 % of respondents reported fearing for their safety and security as a result of IWT activity in their area (4.2% female, 5.3% male). 6.4% think locals have been involved in IWT in the last year (6.9% female, 5.8% male), and 3.2% are concerned for the safety of their families from poachers/traders (4.6% female, 1.9% male). While 7.8% of men feel intimidated by Law Enforcement Agencies against 2.3% of women (which is only 1 woman). This shows a positive change in champions' sense of safety and security regarding conservation as compared to the baseline.

A refresher training on ESSF was carried out for old and new YCs in all 5 BZUCs. significantly improved participants' awareness of safety and security in conservation and anti-poaching contexts, with average safety scores rising from 31.91% to 61.70%. Female participants showed the greatest improvement, with scores increasing from 32.56% to 72.09%, indicating a more inclusive and empowering environment. YCs also reported greater preparedness in responding to wildlife-related incidents and demonstrated increased confidence in engaging with support systems like CBAPUs. The integration of safety into training and awareness activities further equipped them to handle conservation challenges without compromising personal security.

5.1 Monitoring of assumptions

The risk register has been reviewed and is submitted along with this Year 2 report.

Outcome Assumptions

Assumption 1: The Government of Nepal remains committed to tackling IWT (following on from 'zero poaching' and recent wildlife population achievements).

Comments: This assumption holds true. Enforcement actions continue to be taken in a timely manner. IWT continues to be discussed within Central level WCCB, provincial WCCB and WCCB District Unit meetings in order to tackle IWT. Their commitment is demonstrated by Chitwan National Park (CNP) recently announcing 516 consecutive days without rhino poaching (15 April 2025).

<https://www.myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/news/one-horned-rhino-no-poaching-reaches-516-days-31-33.html>

Assumption 2: 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.

Comments: This assumption holds true. Chitwan National Park (CNP) has recorded 516 consecutive days without rhino poaching as of 15 April 2025.

<https://www.myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/news/one-horned-rhino-no-poaching-reaches-516-days-31-33.html>

Chitwan National Park, Parsa National Park. Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park, Lamtang National Park & Gaurishankar Conservation Area are the investigative and prosecuting

authorities of wildlife crime cases inside the PAs, while DFOs of all 13 districts of Bagmati investigate and prosecute wildlife crime cases outside PAs as their jurisdictions. All the cases requiring a sentence of more than 1 year goes to regular court while cases of up to 1 year are looked at by the PA /DFO. The arrest of the absconded criminals in the rhino poaching case is an example of effective investigation and prosecution performed by CNP (Evidence 2).

Assumption 4: 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.

Comments: This assumption still holds true. The spread of covid has stabilised and has not impacted implementation.

Assumption 5: Improved capacity of law enforcement agencies will increase the seizure/arrests initially but then decrease as the traders are deterred from using these routes.

Comments: This assumption still stands, although we acknowledge that the dynamics of IWT are unpredictable. We are monitoring IWT throughout Nepal to identify signs of IWT routes being displaced to other areas.

Output 1 Assumptions

Assumption 6: Youth participants have time and capacity to invest in campaign implementation.

Comments: This assumption holds true. A total of 45 youth-driven initiatives were conducted as part of the campaign titled “Disappearing: Without Conservation, Community and Youth.” These efforts, collaboratively led by CCs, YCs, BZUC members, and park officials, successfully conveyed impactful conservation messages.

Assumption 7: Communities are willing to participate in behaviour centred design activities.

Comments: This assumption holds true. A large number of community members (2,015 local people in Year 2) participated in the events and were excited to be able to participate.

Assumption 8: Core youth participants have the skills and means through which to engage broader swathes of their peers in campaign initiatives.

Comments: This assumption holds true. The core youth participants received the ‘Train the trainer’ sessions in Year 1 and a refresher training on Year 2, and their individual roles are clearly defined based on the strength of individuals; each has a different level of skills / knowledge but they learn from one another.

Assumption 9: Community members and other stakeholders are willing to engage with youth.

Comments: This assumption holds true. We have experienced constructive dialogues between youth and NP staff, BZUC Chairpersons, who have attended project activities with a positive attitude. The local government is also working with them to conduct some activities.

Assumption 10: At least 70 % youth provided with skill-based training are successful to earn substantial income to sustain their livelihood.

Comments: This assumption still stands, as there is demand from local companies for such skilled employees, as identified in the meetings held in activity 1.5, 13 youths (11 nature guide trainees, 1 cook trainee, and 1 barista trainee) have already got employment in the relevant sectors and started earning. However, we also acknowledge the drop out phenomenon of youths due to multiple day-to-day life activities, including moving nearby cities or abroad for gaining employment prospects.

Output 2 Assumptions

Assumption 11: IWT issues are internalised in the existing Community Police Partnership programme.

Comments: This assumption has been evidenced as IWT has become part of their CPP in the 10 transits. The CPP Unit at District Police Office along with traffic police officers (main contacts in the CCP in the 10 transits) have already committed to next year's plan. Central CIB communicates with district officers, so this has been internalised at different levels. The MOU forms the backbone.

Assumption 12: Nepal Police and transportation workers have mutual understanding and trust.

Comments: This assumption still stands. No conflicts were observed during the events, or reported outside of these events.

Assumption 13: 50% of the visitors in the police office of transit locations receive messages displayed on digital display.

Comments: This assumption still stands. Digital screens were installed in 10 transits in March of Year 2. The messages and videos are in process of being developed to be displayed in the first quarter of Year 3.

Assumption 14: 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)

Comments: This assumption still stands. The participants of the training events for transportation workers expressed their willingness to support and report to the police any IWT related information (through the pre- and post- surveys, as well as verbally during the training events).

Output 3 Assumptions

Assumption 15: CIB Police, Nepal remains committed and motivated to address IWT.

Comments: This assumption holds true. CIB signed a renewed 2 year MOU with WWF Nepal, and Nepal Police has invested a lot of time into these activities. CIB was directly involved in implementation and coordination over the last year.

Assumption 16: 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.

Comments: This assumption holds true. Police officers who participated in the training raised concerns about their own capability to identify wildlife parts and products. The identification manual has been embedded in the digital app, and orientation on using the app was provided in police posts along major IWT routes in Bagmati province. The app is being used, and in Year 3, arrests / seizures may be recorded through this app.

5.2 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and multidimensional poverty reduction

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

Contribution to a higher-level impact on IWT

This project is building capacities of selected youth in targeted poaching / trafficking hotspots to raise awareness and conduct campaigns to help influence attitudes within their communities to support wildlife and oppose IWT, as well as improving the employability of young people who are engaged in these campaigns and awareness raising efforts. Awareness is increasing and the consistent messaging and campaigns will contribute to reducing the engagement in poaching / IWT of people within their villages. This will be assessed in Year 3.

The project is building capacities of the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force (border area) to be better able to detect IWT products and help convey messages to transportation workers moving through key hubs on identified trafficking routes. This should deter involvement of transportation workers and improve their willingness to report suspicious IWT activity. Nepal Police and Armed Police Force will be more effective at detecting wildlife parts and products, which again can help act as a deterrent in the longer term, but may result in increase in seizures in the shorter term.

This project expects a reduction in seizures along the top IWT trade routes, as well as fewer people from within the targeted communities engaging in poaching / IWT. This will be assessed in Year 3. Given the importance of Nepal and the project areas for species which are targeted for poaching and IWT (e.g. tiger, rhino), these will contribute to improved biodiversity, especially of these target species.

Zero poaching of rhinos in Nepal for over 500 days has recently been achieved, and a rhino survey is planned by the Government of Nepal in 2025 / 2026. Nepal's national tiger survey will also be conducted in the winter of 2025, and these results will indicate whether the species population trends are positive.

Contribution to a higher-level impact on human development and wellbeing (poverty reduction)

In Year 2, the project has significantly contributed to poverty reduction and human development by equipping 100 youth from marginalized and IWT vulnerable communities - 4% female - in Bagmati Province, Nepal, with market-driven vocational skills in hospitality, tourism, and technical services. Through targeted training programs certified vocational training, 13% of participants have already secured employment, earning £95 and £118 per month (based on training graduate tracer), while 20 youth obtained official nature guide licenses and others pursued national skill certification. The integration of vocational skills with conservation education has also strengthened community resilience, with post-training assessments showing marked improvements in conservation knowledge, attitudes, and practices. By expanding economic opportunities, enhancing employability, and fostering environmental stewardship, the project is helping youth transition out of poverty while contributing to sustainable community development.

This project has an indicator of: 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.

The baseline was collected in Year 1 regarding income, safety and security. In Year 2, an assessment was carried out to evaluate mid-term progress and assumptions of Output 1 of the project, and to analyse the effectiveness of the champions' programme interventions. As a part of this assessment, the questions on the safety and security were revisited, and will again be

surveyed in Year 3, and analysed further to understand how this project may be contributing towards improved wellbeing and income.

The support through this project including the skill-based training for employment conducted in Year 2 has laid a strong foundation for future employment and economic resilience of these targeted youth / households.

6. Thematic focus

Strengthening law enforcement

In Years 1 & 2, altogether 1,045 transportation workers have been sensitised on IWT through the CPP approach. As supported by pre-and post-training assessment, increased awareness regarding IWT, its legal consequences and risks of transporting IWT products have strengthened transportation workers' willingness to coordinate with Nepal Police to report any suspicious activities. The radio jingles, with catchy IWT messages regarding legal consequences of transporting IWT products, created public awareness to discourage IWT. With knowledge expansion through friends, family, and colleagues, it would build a buffer, preventing IWT in transport sectors across the Bagmati Province.

In Years 1 & 2, a total of 460 LEAs along the strategically located police and border posts were trained regarding IWT dynamics. Accompanied by improved knowledge and competencies, robust law enforcement will be secured, smoothly enabling IWT product identification and effective investigation. The developed digital identification app will assist Police personnel along the routes and transits to identify the IWT products accurately. The app also contains information regarding the protected wildlife and modus operandi of IWT. The app is the first of its kind of Nepal police digital app that embedded "Wildlife features".

A review and reflection workshop and CPP sustainability workshop were organised with the involvement of officials from Nepal Police Headquarter, CIB Pillar 4, DNPWC, and WWF Nepal. Discussion regarding the effectiveness of the CPP programmes and capacity building training to police and APF personnel, as well as interaction on planning to upscale the similar approach to other provinces took place. This has evidenced a collective law enforcement effort, paving the way for better cross-sectoral involvement for curbing IWT.

Seizures and arrests in wildlife crime cases have decreased significantly in Years 1 & 2 (almost 45%) from the baseline data in 2022 (Evidence 1 & 2). Year 2 coincides with improving the capacities of LEAs to detect illegal wildlife parts and products, but this does not seem to have increased the number of seizures, and so this result is even more significant, as we would expect seizures to increase when capacities of LEAs have improved, and to then decrease as their efforts start to deter traffickers in using these trade routes. These trends will be analysed further at the end of the project, recognising the complexities involved.

Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

The initiative has made strong strides in promoting sustainable livelihoods for youth vulnerable to illegal wildlife trade (IWT) in Bagmati Province, Nepal. The Champions Program has successfully empowered youth with critical knowledge of conservation, IWT legislation, and their active roles in community-based anti-poaching efforts and all 100 YCs - 44% of whom are female - have completed vocational training in high-demand sectors such as hospitality and technical services, including nature guiding, culinary arts, barista skills, and mechanical repair. This training has laid a strong foundation for future employment and economic resilience.

The integration of vocational training with conservation efforts has also driven meaningful behavioural change. Post-intervention assessments revealed significant improvements in participants' conservation-related knowledge (up by 28.79%), attitudes (up by 23.92%), and

practices (up by 28.63%). These results reflect the programme's success not only in equipping youth with employable skills but also in nurturing a new generation of conservation advocates who are better informed, more engaged, and increasingly committed to protecting their local environment.

Please also refer to section 5.2

7. Impact on species in focus

The project has been adopting systematic and periodic interventions at both source and transits, effectively engaging local communities and LEAs. Our activities are delivering its conservation impact on the focus species including tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Greater one-horned rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) and Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*).

In source sites (i.e. 5 targeted Buffer Zone communities), CCs and YCs have been involved in IWT awareness which laid the foundation for sustainable conservation and garnered anti-poaching efforts. For e.g. Panchpandav BZUC, one of our community implementation sites, boasts habitat for Chinese pangolins. CCs and YCs during the youth-led campaigns, have been making aware about the species, its ecological role, and about its vulnerability status due to IWT. The outreach materials including posters, flyers, illustrations, comics, and strategically located hoarding boards, primarily focused on tigers, rhinos, and pangolins, have promoted awareness to the wider community members. CCs and YCs demonstrated notable engagement during remarkable conservation events (National CBAPU day; National Wildlife Week; Global tigers, pangolins, and rhino day) and other BZUCs regular awareness programmes.

There has been no rhino poaching incident since November 17, 2023 to this reporting date. This makes a notable conservation achievement, marking more than 500 days of zero rhino poaching in Chitwan National park. This has been possible due to the stringent law enforcement efforts in the park and increased level of community stewardship. Such efforts by governmental bodies, along with the continued assistance/support provided by the conservation partners including WWF Nepal (from building community livelihood, upscaling community awareness, habitat management, and strengthening law enforcement within PAs), has contributed to the conservation of threatened fauna that include rhinos and tigers, but are not limited to, pangolins, common leopards and other protected species. There have been no tiger poaching incidents reported in Bagmati Province over the past year.

The installed smart outdoor digital board will relay impactful messages on IWT through broadcasting animated awareness videos regarding the focal species of the project to a wider audience. The produced outreach materials such as posters, pamphlets, and pocket booklets (Annex XVI) provided information on endangered wildlife of Nepal and its legal protections. This will discourage IWT by raising awareness among the public across 10 transit locations.

The LEAs (Nepal police and APF personnel) along the five identified IWT routes of Bagmati Province, have been equipped with essential skills on identifying the IWT parts and investigating the cases, with improved knowledge on the modus operandi of poacher/trader. This will allow effective response to IWT suspects that minimise the chances of IWP traders escaping. Such effective policing actions will deter IWP traders from using the routes.

8. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The project targeted youth from buffer zone communities surrounding Chitwan and Parsa National Park and across the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) in Bagmati Province, Nepal - areas vulnerable to IWT and facing multiple dimensions of poverty, including lack of pursuing higher education, limited livelihood opportunities, outbound labour migration and social marginalisation. By providing 100 youth (44% of whom are women) with high-demand vocational training in hospitality, tourism, and technical services, the project addresses economic, educational, and social dimensions of poverty simultaneously. Extensive community and relevant (hotel and tourism sector) consultations and participatory needs assessments ensured that training offerings were aligned with both labor market demands and the aspirations of local youth, enhancing relevance and impact. Early results demonstrate improvements in employment outcomes, with 13% of trained youth now earning between £95 to £118 per month, and 20 participants obtaining official nature guide licenses, strengthening their access to sustainable income sources. Beyond financial gains, the project has contributed to personal capacity building, community mobilisation skills, knowledge on IWT and consequences along with improved access to technical education, formal certification, and enhanced community participation. The project has thus promoted personal and community security by offering skill development and employment opportunities supporting long term economic resilience to youths, refraining them from exploitation towards IWT-related activities. Indirectly, the project has fostered positive behavioural changes, with significant increases in conservation-related knowledge, attitudes, and practices, further contributing to long-term ecosystem health and governance. Key achievements this year include the establishment of a standardised advanced Nature Guide training curriculum, the integration of conservation education with livelihood development, and the formal recognition of youth competencies, demonstrating progress toward reducing multidimensional poverty and building resilient, self-reliant, conservation-oriented communities. This outcome has contributed to indicators O.4,O.1.3, 1.4, and SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality.

9. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

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

Based on the initial design and implementation progress, the project has been assessed as 'gender sensitive' in accordance with the outlined criteria.

The project has actively integrated Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) considerations throughout both its design and implementation. As part of inclusive conservation efforts, a two-stage Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process was conducted, following the National FPIC Implementation Guidelines launched in 2023. This ensured that the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and marginalised communities were respected and promoted. The first FPIC was facilitated with relevant community leaders to ensure prioritisation of IP communities in the formation of Conservation Champions (CCs). The second FPIC process was conducted with 30 CCs prior to activity implementation.

Key recommendations emerging from these FPIC sessions included:

2. Widening the age bracket of youth participation in CCs,
3. Providing additional support to enhance women's participation, and
4. Ensuring livelihood opportunities are tailored based on identified needs.

These recommendations, along with mitigation measures discussed as part of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF), have been integrated into project implementation.

A meaningful and GESI-sensitive approach has been adopted, where beneficiary selection criteria were finalised through stakeholder consultations to ensure fairness, transparency, and equitable access to resources. Gender-disaggregated data is regularly collected and used to monitor the fair distribution of training, support, and participation opportunities.

There is equitable representation and participation of women and men among CCs, with 40% female representation. The CCs also reflect age inclusivity, with all members below the age of 40. Similarly, over 54% of Youth Champions (YCs) are female, all of whom are under the age of 30. The project places strong emphasis on intersectionality, considering social identities such as gender, ethnicity, age, and caste. Beneficiaries include individuals from IP communities - Rai, Gurung, Kumal, Magar, Bote, and Lama (Tamang) - as well as from marginalised caste groups such as the Dalit (Pariyar) and Musahar communities. This diversity helps ensure inclusive representation and equitable decision-making that reflects local context.

The project also recognises the division of labour and time, and has ensured flexible, youth- and gender-inclusive participation structures. This is reflected in the representation of women and young people across key groups.

In terms of safeguards, project-level screening was carried out, with the resulting mitigation measures integrated into implementation. To ensure that grievances are addressed effectively, all five sub-grantees - Lamichaur BZUC, Panchpandav BZUC, Manahari BZUC, Meghauli BZUC, and Mirgajunja BZUC - have established Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) within their committees. Each GRM committee consists of one female and two male members. Although funded from a different source, these committee members also received GRM-specific training on how to address and manage grievances.

In addition, environmental and social safeguards training, as well as training on FPIC, was provided to all stakeholders, sub-grantees, and CCs. The training also addressed zero tolerance for sexual abuse and harassment and enforced a strict no child labour policy.

In terms of lessons learnt on GESI, some female YCs were not able to take up the residential training course option due to their household or family responsibilities, and so perhaps in future, when matching their interests with the employment-related training, there needs to be a deliberate discussion regarding whether they are able to attend a residential course in terms of their availability and accessibility to the course location, and work with them to think through what's possible for their context and whether any support could be provided.

10. Monitoring and evaluation

The indicators of achievements are both qualitative and quantitative. No changes to the monitoring plan have been made during Year 2, however, we would like to make two changes:

O 2.4. By Year 3, increase in number of reports to Nepal Police by transportation workers (Baseline = 0 reports from transportation workers in 2022)

- This indicator was to be verified based on reports by CIB. However, this will not be possible due to confidentiality, safeguarding and data sensitivity considerations, and therefore we propose removing this. Instead, the willingness to report will be the key indicator (O 2.3), and so this indicator should be removed and the project team will explore the possibility of undertaking an anonymous survey of the transportation workers trained.

O 2.5. 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

- Based on the ability of radio to reach large numbers of people, we would like to include 'radio' in the list of mechanisms, and therefore change the indicators to:
 - O 2.5. By Year 3, at least 100,000 general public receive messaging on IWT through WWF, CIB website, radio, social media and digital display boards in Nepal Police Office

As we implement the project, we continually review the assumptions and risks. We also undertake more detailed discussions regarding the results to understand the situation and whether the project needs any changes. The project's monitoring plan has indicators which will help demonstrate that the outputs and activities will be contributing to the outcome. Originally the plan was to conduct a result based monitoring field visit by WWF Nepal in Year 2 to monitor and track if the project is moving towards its intended outcomes. However, the livelihood related training events were conducted only towards the end of year 2, so, the result based field monitoring field visit will be conducted in Year 3. An assessment of the Output 1 Activities to Understand the Results and Next Steps for Sustainability was carried out by an external consultant (Reference 2). The assessment showed that the skill-based training program is well received and will effectively boost participants' confidence and employability. It also showed a significant increase in champions' knowledge, attitudes, practices, and their sense of safety and security regarding conservation is noteworthy. Tracer study was used to track the training completion status and the employment status of the 100 youths.

All the project interventions data are maintained in WWF Nepal's online database system, and the results are shared with WWF-UK and relevant data shared with project partners through meetings and workshops. The monitoring information is shared with DNPWC, CIB and BZUCs through formal and informal communication channels. At site level, WWF Nepal's Programme Associate based in the project site closely coordinates with the partners to ensure that the project Output 1 activities are being implemented effectively and efficiently, through regular meetings and interactions.

Two review and reflection workshops for Output 1 were organised this year. The first review and reflection event was organised among 30 CCs and respective BZUC's representatives. The second event was slightly different from the first reflection event. It was organised under the event title "Youth Champions : Graduating to Protect, Preserve, and Prosper", where 30 CCs and 75 YCs participated. During the review and reflection workshops, the youths shared that they are more aware about conservation and IWT, improving their capability to implement awareness raising activities more effectively. Champions received positive feedback from the community after implementing the awareness raising activities. They also shared that street drama/theatre was very effective to show local communities how outsiders (poachers) reach out to them and may lure/tempt them with money to engage in IWT.

This year we organised a capacity building event on online database management, monitoring, case story writing and photography for our grantee partners (through other funding), and

representatives from the 5 BZUCs engaged in this project participated in the event. At central level, WWF Nepal's Wildlife Trade Monitoring Unit coordinates closely and regularly with CIB Pillar 4 for Output 2 and 3 interventions and overall IWT control work in Nepal. A workshop was organised by CIB, in collaboration with WWF Nepal, with the primary aim to review and reflect on the implemented activities under Outputs 2 and 3 of the project. A review reflection workshop with the Nepal Police took place towards the end of Year 2 in March to review the activities conducted, their contribution to the project, project contribution on wildlife crime control and the way forward for enhancing the efforts and achieving impact in the future. The workshop concluded that the project has provided Nepal Police and other related stakeholders with essential knowledge, skills and capacities which will have a positive impact in the future for effective wildlife crime control. This demonstrates the project's potential for positive impact in terms of sustainability and legacy for wildlife crime control in Nepal.

11. Lessons learnt

Some lessons learnt have been identified during the project period, which we have used adaptive management approaches wherever and whenever possible across this project and beyond. These key lessons included:

Output 1: Before the commencement of skill-based training (i.e in the mid-term of year 2), our project has noticed turnover of youths (around one- third percentage) due to multiple day-to-day life reasons. These included moving abroad to seek better employment opportunities (9 % of the youths as revealed by our data); moving to nearby cities like Kathmandu for gaining job prospects; and household chores and childcare. We accept that this is an ongoing process, having no permanent interventions to pause. However, fortunately, respective BZUCs managed to onboard new youths, following the pre-determined youth selection criteria developed in Year 1. Newly enrolled CCs and YCs, who have replaced the drop-out candidates, received an orientation on their roles and responsibilities, as well as on conservation advocacy. The drop-out youths, who were in their own community have been engaging in conservation activities, as evidenced in our youth-led campaigns and regular BZUCs events. The accomplished skill-based training programmes were indeed effective, created employment prospects in their communities or nearby cities or may be for abroad (as some youths were willing to seek an overseas job, shown by mid-term assessment). It will support youth beneficiaries in earning income, ultimately uplifting the livelihood of their family. This can provide conservation incentives to the communities living near the protected area, enabling them to participate in sustainable conservation efforts, avoid getting recruited by poachers. The project made youths of targeted communities frontrunners for anti-poaching efforts by improving their advocacy capabilities and livelihood.

Output 2: For quality engagement and higher participation of the transportation workers during sensitization events, the timing and the event location was an important aspect. Ensuring this, we have delivered the events in morning time and at the transit locations where most of the transportation workers gathered. The sensitization events to transportation workers under the developed CPP model has been effective and is gaining positive support from relevant stakeholders. Traffic police personnel were also onboarded during the events and their participation demonstrated an impactful initiative as it will promote building better rapport with transportation workers and vice versa.

Output 3: Our capacity building training to Nepal Police personnel ranging from junior to senior levels will strengthen the collective actions. Junior officers were equipped with improved knowledge regarding IWT issues, IWT product identification, and wildlife crime investigation, while senior officials equipped with improved knowledge on nature and nexus of IWT. This will create a systematic information flow from ground to the respective office/posts/units, enabling robust enforcement to curb IWT. Partnership with CIB has proved to be one of the strengths to develop leadership and ownership. Successful implementation of the project activities smoothly

by CIB has indicated that the institutional capacity, if enhanced, can drive efforts to tackle IWT. This working experience will foster the capacity of the Police to conduct such initiatives in the future as well.

A change request will be submitted to account for the changes proposed to the indicators O 2.4 and O 2.5 (explained under section 10).

12. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

The feedback from the Year 1 report was responded to in Annex 7 of the Year 2 Half Year Report, and a Sustainable Exit Plan and revised logframe to reflect this was submitted along with the change request 29/12/2024. This was planned in collaboration with project partners CIB Police and local community stakeholders.

13. Risk Management

No new risks have arisen over the last 12 months that were not previously accounted for. However, the CIB has been added into the delivery chain risk section, and cell J22 (risk response) in the Project Risk Register tab for the risk 'Lack of partner capacity to ensure financial compliance' has changed from Shared to Reduce.

14. Scalability and durability

A Sustainable Exit Plan was submitted in December 2024, after much discussion and collaboration with project stakeholders. This included meetings and workshops with the CIB, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and the Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs) in the project areas, who are critical to the legacy and durability of this project.

For Output 1, the BZUCs want the youth to engage in conservation (as they are doing in being members of the CBAPUs) and to continue to play a key role as they get older, and so providing the employment-oriented skill-based training to improve employability was their idea to help support the volunteer youth who are youth or conservation 'champions'. The project has matched local nature-based employers' needs with the interests of the selected youth. Some champions have left their village to find employment or studies elsewhere, in line with the existing trends of going to cities or overseas for better paid jobs. However, for some champions, they have gained employment locally. We shall be reflecting further on what worked well and what didn't work so well, and why, in Year 3, so we can learn from this approach.

WWF Nepal is taking these experiences and lessons to other areas, where the conservation champion approach could also be used.

An assessment of Output 1 was conducted recently, which showed that the initiative to identify and empower champions has significantly raised awareness and equipped young people with the tools to advocate for conservation and wildlife protection. The positive impact on champions' knowledge, attitudes, practices, and their sense of safety and security regarding conservation is noteworthy.

For Output 2, in Year 2, WWF Nepal entered into a grant agreement with the CIB, which resulted in the CIB taking increased ownership and leadership of Outputs 2 and 3. This has proven to be an effective approach.

IWT issues are now part of the CPP programme of Nepal Police, and so this is a programme which will continue beyond the project lifetime, and the project is building the capacity of the police to deliver these messages to transportation workers. Also, the communications materials have a life beyond this project. In Year 2, the CPP has laid the foundation for collaboration on wildlife crime control. In Year 2, all the concerned stakeholders came together at a workshop to discuss and review the model of CPP and its sustainability. It will continue in Year 3 and will consider expanding the collaboration to other provinces. The planned multistakeholder workshop in Year 3 will discuss further improvements for sustainability. In Year 3 we will be

discussing with the CIB as to how they will integrate IWT into the CPP programme in other provinces of Nepal, and seek their commitment to this.

For Output 3, the need for the training curriculum for the Nepal Police and Armed Police Force on IWP identification and IWT modus operandi was expressed originally by the CIB, so is based on the needs of, and developed with, the end user. Similarly for the digital ID manual for wildlife parts, this was identified as a gap and needed by them. The curriculum for training of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force was co-developed and the training was organised and led by them, with WWF Nepal in a supporting technical role. The digital IWP manual has also been co-developed to meet the users' needs.

CIB being a codeveloper of the project concept, have completely adopted and owned the project activities and are committed to building the legacy through implementation of activities that enhance capacity of Police Officials as well as leaving a legacy in conducting activities to connect with stakeholders that are important for effective wildlife crime control in the long run. The project has been very important for the Police in terms of improving capacities, and in making a positive contribution to wildlife conservation at national and international level. CIB have taken responsibility to implement project activities which has resulted in smooth implementation and it demonstrates their commitment and ownership towards the achievement of project goals. Being a member of wildlife crime control platforms such as NWCCCC, WCCB at central, provincial and district levels, the Nepal Police is committed to fulfil the provisions in the national policies and commitments. Police officials have increased knowledge and ownership of wildlife crime control as one of their important mandates as an organization. CIB has been committed to continue the partnership even after the project ends, which is supported by the long-established relationship and the MOU.

A review reflection workshop with the Nepal Police took place towards the end of Year 2 in March to review the activities conducted, the project's contribution to wildlife crime control and the way forward for enhancing the efforts and achieving impact in the future. The workshop concluded that the project has provided Nepal Police and other related stakeholders with essential knowledge, skills and capacities which will have a positive impact for effective wildlife crime control.

15. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The project website was developed in Year 1: [Illegal Wildlife Trade in Nepal | WWF](#) and is the site that we refer people to in our UK communications about this project.

The IWT CF logo has been used on project merchandise for the youth champions, all reports, publications and programme banners which have also been featured on WWF Nepal as well as participant social media channels.

All reports, publications and social media posts related to the project have mentioned and acknowledged the contributions of the UK government. Banners have also included the UK International Development logo.

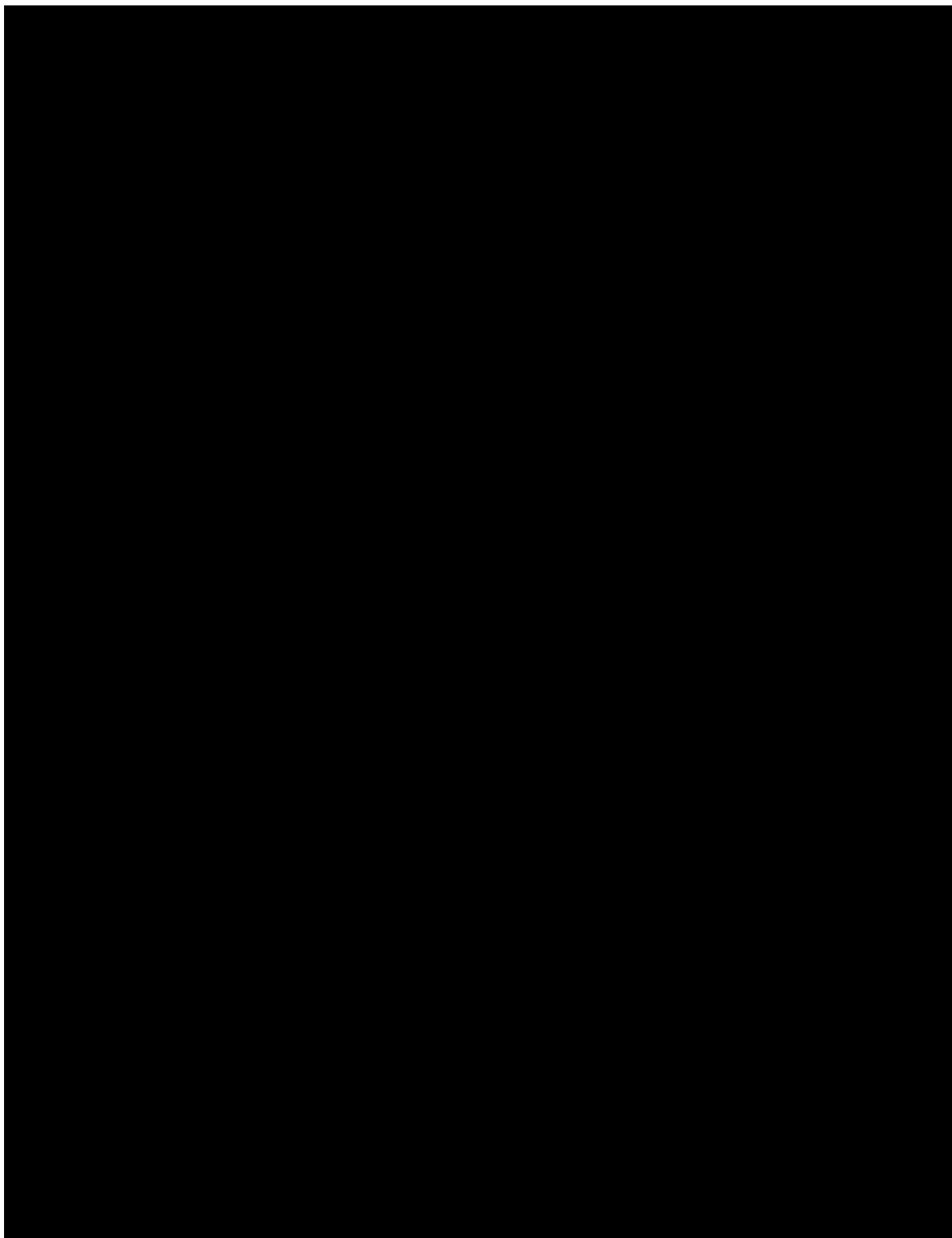
IWT CF has been recognised as a distinct project with clear identity on all reports, publications, social media posts and any other communication materials. It also formed part of a larger program in certain instances such as organisational annual reporting and during the Earth Hour 2025 celebrations which also featured coffee stalls run by project beneficiaries.

Familiarity with the IWT CF is likely to be high within project sites and moderate among WWF Nepal social media followers.

The social media channels of WWF Nepal reached over 16,000 views across channels for content related to the project. Furthermore, BCF social media channels have been tagged on relevant posts. On 15th February, World Pangolin Day, WWF-UK posted a story on [Facebook](#), and on Instagram, thanking the UK Government IWT CF for funds to help tackle IWT in Nepal, which includes pangolin. These have had a significant reach.

Annex XVI provides a few images of the outreach materials and references booklets produced to promote wider awareness on IWT issues, protected wildlife, and its legal instruments.

16. Safeguarding



17. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2024-March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual IWT Costs (£) DRAFT*	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				

TOTAL	£267,612	£267,612	

**Please note, expenditures are currently indicative figures. We are still in the process of finalising expenditures with project partners. Variances of > 10% are now anticipated on two budget headings (Staff costs and Other costs) and explained above. To date these have not been discussed with IWT Challenge Fund. The last quarter was a period of intense field activity in order to ensure all activities were completed and the project team responded agilely to changing circumstances and new opportunities, ensuring available resources used efficiently and effectively.*

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			WWF UK, WWF US, WWF Canada
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

18. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Through ongoing discussions, reflections and reviews, with project partners and stakeholders, we continue to enhance our approaches as explained in previous sections (e.g. matching the interests of the youth with the trainings available, based on the market needs; and adapting when some YCs left their villages for work in cities or abroad). However, the activities, outputs and outcomes remain as planned.

Arrest and seizure data are not to be disclosed, and names associated with the quotes provided should be redacted.

19. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

In Year 3, case studies, stories and videos will be developed and shared to help communicate some of the achievements of this project. Such materials are being prepared, as described in earlier sections.

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

5. Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Reduction in illegal wildlife trade in Bagmati province, contributing to improved biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living in wildlife poaching and trafficking hotspots</p>	<p>Baseline data has been collected, impact will be determined by the end of the project upon comparison of the data and results. Evaluation will be done at the end of the project.</p>	
<p>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</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 2020-2022 = 44)</p>		<p>This will be tracked in year 3.</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>Seizure events of wildlife parts decreased by 48.38 % along main routes of IWT in Bagmati in year 2 (In comparison to baseline 2022).</p>	<p>The year 3 data will determine the direction of the trend of seizures in whole project period</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 to Year 2 with same LEA effort applied.</p>	<p>Arrest of wildlife criminals decreased by 31.34 % in year 2 (in comparison to baseline 2022)</p>	<p>The year 3 data will determine the direction of the trend of arrests in whole project period</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>Baseline:</p> <p>Average annual income = 35,737 NPR per person (216 GBP) (average of 1,786 NPR for women, 68,517 NPR for men)</p> <p>Safety & Security: Overall, 8% of respondents reported fearing for their safety and security as a result of IWT activity in their area (7.1% female, 10.7% male). 13% think locals have been involved in IWT in the last year (19.% female, 25% male), and 25% are concerned for the safety of their families from poachers/traders (34% female, 15.4% male). While 9.5% feel intimidated by Law Enforcement Agencies (1.9% female, 17.3% male).</p>	<p>Mid-term values: Overall, 4.8 % of respondents reported fearing for their safety and security as a result of IWT activity in their area (4.2% female, 5.3% male). 6.4% think locals have been involved in IWT in the last year (6.9% female, 5.8% male), and 3.2% are concerned for the safety of their families from poachers/traders (4.6% female, 1.9% male). While 7.8% of men feel intimidated by Law Enforcement Agencies against 2.3% of women.</p> <p>13 youths have already secured employment in nature guiding and hospitality roles, earning between approximately £95 to £118 per month.</p>	<p>The endline wellbeing survey will be conducted in the last quarter of year 3.</p>
<p>Output 1 Enhanced Conservation Champions networks and improved employability at source</p> <p>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>Baseline (2023):</p> <p>Knowledge: 16.7% good (9.7% female, 23% male), 38.5% fair (39.1% female, 37.96% male), 43.6% poor (50.7% female, 38.9% male)</p> <p>Attitudes: 55.26% (54.55% female, 55.96% male) are supportive of action to tackle IWT to a great extent; 26.1% to some extent (25.97% female, 26.18% male); 18% not at all (19.32% female, 17.08% male)</p> <p>Practices: 16.1% support action to tackle IWT to a great extent (11.23% female, 18.03% male); 21.4% to some extent (19.5% female, 23.2% male) ; 62.4% not at all (68.2% female, 56.9% male)</p>	<p>Mid-term value:</p> <p>Knowledge: 51.06% good (58.82% male, 41.86% female), 42.56% fair (35.29% male, 51.16% female), 6.38% poor (5.88% male, 6.98% female)</p> <p>Attitudes: 73.40% (74.51% male, 72.09% female) are supportive of action to tackle IWT to a great extent; 26.60% fair (25.49% male, 27.91% female) to some extent; 0% poor (0% male, 0% female) not at all</p> <p>Practices: 52.13% (60.78% male, 41.86% female) support action to tackle IWT to a great extent; 43.62% (35.29% male, 53.49% female) to some extent (19.5% female, 23.2% male) ; 4.26% (3.92% male, 4.65% female) not at all</p>	<p>The endline KAP survey will be conducted in the last quarter of year 3.</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>Baseline (2023):</p> <p>Knowledge on penalty and legal consequences of IWT: 22.3% good (22.1% female, 22.4% male); 49.1% fair (42.6%</p>	<p>Following the Year 1 review, a new set of tailored messages and communication mediums was developed to better engage diverse audiences, particularly those directly impacted by wildlife poaching.</p> <p>45 youth-led community awareness initiatives, including those for marginalised and Indigenous populations, have been completed, reaching out to 2,015 (867-Male, 1148-Female) community members.</p> <p>Five hoarding boards have been strategically installed to disseminate information to both community members and external audiences, with the objective of raising awareness about illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and its consequences.</p>	<p>The awareness activities will continue in year 3. The endline KAP survey will be conducted in the last quarter of year 3.</p>

female, 53.3% male); 28.6% poor (35.3% female, 24.3% male) Attitudes: 37.5% are supportive of action to tackle IWT to a great extent (31.82% female, 14.12% male); 37.5% to some extent (39.04% female, 36.62% male); 24.9% not at all (28.74% female, 21.92% male)		
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).	Skills-based training provided to 100 youth (44-Female, 56-Male) with 100% successfully completing the training and receiving certificates.	Support for Basic computer and English language course to increase employability of the trained youth in year 3.
O.1.4 By Year 3, at least 70 % of the 100 youth (25 Conservation Champions and 75 members of the target local communities) are employed and remunerated	Skills-based training provided to 100 youth. The employment status of 100 youth who received the skill base training is being tracked through a tracer study. So far, 13 trained youth (12 Male, 1 Female) have been employed and remunerated among which 11 are working as certified nature guides, one as a waiter and one at a bakery.	Support job placement/job shadowing/ participation in job fairs and basic startup toolkits support to successful youths in year 3.
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.	A consultancy service has been assigned to produce video regarding various events on the field including activities of the youth such as awareness campaigns, livelihood training till the job shadowing and other activities in year 3 to ensure complete documentation of project activities. The consultant team is also working on production of documentary style videos on the youth's activities and on livelihood beneficiaries of the project.	The video will be finalised in year 3.

Output 2. Capacity building of transportation sector through Community Police Partnership in transits		
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		
O 2.1. By Year 1, IWT issues are integrated in the existing Community Police Partnership programme in 10 transit locations (Baseline = IWT is not part of CPP programmes).	Completed in Year 1	
O 2.2. By Year 3, 60% of 1,500 transportation workers have increased knowledge on wildlife, legal consequences and risks of getting engaged in wildlife crime. By Year 2, 1,000 transportation workers. (Baseline = 0 transportation workers engaged, No IWT cases reported by transportation workers in 2022. Baseline to be determined through pre-training survey).	500 transportation personnel sensitised in 10 transit locations of Bagmati Province. Pre- and post- training surveys show that the knowledge of these 500 participants on these issues was an average of 35.8% before the training and 66.2% after the training showing a 30.4% increase in knowledge .	10 events planned for year 3. The target for year 3 is 500 more transportation workers.
O 2.3. By Year 3, increase in willingness of 1,500 transportation workers to assist Nepal Police in curbing IWT versus baseline survey.	During the Pre- training test, 78.2 % of the participants stated that they have reported a suspect's bag or baggage to the nearest police station or post. The post- training test showed that 94.7 % were willing to report. This shows an increase of 16.5 % increase in willingness of these 500 participants after training.	as above

O 2.4, By Year 3, increase in number of reports to Nepal Police by transportation workers (Baseline = 0 reports from transportation workers in 2022)	Due to confidentiality and sensitivities, this project will not be able to know from official police sources whether the transportation workers trained through this project have been reporting to the police, and so we will remove this indicator, but instead consider going back to the trained transportation workers to ask about their continued willingness to report (indicator O 2.3) and whether they have reported any IWT suspicious activity	
O 2.5. 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>Three radio jingles were created and played 90 times over 30 days across Bagmati province targeting transportation workers through Radio Nepal, reaching approx 1.5 million listeners.</p> <p>5 animated awareness videos are in the production phase, featuring the focal species of the project to be posted across social media and also displayed in transit locations.</p> <p>An outdoor smart board (digital screen) has been installed along the major IWT routes at 10 strategic locations (location ensuring larger public outreach).</p>	The developed messages regarding IWT scenario and legal provisions will be displayed via smart board.
O 2.6. By Year 3, recommendations made to CIB on integration of IWT into the 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)	Discussion with CIB initiated.	Prepare plans to upscale CPP programs in other provinces of Nepal in year 3. CPP sustainability workshop in year 3 to discuss way forward for on integration of IWT into the Community Police Partnership programme in other provinces of Nepal
Output 3. Capacity building for law enforcement officials along routes 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>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>The curriculum development for capacity building training events to police officials (Nepal police & APF) and senior Nepal police officials has been initiated under the collaborative efforts of CIB and WWF Nepal. The selected consultant has developed the curriculum, and it was reviewed by an expert. Trainee feedback has been taken into account to revise the curriculum for the Year 2 capacity building events.</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.(baseline to be determined through pre survey)</p>	<p>By year 2, 420 officials of Nepal Police and Armed Police Force (APF), Nepal on nature and the nexus of IWT and its control mechanisms along 5 major trade routes surpassing our target of 390.</p> <p>Training provided to 180 police personnel (ranging from Constable to Senior Sub-Inspector) at major routes of six districts in Bagmati province.</p> <p>Pre- and post- training surveys show that the knowledge of these 180 participating police personnel on these issues was an average of 47% before the training and 86.8% after the training showing a 39.8% increase in knowledge.</p> <p>Training provided to 120 APF personnel deployed at major southern and northern border checkpoints representing Bagmati, Gandaki, Madhesh Province.</p> <p>The pre- and post- test survey showed an increased knowledge-level of participating 120 APF personnel by 30.75 % (out of total maximum score of 10/10, the average pre-test score was 4 and post-test score was 7.07 %).</p> <p>Training provided to 160 senior police officers, junior police officers, and unit heads working on crime investigation and information gathering at district & regional level in 8 districts of Bagmati province.</p>	<p>Target met. No activity planned for year 3.</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.	Nepal Police and APF have referenced the wildlife crime training curriculum in their need based orientations.	Planned for Year 3
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.	The IT section of Nepal police developed the digital app as a separate app by embedding the “Wildlife” feature to the Nepal Police Digital App. The required android phone (125 sets) to run the app were handed over to CIB. CIB has provided orientation regarding the app features to police personnel, ensuring the effective utilisation of the digital ID app.	Digital ID manual will be updated as per need. CIB will provide refresher orientation as per need.
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	Discussion with CIB initiated.	Prepare plans to share training curriculum and digital ID manual with other Provinces in Nepal through documentation and workshop in year 3.

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduction in illegal wildlife trade in Bagmati province, contributing to improved biodiversity and wellbeing of communities living in wildlife poaching and trafficking hotspots			

<p>Outcome:</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 2020-2022 = 44) IWTCTF-B10</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. IWTCTF-B07</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 to Year 2 with same LEA effort applied. IWTCTF-B10</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.1 Annual report of Chitwan National Park and Parsa National Park</p> <p>O.2 Nepal reports, case filed in Office of the Attorney General, DNPWC (Division Forest Officers for each jurisdictional along these trade routes)</p> <p>O.3 Nepal Police reports, case filed in Office of the Attorney General.</p> <p>O.4 Wellbeing Assessment (Baseline and endline) (baseline and endline), other relevant wellbeing aspects such as community safety / security.</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 traders are deterred from using these routes.</p>
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<p>Outputs: 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). IWTCTF-C01</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). IWTCTF-C05</p> <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). IWTCTF-A01</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) are employed and remunerated IWTCTF-A13</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. IWTCTF-D17</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>O 1.3. Training participant lists, attendance records</p> <p>O 1.4 Tracer Study</p> <p>O 1.5 Learning documentation including life transforming, case studies and recommendations</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>2. Capacity building of transportation sector through Community Police Partnership in transits</p> <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</p>	<p>O 2.1. By Year 1, IWT issues are integrated in the existing Community Police Partnership programme in 10 transit locations (Baseline = IWT is not part of CPP programmes).</p> <p>O 2.2. By Year 3, 60% of 1,500 transportation workers have increased knowledge on wildlife, legal consequences and risks of getting engaged in wildlife crime. By Year 2, 1,000 transportation workers. (Baseline = 0 transportation workers engaged, No IWT cases reported by transportation workers in 2022. Baseline to be determined through pre-training survey). IWT-CF-C05</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 3, increase in number of reports to Nepal Police by transportation workers (Baseline = 0 reports from transportation workers in 2022)</p> <p>O 2.5. 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. IWT-CF-C05</p> <p>O 2.6. By Year 3, recommendations made to CIB on integration of IWT into the 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).</p>	<p>O 2.1. Training manual. CIB reports will tell us how IWT has been integrated into CPP programme.</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 Reports from CIB</p> <p>O 2.5. WWF Nepal Online database, website/social media analytics, Nepal Police Office register / visitor estimates.</p> <p>O 2.6. WWF recommendations report to CIB (including proposals for upscaling in other provinces of Nepal)</p>	<p>IWT issues are internalised in the existing Community Police Partnership programme.</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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Project Title: Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, 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.3.3 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. IWTCTF-B05</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 3.1 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>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>	<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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Activities

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/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).

Activity 1.8 Assessment of output 1 results and next steps for sustainability

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 l 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.

Activity 3.7: Review reflection workshop with the Nepal Police

Activity 3.8: Assessment of IWT scenario along major routes after the project, new issues along other routes inside and connecting routes to Bagmati province

Cross-cutting:

Multi- stakeholder interaction and learning sharing workshop (to facilitate connections and discussions between the different stakeholders of Outputs 1, 2 and 3)

i. Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation.

The project standard indicators have been matched to the revised standard indicators 2.1 (September 2024) in the table below.

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-D01	Number of people with enhanced livelihoods	O 1.3	People	Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Nationals, public sector, civil society, private sector; Type of Sustainable Livelihoods training should be outlined; Proportion of trained people employed by their host organisation at the end of the project.	0	100		100	100
IWTCF-A02b	Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement.	O 1.4	Number	HHS	0	13		13	70
IWTCF-B02	Number of illegal wildlife products/shipments detected.	O 2	Number		13	16		29	Decreasing trend
IWTCF-B05	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	O 1	Number	There should be an indication of the level of offence charged. e.g. poaching, trafficking etc.	52	46		98	Decreasing trend
IWTCF-C04	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience).	O 1.2	Number	Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Nationals, public sector, civil society, private sector.	1,037	2,515		3,552	105,100

ii. Table 2 Publications - nothing to report

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

9. Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Y
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	N/A
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encourage to develop a risk register.	Y
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	Y
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	