
IWTR10S2\1007

Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

Nicaragua's Ometepe Island supports a population of CR yellow-naped parrots (>1,000 individuals), which is threatened by IWT for the pet trade. Building on IWTEV005, this project will prevent IWT through interventions developed by Situational Crime Prevention analysis. Specifically, the project will 1) deploy YNP nest surveillance and transit-point screenings to increase the perceived risk and effort associated with poaching and trade, 2) initiate activities to reduce provocations to engage in poaching, and 3) disseminate SCP learning in Nicaragua and internationally.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Fauna & Flora International
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Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary


Q3. Title:


Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua


What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR10S1\1001


IWTR10S1\1041

Please provide a cover letter as a **PDF** document, responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable.

 [IWTCF Cover Letter Nicaragua](#)

 29/10/2023

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 pdf 372.92 KB

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

Please tick all that apply. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- Strengthening law enforcement

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Conservation Action 1

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

Conservation Action 2

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 3

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

Threats 1

Human intrusions & disturbance (recreation, war)

Threats 2

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threats 3

No Response

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Yellow-naped parrot *Amazona auropalliata*

No Response

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

- No

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Nicaragua's Ometepe Island supports a population of CR yellow-naped parrots (>1,000 individuals), which is threatened by IWT for the pet trade. Building on IWTEV005, this project will prevent IWT through interventions developed by Situational Crime Prevention analysis. Specifically, the project will 1) deploy YNP nest surveillance and transit-point screenings to increase the perceived risk and effort associated with poaching and trade, 2) initiate activities to reduce provocations to engage in poaching, and 3) disseminate SCP learning in Nicaragua and internationally.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Nicaragua	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 May 2024	31 March 2027	2 years 11 months

Q10. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£117,674.00	£114,770.00	£124,864.00	£357,308.00

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

We acknowledge that the request from BCF has increased by c.15% compared to Stage 1, this is due to less matched funding availability than anticipated at Stage 1. Therefore, additional funding has been requested to cover key FFI Nicaragua staff.

The budget includes £[REDACTED] in unconfirmed matched funding from Loro Parque Foundation, a pre-existing donor to whom Biometepe have submitted a funding proposal and are awaiting feedback. Whilst this represents the only immediate matched funding opportunity, FFI and Biometepe are collaborating on a pipeline of further opportunities that can be pursued should the Loro Parque Foundation application be unsuccessful.

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

Yes

Please give details.

Yes, we completed an IWTCF Evidence grant (IWTEV005) in 2023, focusing on understanding the IWT context in Ometepe and identifying Situational Crime Prevention-informed interventions to address yellow-naped parrot poaching in the area. This proposal directly applies the evidence grant findings. We have not applied, or plan to apply for, any other UK government funding for the work proposed in this document.

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. Problem the project is trying to address

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

Nicaragua's Ometepe Island supports an estimated 30% of the global population of Critically Endangered yellow-naped parrots (YNP), over 1,000 individuals. However, YNP are targeted by illegal wildlife harvesting, primarily to supply domestic and international pet trade, with 23 out of 95 monitored nests (24%) raided in 2020 and an average of 12% of nests raided from 2020-2022 (1). While YNP are also threatened by habitat loss from agricultural conversion and burning, these threats are already being actively mitigated through broader terrestrial conservation and livelihoods projects being undertaken by FFI and Biometepe in Ometepe. Therefore, nest raiding represents the most acute, unmitigated threat to the survival of this small population in Ometepe, and more broadly to the species' persistence in Nicaragua. The urgency of the issue was recently demonstrated earlier in 2023 by the seizure of 24 parrot chicks (including YNP) in a Florida airport, in transit between Managua and Taiwan (2). Illegal trade in YNP from Ometepe is deeply interlinked with poverty. Though Nicaragua is lower-middle income, poverty and inequality have increased since 2018 (3), exacerbated by political crises, Covid-19 and severe hurricanes. These issues are particularly apparent in Ometepe, where a nascent eco-tourism sector (including birding tours) collapsed during the pandemic. This livelihood has only recently returned to operation, and protecting YNP is paramount to maintaining the biodiversity that the tourism sector relies on. Unfortunately, recent crises have heightened reliance on IWT as an additional income source, though it should be noted that those poaching the parrots are likely to receive a minimal portion of the parrot's ultimate value after trafficking. IWT of the parrots is enabled in part by insufficient surveillance and law enforcement capacity across the island's YNP forest habitat, and at Ometepe's exit ports and key roadways.

Previous research using crime scripting methodologies, conducted during the preceding IWTCF evidence grant, identified key actors and opportunities at different stages of the trade chain. Interventions based on this evidence were developed and prioritised based on their strategic fit to take forward in this project. Research found that illegal removal of YNP is especially prevalent among young men (age 14-22), who are paid by others to climb trees and reach YNP nests. Research suggests that this group is not only motivated by the financial reward of selling YNP to traders, but also by tree-climbing as an adrenaline sport (4,5). Accordingly, this project will develop activities to 1) reduce the provocations which push this group to engage in IWT, and 2) explore new income opportunities.

Based on local knowledge of Ometepe and previous SCP research (4,5), FFI, Biometepe and government authorities see an important, time-sensitive opportunity to implement SCP-derived solutions that will create deterrents and effectively reduce illegal trade of YNP in Ometepe, without exposing local communities to the harm frequently associated with adopting a reactive, solely law enforcement-based approach. In turn, this will contribute to reducing poverty in Ometepe by reducing IWT and preventing the loss of highly threatened biodiversity which is crucial to the recovering local eco-tourism sector.

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? How will you ensure activities are aligned and do not duplicate ongoing work in the region?

FFI is one of the few conservation NGOs still functioning within the complex social and political context of Nicaragua. Outside FFI and our local partners, there are no other conservation efforts active in Ometepe Island (our focal terrestrial site) which address IWT, despite the issue being documented through our research (4) and recent wildlife seizures (2). This project, through the innovative use of SCP, fills critical gaps in Nicaragua's response to IWT. Specifically, the project supports the development of new,

additional conservation strategies to prevent poaching and trafficking of YNP, including by assisting local NGOs and partners to increase surveillance at source, and by bolstering detection capabilities at primary exit points.

The activities described in this proposal are the result of joint planning with the Ministry of the Environment (MARENA), the local municipal authorities of Ometepe Island, as well as the national police and the central government. This ensures that our work complements and strengthens government initiatives, avoiding duplication. The alignment of our work with local needs, wants and issues in Ometepe is further strengthened by the broad credibility and extensive local knowledge of key project partner Biometepe, who are well established within the communities involved in the project.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

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

The project will support government partners to meet international commitments under:

Lima Declaration (2019) commitments 5,6,7,10,13,14,18

- By developing new strategies with local communities to prevent supply of YNP chicks for pet trade; collecting and leveraging new information on population densities, assessing community attitudes, behaviours and IWT seizures; developing processes that identify and control IWT through priority checkpoints in Ometepe; and promoting SCP knowledge exchange among national and international audiences.

London Conference Declaration 2018 commitments 9, 13, 14, 14, 16, 17, 2014 commitments I, XIII, XVIII, XIX, XX

- By promoting SCP as a response to IWT, partnering with local communities, conservation and government agencies to develop sustainable solutions and alternatives to YNP poaching, and building national enforcement capacity to tackle IWT.

Hanoi Statement 2016 commitment C, D

- By improving the ability of law enforcement agencies to gather and share information in a timely and effective manner, through training in detection and handling of IWT at checkpoints, and in developing IWT prevention strategies through community engagement.

Kasane Statement 2015 commitments 10, 12, 13

- By establishing and facilitating information-sharing mechanisms between national enforcement authorities working to tackle IWT, and engaging with local communities to retain the benefits from wildlife resources through developing IWT prevention strategies that deliver local action.

At national level, the project will support a key piece of Nicaraguan legislation, specifically the General Law No.217 on the Environment and Natural Resources (1996), which includes provisions on the management of endangered species and protected areas.

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

Q17. Methodology

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

- How you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What will be the **main activities** and where will these take place?
- How you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

This project will implement crime prevention actions developed under IWTEV005 to reduce threats to YNP. During IWTEV005, six organisations, including FFI, Biometepe, Anahuac, police and MARENA, applied developed crime scripts and prioritised interventions aligned with three SCP techniques that underpin this project: 1. Increase risk (i.e., make would-be-perpetrators feel noticed); 2. Increase effort (e.g., screen exits to increase IWT detection likelihood); and 3. Reduce provocation to engage in illegal behaviour (4,6). Thus, project design incorporates partners' knowledge of Ometepe's context, and expertise drawn from working long-term with communities. The combination of local perspectives, existing stakeholder interest, and robust technical approaches will maximise the likelihood of reducing YNP trade and advancing SCP as a viable response IWT response (7).

Output 1 (O1) combines a new camera trap programme with ongoing community patrols to increase YNP nest surveillance. This aligns with the SCP technique of making it harder for individuals to feel unnoticed, therefore increasing perceived risks of poaching. Activities include:

- Consult communities and authorities to obtain permission for, and explain the purpose of, camera traps in YNP nesting areas.
- Deploy signage in surveillance areas to explain presence and purpose of cameras, and to raise awareness of detection risk.
- Install camera traps on at least 40 nesting trees, followed by analysis of images/video to determine YNP poaching trends throughout project.
- Maintain regular patrols in YNP nesting areas, led by Biometepe and with regular MARENA participation, to complement camera monitoring and disseminate key messages to local communities regarding the project.
- Interview community members, targeting at least 100 respondents, to evaluate changes in attitudes and behaviours related to YNP poaching, and to assess perceptions of camera use.

O2 will build capacity of authorities in IWT detection and seizure management, with knowledge subsequently applied to screening of ports and roads, alongside tracking and reporting subsequent seizures. This aligns with the SCP technique of screening exits away from YNP populations and thereby increasing the effort for individuals to engage in IWT. Activities include:

- Deliver training to at least 8 representatives of port authorities, police and MARENA on detecting and responding to IWT. The course will be informed by a competency needs assessment and subsequent evaluations of implementation standards.
- Provide technical support to authorities implementing new screening programme in priority checkpoints (Moyogalpa and San Jose ferry ports; Santa Cruz and El Quino road intersections) during YNP nesting seasons.
- Complement increased screening with information posters at same checkpoints, highlighting IWT legislation.
- Analysis and reporting of wildlife seizure data collected by authorities at exit points.

O3 focuses on young males as the demographic most likely to climb trees and poach YNP, applying the SCP technique of neutralising peer pressure to reduce provocation to conduct illegal activities by engaging these individuals in pilot testing of co-designed alternative activities, complemented by targeted campaigns via social media and local events. Activities include:

- Hold focus group discussions with young males to further explore motivations for climbing trees to poach YNP, followed by co-design of ideas for alternative activities.
- Develop pilot activities through workshops held with community leaders and Biometepe.
- Pilot co-designed activities (e.g. climbing competitions, eco-tourism guide certification).
- Evaluate pilot, focusing on 1) willingness to continue participation, and 2) changes in attitudes and behaviours towards IWT, with findings informing subsequent development of strategy for scaling-up the pilot.
- Deliver YNP conservation-focused messaging campaign through local social media channels and sports events, targeting the same demographic and their households.

O4 focuses on disseminating best practices through local, national and international learning events. In addition, Nicaraguan research students will be trained in SCP principles and conduct projects on related topics. Activities include:

- Hold learning events in Ometepe (Moyogalpa and Altagracia municipalities), adjacent Rivas municipality and Managua, involving NGO and authority partners to encourage SCP application to prevention of IWT.
- Produce SCP case study for publication via FFI website and Arizona State University Center for Problem-Oriented Policing.
- Train two Universidad Nacional Agraria students in SCP approach and associated research techniques, with students analysing project data as part of their course requirements.

Delivery will be managed by FFI's IWT Project Coordinator in line with the logframe and workplan, supported by the wider FFI Nicaragua team, FFI Senior Programme Manager in the UK, and in close collaboration with Biometepe and MARENA via the Project Steering Committee. FFI's Cambridge-based IWT and social safeguarding experts, will provide consistent remote support and also co-deliver certain activities onsite in Nicaragua.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

Building on the SCP knowledge established among partners through activities under IWTEV005, the project will develop the skills necessary to put prioritised SCP approaches into practice in Ometepe. Capability and capacity to implement and monitor IWT responses will be strengthened within FFI's Nicaragua staff, national CBOs (Biometepe, Anahuac), MARENA, national police and navy, with training approaches underpinned by ICCWC guidelines (8). Building capacity of CBOs focused on YNP conservation is a particularly critical contribution towards strengthening sustainability of conservation action post-project.

O2 focuses on increasing the skills of >eight staff (≥25% women) from Nicaraguan authorities in implementing effective screening for wildlife trade at ports and road checkpoints. This will be achieved through training in detection and response to wildlife crime; identification of parrot and other relevant CITES-listed species; CITES and national permit requirements; investigative techniques; and managing, auditing and handling seizures.

O3 focuses specifically on developing activities for young men, ages 14-22, the group identified as most likely to climb trees for YNP poaching. Through in-depth research and co-development of activities, the project will connect at least 20 young men to pilot opportunities that may improve capability (e.g. provision of income through accessing eco-tourism guide certification). This component includes and benefits a vulnerable group who are likely to be involved in IWT and at risk from harm from arrest, prosecution and associated law enforcement responses.

O4 focuses on increasing knowledge of, and capacity to utilise, SCP in Nicaragua and beyond. Knowledge sharing workshops will be held with ANAHUAC in adjacent Rivas municipality (another YNP habitat area). An SCP case study will be published and shared online via webinars aimed at the international IWT practitioner community. The project will also engage two Nicaraguan postgraduate students in project M&E, further developing their professional skills and experience.

Q19. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

This project will consider gender in all aspects of design and implementation. Data from the crime scripts developed under IWTEV005 has demonstrated that men and women have different roles within Ometepe's YNP trade chain, with males primarily involved in scaling trees to poach nest and chicks, and females more likely to be involved in caring for chicks before they are transited to destination markets.

O3 focuses on the male-dominated activity of climbing trees to poach YNP. However, we will ensure that during any community engagement related to O3, for example co-design workshops for alternative activities and subsequent evaluations of resulting changes, both men and women are proportionally represented and participate meaningfully. Moreover, the project team will be proactive in avoiding and overcoming any barriers that may serve to limit women's participation (e.g., through active facilitation, gender-separated discussion groups, varied meeting locations and times, etc.).

The enforcement authorities under O2 are a male-dominated entity; however, the project will ensure participation of female personnel (target >25%, in line with participation rates in previous engagement with authorities) for all activities to build capacity, as well as incorporating women's perspectives and feedback into these activities.

As part of monitoring, research and learning dissemination activities, such as the community interviews (O1), focus group discussions (O3) and in-person and online learning events (O4), women will be represented in all participating groups. Data collection and analysis will be sex-disaggregated to ensure that differentiated perceptions, feedback, participation and impacts are captured.

The above will be supported by FFI's dedicated institutional technical expertise on gender in conservation and be informed by FFI's position on 'Gender in Conservation' (9) and WWF's Gender and IWT Practitioner Guide (10).

Q20. Change expected

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

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

Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

Short-term/by project end:

Implementation of three locally-developed SCP interventions measurably reduces threats to YNP from illegal poaching and trade in Ometepe, with the following specific changes by project end.

- Increased surveillance of at least 40 YNP nesting trees via camera traps and regular patrols deters potential poachers and reduces nest raiding compared to pre-project.
- Less nest disturbance (5% or fewer monitored nests being raided by project end) reduces the number of eggs and chicks lost to poaching, enabling more YNP chicks to survive and successfully fledge within project period.
- At least eight authority staff (MARENA, national police, navy) are more capable of applying the theory and practice of wildlife trade detection and seizure protocols at exit points.
- This increased knowledge is applied across four priority locations in Ometepe (two ports and two road checkpoints), resulting in increased probability that YNP and other illegally traded species will be prevented from leaving Ometepe, and an anticipated increase in wildlife seizures in the short-term.
- By project end, it is more difficult for YNP to be trafficked from Ometepe, creating an additional IWT deterrent.
- At least 20 young men, identified by SCP research as the demographic most likely to engage in climbing trees to poach YNP, benefit from co-developing and accessing a new social or economic activity, with at least 50% of participants continuing participation beyond the pilot stage. In addition, participating young men report reduced motivation to engage in illegal poaching, thus avoiding negative social and economic consequences for themselves and their households whilst developing new skills.
- Awareness and interest in YNP conservation grow via engagement of at least 2000 people in Ometepe through campaigns delivered by community leaders and influencers. These utilise a combination of; 1) in-person outreach through local sports events; and 2) social media posts through Ometepe-linked platforms to maximise reach.
- A combination of dissemination and learning events have demonstrated pathways to scale SCP as an approach across adjacent municipalities, Nicaraguan national authorities, national universities, and the international IWT and conservation communities.
- By end of Y3, this project has created a best practice example of how to apply SCP to creating equitable and effective wildlife conservation interventions.

In the long-term, further application of SCP will generate locally appropriate, technically viable options to curb IWT of YNP and other threatened species in Ometepe, thus reducing the risk of social harm by preventing, rather than solely reacting to, IWT whilst supporting law enforcement and conservation objectives. This will result in indirect benefits for households across the six focal Ometepe communities, who will experience improved wellbeing and reduced poverty through avoidance of harm associated with IWT, and through ongoing growth in local eco-tourism linked to YNP and other biodiversity. YNP populations on Ometepe will remain stable and/or grow due to reduced IWT threats. The SCP approach will be primed for wider scaling both in Ometepe and elsewhere in Nicaragua, benefiting additional communities and threatened species, becoming normalised as a conservation approach.

Q21. Pathway to change

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

This project seeks to use evidence-based crime prevention actions to reduce illegal poaching and trade of YNP in Ometepe (Outcome). The project's crime-prevention measures will complement and enhance traditional law enforcement approaches to IWT, while avoiding the social harms and negative impacts caused to local people by arrest, fines and imprisonment.

To deliver this change, the project takes a multipronged approach that will:

- Use increased surveillance and patrolling to make it harder for actors to feel unnoticed, and to increase the perceived risk of engaging in illegal poaching (O1).
- Improve law enforcement capacity to screen key ports and roads, increasing the effort required to traffic YNP out of Ometepe (O2).
- Neutralise peer pressure and reduce provocations to climb trees by providing new activities for those engaged in this illegal activity, reinforced by conservation messaging delivered through local influencers and community institutions (O3).
- Promote best practices, share lessons learned and encourage wider uptake of SCP in Nicaragua and wider conservation community (O4).

In combination, these outputs will dissuade individuals from taking part in IWT, thus reducing this critical threat to YNP and contributing to the preservation of Ometepe's YNP population and associated local livelihoods (Impact).

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential





Q22a. How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? how will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

The project is co-delivered with partners (Biometepe, Anahuac, MARENA) who participated in IWTEV005. This enables continuous and sustainable knowledge transfer and skills development, ensuring local support for applying SCP principles to conservation action. Moreover, all FFI work in this landscape is delivered alongside Biometepe, a trusted local NGO, with an onsite presence beyond this project. The IWT work represents one facet of a wider effort between FFI and Biometepe to promote conservation and sustainable livelihoods in Ometepe. The project will co-develop enforcement training (O2) in collaboration with MARENA to ensure it is recorded for replication with new personnel and at other sites, thus delivering sustainable government capacity to address IWT in Ometepe and elsewhere in Nicaragua post-project (O2). The focus of O4 on project learning dissemination will ensure evidence availability to multiple audiences, from stakeholders in and around Ometepe to national authorities, and the international IWT community via learning events.

Q22b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

With this project representing the first application of SCP to addressing IWT in Nicaragua, there is significant scaling potential. For example, SCP evidence-gathering (as per IWTEV005) could be replicated in Rivas municipality adjacent to Ometepe, where Anahuac are looking to apply SCP to conserving another threatened YNP population. Such scaling may be prevented by the need for SCP to be location and species-specific, creating a resourcing constraint given the technical and financial capacity required to conduct crime scripting and develop site-based solutions. However, demonstrating SCP's value as an IWT response, which this project aims to do, will generate evidence in support of further funding of SCP approaches. In addition, should this project's O3 pilot be successful, a strategy for scaling up the pilot will be developed with community leaders and Biometepe. Financial constraints may hinder the scaling strategy so FFI will pursue further grant funding whilst exploring sustainable financing options.

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

-  [FFI IWTCF Nicaragua Supporting Documents \(1\)](#)
-  30/10/2023
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-  pdf 358.41 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. Risk Management

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

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
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Fiduciary

Funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandled or misappropriated).

Minor

Unlikely

Minor

FFI maintains financial policies/procedures that cover approvals/advances/reimbursements/documentation/reporting breaches. Sub-grantees will receive training/support to ensure understanding and compliance with policies/procedures. FFI staff/consultants/partners will document purchases and secure receipts. When receipts are unavailable (e.g., taxis), staff/consultants will self-report. FFI finance staff will undertake regular monitoring and have ongoing knowledge of local rates.

Minor

Safeguarding

Project staff, partners, and partnering LEOs do not adhere to the principles of free, prior, and informed consent and/or misuse the status/power/ authority inferred through this project when implementing SCP methods.

Moderate

Unlikely

Moderate

Ensure staff are trained on FFI's safeguarding policies and procedures. Ensure FFI safeguarding policy and procedures are communicated to partners, and partners commit to work ethically, aligned with FFI values. Incorporate safeguarding in project planning, trainings, and meetings. Support LEOs to adopt safeguarding culture, reporting and grievance mechanisms.

Moderate

Delivery Chain

The government of Nicaragua has and continues to impose a growing number of restrictions on civil society at all levels, affecting their ability to conduct programs and operate.

Major

Possible

Major

As done since 2018, FFI will respect national policies, maintain relations with Nicaraguan authorities regarding project intent and activities, and maintain annual work/operating permits. FFI would consider modifying/eliminating/transferring select activities to partners and/or pivoting to remote formats in consultation with relevant funders/partners if permission to work is ever suspended.

Major

Risk 4

In the recent past, Nicaragua has seen incidences of public demonstrations followed by significant police response, which have included curfews, the introduction of police check points, and/or greater scrutiny of movement.

Minor

Possible

Moderate

FFI regularly tracks security developments and uses this information to set travel policies/procedures. When warranted and aligned with existing standard operating procedures, this may include curtailing staff travel to certain areas, which may prompt a rescheduling of activities, a shift to virtual formats when feasible, and/or otherwise delay activity implementation.

Moderate

Risk 5

Project's association with law enforcement agencies is perceived with suspicion by communities.

Moderate Possible Major

The project recognises socio-economic levers involved in decisions to engage in trafficking and their effect on perceptions of authorities. Community engagement, behaviour change, and livelihoods activities are designed to be sensitive to livelihood needs. SCP is prioritised as a more equitable approach to tackling IWT, preventing harm versus only reacting.

Major

Risk 6

IWT data and evidence may be vulnerable to leaks and/or misuse which could lead to the identification and/or harm of individuals.

Major Unlikely Major

FFI will co-develop a Data Management Plan with LEOs/authorities, focusing on sensitive IWT-related data and emphasising the purpose of cameras as a deterrent (as a SCP approach) rather than as a means to detect and punish offenders.

Minor

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

Yes

Please provide brief details.

YNP nest locations will be kept confidential and not published. Placement of cameras on nesting trees is intended as a deterrent, documenting trends in nest raiding rather than seeking to identify individuals. Therefore, any personal data recorded will be kept confidential and stored securely, and only shared with law enforcement under a data sharing agreement. [REDACTED]


[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]


Q25. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

 [FFI Nicaragua IWTCF Workplan submission](#)

 30/10/2023

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

FFI's M&E approach draws on best practice from across the organisation and the sector. FFI's Project Coordinator and Project Leader will oversee M&E, collaborating with Biometepe and government partners via the Project steering committee to apply data to decision-making and risk management, while assessing indicator progress towards outputs and outcome. M&E for specific indicators will be supported by technical experts, e.g., FFI and Biometepe monitoring specialists for YNP population census and nest monitoring, an SCP consultant who led the IWTEV005 grant, and FFI IWT specialists. A dedicated M&E plan will be created at project inception, establishing a framework for tracking quantitative and qualitative indicators, tracking activities according to the workplan, and monitoring risks, assumptions and compliance. The first six months will be used to establish new baselines where necessary, and M&E implementation will be reviewed at biannual Project Steering Committee meetings to review progress and identify and implement necessary changes.

Outcome-level indicators will assess progress against baselines collected through FFI and Biometepe's longer-term work in Nicaragua, specifically YNP population trends (0.1), percentage of poached nests (0.2) and community perceptions of YNP poaching (0.3; developed during IWTEV005). Additional M&E approaches will be applied to track changes against these baselines, including using camera trap data to track nest poaching (0.1) and increasing community interview sample size (from 50 to at least 100) in order to more comprehensively assess the project's direct and indirect impacts on households (0.3).

O1 M&E will be co-led by Biometepe and FFI, using GPS data to map camera deployment on YNP nesting trees under indicator 1.1. Additional social survey data will be collected under O1, utilising the same semi-structured interview approach as 0.2 with additional questions to capture community perceptions (positive and negative) of camera monitoring and patrols. Community patrols will also be monitored using a mobile phone-based form.

Since O2 and O3 focus on capacity building, FFI will use pre- and post- assessments to track changes in participant knowledge, behaviour and attitudes following participation in training and activities, while also capturing feedback. Enforcement competency needs will be assessed following International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC) guidance. This feedback will be used to adaptively manage these activities. Under O3, progress will be monitored by tracking participation of young men in the pilot initiative, and through follow-up key informant interviews to assess attitude and perception changes related to YNP poaching.

Under O2, application of training and implementation of screening procedures will be monitored through standardised reporting on IWT seizures, undertaken by implementing authorities, while improved understanding of IWT legislation, associated human rights issues, and IWT data approaches will be assessed using the ICWC Self-Assessment Framework (8).

O4, focused on knowledge transfer, will be monitored by tracking in-person and online engagement (disaggregating by gender, organisation) at learning events at municipal, national and international levels and via a published SCP case study report. Learning outcomes of two participating Nicaraguan students will be captured during their SCP training, documented in pre- and post-training assessments and their subsequent research theses.


Total project budget for M&E in GBP	£ [REDACTED]
(this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	126


Section 10 - Logical Framework


Q27. Logical Framework (logframe)

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

 [IWTCF FFI Nicaragua Logframe Final](#)

 30/10/2023

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Impact:

Yellow-naped parrot populations in Nicaragua are secure, protected by targeted, inclusive, evidence-based crime prevention actions that deter IWT, complement existing law enforcement efforts, and contribute to poverty reduction

Outcome:

By 2027, evidence-based crime prevention actions reduce threats to Critically Endangered yellow-naped parrots (YNP) from illegal poaching and trade on Ometepe Island.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Implementation of nest surveillance programme, supported by collaborative patrols, increases the perceived risks associated with engaging in poaching YNP eggs or chicks from nests.

Output 2:

Improved law enforcement capacity leads to greater likelihood of detection of YNP chick trafficking at exit ports, thus increasing the effort required to engage in IWT.

Output 3:

Individuals involved in illegally taking YNP chicks and eggs from nests are less provoked to engage in IWT as a result of inclusively designed community activities, complemented by targeted messaging.

Output 4:

Situational Crime Prevention approach to reducing illegal YNP trade is supported by dissemination of project learning to municipal and national-level authorities and research bodies.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities

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

Output 1

1.1 Identify priority locations (nesting trees vulnerable to poaching) for installation of cameras in collaboration with MARENA (Y1)

1.2 Procure, install, monitor and maintain cameras on 40 YNP nesting trees (Y1)

1.3 Create and install signage at key access points to raise awareness of cameras and inform local community of ongoing surveillance to deter the illegal activity (Y1)

1.4 Process, store and analyse camera footage to track frequency, and spatial and temporal patterns, of nest poaching, following agreed data management and privacy protocols (Y1-3)

- 1.5 Maintain patrol programme across YNP habitat areas by Biometepe & community leaders with support from MARENA (Y1-3)
- 1.6. Expand monthly patrols with MARENA and national police to include visits to six communities to raise awareness of wildlife legislation/risks associated with poaching (Y1-3)
- 1.7. Conduct interviews with at least 100 community members to monitor and evaluate changes in awareness, perceptions of illegal activity, and perceptions of the project's intervention (Y2 and Y3)

Output 2

- 2.1 Conduct competency assessment with port authorities and police to understand IWT enforcement and monitoring capacity/training needs at four priority ports and road checkpoints (Y1)
- 2.2 Develop best practice guides and deliver training, to ≥eight enforcement officers covering: national wildlife trade & CITES legislation, IWT seizure data collection/processing, handling seized goods, data analysis (Y1-Y2)
- 2.3 Provide technical support to trained enforcement officers to collect IWT seizure data; create and promulgate relevant Standard Operating Procedures (Y2-Y3)
- 2.4 Deploy signage at priority ports and road checkpoints highlighting legislation related to illegal wildlife trade to raise awareness among port and road users (Y2)
- 2.5 Facilitate biannual meetings between MARENA, national police, navy representatives, Fauna & Flora and Biometepe to review IWT trends and integrate data into management decisions (Y2-Y3)
- 2.6 Repeat competency needs assessment of enforcement officers to evaluate impact of training and changes in competency levels (Y3)

Output 3

- 3.1 Conduct focus group discussions with target audience (young males) to further explore the motivations driving tree-climbing to poach YNP, and co-design ideas for alternative activities (Y1).
- 3.2 Hold workshop with community leaders and Biometepe to share evidence from previous IWTEV005 evidence grant and activity 3.1 to co-develop activities for pilot testing . (Y1)
- 3.3 Pilot agreed test activities (e.g. climbing competitions, sports events, eco-tourist guide training) with ≥20 young males. Evaluate impact on attitudes and behaviours associated with poaching (Y2)
- 3.4 Apply findings from pilot to develop strategy for scaling up activity among wider group of individuals at risk from IWT participation (Y3)
- 3.5 Deliver complementary YNP conservation-focused messaging aimed at the same target group and their households, disseminated through social media and in-person sports events (Y2/3)

Output 4

- 4.1 Hold regional and national events to disseminate project findings, involving local partner Anahuac in Rivas municipality, local and national environmental authorities, national universities and police (Y3)
- 4.2 Create and disseminate case study in the use of SCP to implement deterrents to illegal wildlife trade of YNP in Nicaragua, through online publication and webinars (Y3)
- 4.3. Train two postgraduate students in SCP approaches, crime scripting and social science techniques; support students to conduct research and learning activities linked to project (Y2-Y3)

M&E activities linked to project outcome indicators:

Outcome: By 2027, evidence-based crime prevention actions reduce threats to Critically Endangered yellow-naped parrots (YNP) from illegal poaching and trade on Ometepe Island.

0.1 Conduct annual census of free-flying YNP population in Ometepe (Y1,2,3)

0.2 Monitor levels of nesting poaching by triangulating data from physical nest inspections and analysis of camera trap images during YNP nesting seasons (Y1, Y2, Y3)

0.3 Evaluate changes in individual perceptions of YNP nest poaching intensity through interview programme across 6 communities (Y2 and Y3)

Project management activities:

X.1 Establish Project Steering Committee (mid-point Y1), hold \geq twice yearly meetings (Y1-Y3) (Fauna & Flora, Biometepe, government representatives including MARENA) to ensure effective communication and adaptive project management.


X.2 Create grievance mechanism (mid-point Y1), managed by nominated and trained staff within Fauna & Flora, for project stakeholders to have concerns documented and addressed


Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q28. Budget

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

 [IWTCF Budget FFI Nicaragua 301023 final](#)

 30/10/2023

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Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

This project builds directly on a recently completed IWTCF Evidence grant (IWTEV005) led by FFI and involving the same project partners; Biometepe, Anahuac and MARENA. This proposal is aligned with the outputs of that initial grant, and will build on progress achieved to date, thus ensuring close alignment and continuity. This proposal represents the first application of SCP-informed interventions to reducing IWT in Ometepe and in Nicaragua, and we are not aware of any duplication of work in this regard. The project also fits alongside the broader conservation programme of FFI, Biometepe and partners in Ometepe, and aligns with our parallel efforts to reduce YNP habitat loss through sustainable, climate-resilient agriculture. Data from YNP population monitoring, and tracking of poaching levels, will be fed into our wider programmatic M&E.

This work also aligns with the workplans of MARENA, who endorse the proposed work and will be involved across the project outputs. FFI has the necessary communication channels in place to avoid duplication or conflict with government initiatives.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

No

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where IWT Challenge Fund funds will be spent. What benefits will the country/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any IWT Challenge Fund funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.

The budget includes three existing FFI staff members who are permanently based in Nicaragua with a fourth to be recruited, and in addition the sub-grant to Biometepe enables five of their staff, based at the Ometepe project site, to work directly on the project. Other FFI key staff members are included in the budget for their expertise in programme management, IWT, social safeguards, and financial administration and compliance, all of which will contribute to project effectiveness and impact. Consultants are included to supplement expertise in highly technical areas, specifically Situational Crime Prevention advisor (international) and communications advisor (local).

In terms of non-staff costs, international flights and travel costs, costs for one consultant, computer and camera trap purchases, audit costs, and a portion of overheads will be spent outside of Nicaragua; with all other funds anticipated to be spent in-country. The laptop and camera traps will be procured internationally in line with relevant procedures and our value for money approach (see Q31). With regard to audits, since FFI engages the same audit firm across programmes, audits costs will be spent in the UK. This consistent approach across the organisation ensures continuity in application of auditing principles and ensures compliance.

Q31. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity).

Procurement will comply with FFI's procurement policy or donor regulations, whichever is stricter, to avoid conflict of interest, ensuring economy and value for money. Purchases of >£3,000 will require multiple quotations. Procurement decisions will be made according to quality, safety and cost, particularly for capital costs such as camera traps. Where supply chains allow, in-country purchasing will be prioritised to support local economies. The project utilises FFI's in-house expertise, reducing consultancy costs unless essential (e.g. SCP expert). FFI will provide remote capacity to support on-the-ground teams, e.g. through bilingual staff in Cambridge, which will ensure cost-effective communications.

FFI and partners are established in Nicaragua, with existing infrastructure (e.g. FFI office in Managua, Biometepe's operations in Ometepe). This will minimise inception phase start-up costs, ensuring efficiency. For in-country travel, key implementing staff are based close to or within working sites and focal communities, thereby reducing travel expenses. The existing knowledge of project partners, specifically of YNP nesting locations and likely IWT hotspots on Ometepe, maximises the efficiency of interventions.

Opportunities to combine activities within single trips and cost share between partners will be identified throughout implementation. Value for money will be ensured in terms of effectiveness and equity through the project being informed by, and responding to, needs of local organisations, communities and authorities, generating benefits for marginalised groups and actively removing inclusion barriers.

FFI's Nicaragua finance team, supported by operational managers in Cambridge, will oversee all aspects of project value for money.

Q32. Capital items

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

The budget includes capital items:

- One laptop for the FFI Ometepe Landscape Manager (once recruited), who is partially funded by this project and will provide operational support, partnership coordination and technical oversight. The laptop will be used by this person beyond the project.
- Camera traps, data storage, rechargeable batteries and camera security equipment will be purchased under O1 and will be held onsite by Biometepe during and beyond the project period.
- Physical signage for camera trapping areas (O1), exit ports and road checkpoints (O2). The signage under O1 is anticipated to remain in place as part of community engagement and communication beyond project end, under the responsibility of Biometepe and MARENA, and likewise signage at exit ports and roadsides is anticipated to remain in place beyond the project, under jurisdiction of Nicaraguan port authorities, police and/or navy according to location.

Capital costs are <10% of project costs.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy:** including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy:** which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct:** which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

FFI's policy is to ensure its conservation activities do not disadvantage poor, vulnerable or marginalised natural resource-dependent women and men. Wherever possible we conserve biodiversity in ways that enhance human wellbeing and social equity. As a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights, FFI has also committed to protect human rights and associated local governance systems within our conservation programmes. FFI has a mandatory Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy & Procedure (enclosed) with which all FFI staff, associates and partners must comply, including sub-grantees and consultants. The Policy adopts investigation and disciplinary procedures, and processes for disclosures.

FFI recognises the safeguarding challenges associated with IWT and with applying SCP responses. FFI's UK-based specialists in Safeguarding and Social Equity have delivered initial training in safeguarding and social safeguards for project partners Biometepe and ANAHUAC – ensuring their understanding of, and commitment to, safeguarding during this project. Moreover the FFI Social Safeguarding specialist and IWT specialists will advise on maintaining rigorous safeguarding throughout implementation, e.g. through a grievance mechanism with multiple channels depending on the activities/stakeholders. FFI will administer this and escalate any arising issues for appropriate action, and in-country partners will be actively involved in addressing grievances.

Q34. Ethics

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

Participatory activities, research and data collection (including camera trap imagery) will be conducted according to FFI policies on 'socio-economic research ethics' (11), 'data protection' (12), 'free, prior and informed consent' (FPIC) (13) and 'obtaining information from people to address wildlife crime' (14). Partners will be engaged during research planning to incorporate local ethical considerations and agree research guidelines. Participants will be required to give FPIC and can withdraw participation at any time. Confidentiality will be respected, and personal information will be anonymised where possible for analysis purposes. An accessible grievance mechanism will be established, and a health & safety risk assessment will be monitored alongside the risk register.

A strict data management procedure will be agreed between partners and followed in relation to the collection, storage and use of sensitive data. FFI will not retain sensitive information about individuals or directly solicit information from informants relating to wildlife crime.

FFI is committed to protecting the rights, dignity, autonomy, health and safety of participants. Risks to any vulnerable groups will be identified, with mitigating action taken, and meaningful participation of all relevant groups will be ensured. Any local knowledge shared will retain the inherent and intellectual property right of local communities.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q35. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.


Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [FCDO Contact FFI Nicaragua Oct2023](#)

 29/10/2023

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. Project staff

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

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





Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Angelica Valdivia	Project Leader	10	Checked
Osmar Sandino	Biological Monitoring Specialist	7	Checked
Katherine Barrios	IWT Project Coordinator	23	Checked
To be recruited	Ometepe Landscape Manager	6	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Alison Gunn	Technical Advisor/Programme Manager	3	Checked
Lindsey Harris	IWT Team Leader	2	Checked
To be recruited	IWT Technical Specialist	6	Checked
Sergio Rosendo	Social Safeguards Specialist	3	Checked
Keyla Mena	President - Biometepe	15	Checked
Norlan Zambrana	Species Conservation Specialist	25	Checked
Levis Hernandez	Field Technician - Biodiversity Monitoring	25	Checked
Emerson Urtecho	Field Technician - Biodiversity Monitoring	25	Checked

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

 FFI Nicaragua IWTCF CVs
 30/10/2023
 16:33:49
 pdf 1.13 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead partner name:	Fauna & Flora International
Website address:	www.fauna-flora.org
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>As lead partner, FFI will be responsible for overall technical and strategic direction; operational and financial management; data collection and analysis, impact monitoring, technical reporting and coordination with partners, continuing the achievements of the Evidence grant awarded to FFI to instigate this work in Nicaragua. FFI will provide in-house expertise in IWT, project management, monitoring & evaluation, social safeguarding and community participation; through the IWT Project coordinator, project leader, the programme team in Nicaragua and specialist support staff in the UK.</p> <p>FFI has worked as a registered international NGO in Nicaragua since 2002, focusing on capacity building and identifying and implementing locally appropriate solutions to conserve Nicaragua's endangered habitats and threatened species. This includes work in Ometepe since 2003 to make biodiversity conservation and natural resource use more resilient and sustainable through improved environmental governance, landscape-level planning and the promotion of sustainable and forest-friendly livelihoods. FFI maintains strong and trusting relationships with local communities, local NGO partners, municipal authorities and other conservation stakeholders in Ometepe.</p>
International/ In-country partner	International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£ [REDACTED]
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:	Biometepe
Website address:	https://biometepe.org/

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>Biometepe is the principle co-implementer and local partner of the project. Biometepe is a community cooperative founded in 2018 by ten leading conservation and tourism professionals, committed to "maintaining the balance of biodiversity, ecosystems and habitats on Ometepe Island". Its founding Board of Directors has five members, headed by a president, and all Biometepe members are residents of the island.</p> <p>Biometepe works on four themes: biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods (agro-ecological production), environmental governance and conservation tourism. It works to conserve the yellow-naped parrot as an emblematic species of Ometepe. Biometepe is part of the joint operating plan established between themselves, MARENA and FFI from 2020 to date.</p> <p>Biometepe's team of technical field specialists will lead conservation and monitoring activities in Ometepe. Specific activities will include camera trapping, monitoring nesting in conjunction with local authorities (O1), conducting YNP population census and research on the species in conjunction with the National Agrarian University (Outcome, O1, O4), and co-developing alternative activities under O3 for young men at risk of IWT participation (including potential eco-tourism training). Biometepe will support FFI in the overall monitoring and evaluation of project interventions. The president of Biometepe will participate in the Project Steering Committee.</p>
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
2. Partner Name:	Agro-tourism and Conservation of Habitats and Biodiversity cooperative (ANAHUAC)
Website address:	https://www.facebook.com/Anahuac2020/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>ANAHUAC is a young cooperative founded in 2020 by 11 members of diverse professions. The group is focused on promoting sustainable development for the welfare of the cooperative's members as well as wider rural communities. This is achieved through the promotion of agro-tourism, sustainable management and environmental conservation.</p> <p>Through monitoring and research activities conducted in coordination with community members, ANAHUAC found a remnant YNP population in Tola, Rivas municipality (adjacent to Ometepe). To safeguard this population ANAHUAC are developing an environmental education programme and promoting the adoption of agro-ecological practices to reduce habitat loss in the area.</p> <p>ANAHUAC will engage in this project in order to grow their capacity related to addressing IWT and implementing SCP approaches, having already participated in the evidence grant. This will allow the strengthening of the cooperative's technical team, positioning them to replicate these approaches to address poaching of YNP in Rivas municipality. Specifically, ANAHUAC will participate in workshops and knowledge exchanges at local and national level, as well as certain field activities in Ometepe.</p>
International/ In-country partner	In-country
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Represented on the Project Board	<input type="radio"/> No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

3. Partner Name: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA)

Website address: <https://www.marena.gob.ni/>

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

MARENA is the government institution in charge of promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Nicaragua, through establishment, enforcement and monitoring of norms and laws that ensure environmental conservation at local and national levels. As such, MARENA is one of the main actors implementing actions to reduce the extraction and trade of wild species threatened by extinction such as YNP. Therefore, partnership with MARENA is critical to the success of this project, particularly the implementation of IWT screening under Output 2.

In Ometepe MARENA has already been working hand in hand with FFI and Biometepe to deliver biodiversity conservation action on the ground, especially focusing on the YNP. Moreover MARENA actively participated in SCP training and analysis as part of IWTEV005 and are already committed to continuing this line of work. During this project MARENA technicians and specialists will participate regularly in community patrols, undergo training on IWT monitoring and seizure management, and implement the screening programme. MARENA will also be part of the steering committee of the project, which will ensure the efficient coordination of the different activities proposed.

International/ In-country In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

If no, please provide details MARENA are aware, and supportive of, this proposal to IWTCF. However, due to unforeseen procedural delays, MARENA have not returned the signed letter of support in time for submission. FFI can provide IWTCF reviewers with the letter separately as soon as it is returned by MARENA.

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

4. Partner Name: No Response

Website address: No Response

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

International/ In-country partner No Response

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

5. Partner Name: No Response

Website address: No Response

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

International/ In-country partner *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes No

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

International/ In-country partner *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00


Represented on the Project Board Yes No


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


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


No Response

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [FFI Nicaragua IWTCF LoS](#)

 30/10/2023

 17:00:53

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Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWTEV005	Sarah Gluszek	Building evidence-based Situational Crime Prevention to curb IWT
DAREX006	Serah Munguti	Increasing ecological and socio-economic resilience of Upper-Ewaso Ng'iro North Ecosystem
30-010	Fardi Ali Syahdar	Securing Spermonde's seascape through community-based coral reef fisheries management
30-009	Adams Toussaint	Developing sustainable sea moss farming methods in Saint Lucia
30-002	Ngwe Lwin	Sustainable Wetland Management in the Central Ayeyarwady River Basin
IWT072	Alison Gunn	Reducing Demand for Marine Turtle Products in Nicaragua

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of





£357,308.00

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


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


- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, safeguarding and associated policies and workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.


Checked


Name	Paul Hotham
Position in the organisation	Senior Conservation Director, Conservation Programmes
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 PH signature  30/10/2023  20:28:17  png 4.98 KB
Date	30 October 2023


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 [FFI 2020 Accounts](#)


 29/10/2023


 21:00:26

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 [FFI 2021 Accounts](#)


 29/10/2023


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 [Annual Accounts 2022](#)


 29/10/2023


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

 [Combined PDF Safeguarding Whistleblowing Code of Conduct](#)

 29/10/2023

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 pdf 394.66 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project.	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a <u>cover letter from the Lead Partner</u>, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my <u>completed logframe</u> as a PDF using the template provided and using "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance" and "Standard Indicator Guidance".	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a copy of the <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 33)</u>.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff</u> identified at Question 36, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked

I have <u>been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</u>	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Yellow-naped parrot populations in Nicaragua are secure, protected by targeted, inclusive, evidence-based crime prevention actions that deter IWT, complement existing law enforcement efforts, and contribute to poverty reduction</p>			
<p>Outcome: By 2027, evidence-based crime prevention actions reduce threats to Critically Endangered yellow-naped parrots (YNP) from illegal poaching and trade on Ometepe Island.</p>	<p>0.1 By project end, conservation status of YNP on Ometepe Island remains stable or improving. (Baseline: 959 individuals counted in annual census, five-year average [2018-2022]; Target: ≥ 959 annual average across project). [IWTCF-D25]</p> <p>0.2 By project end, reduction in % of nests poached, compared to 2020-2022 average poaching levels. (Baseline: 2020-2022 average 12% of monitored nests are poached (chicks or eggs removed); Target: <5% of monitored nests are poached.)</p> <p>0.3 By project end, local communities perceive reduction</p>	<p>0.1 Annual population census data.</p> <p>0.2 Nest monitoring data (Camera trap images and nest inspection records)</p> <p>0.3 In-person interviews with community members from six</p>	<p>Nicaragua experiences relative political stability and security throughout the life of the project.</p> <p>Covid-19, wildfires, hurricane events, and/or other unforeseen externalities do not significantly disrupt implementation of activities.</p> <p>Authorities and communities remain willing to participate.</p> <p>Poaching and trade trends within the YNP monitoring sample are representative of trends across all YNP nests/nesting areas in Ometepe.</p>

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

	<p>in the number of people extracting YNP compared to 2023. (Baseline (2023): 70% respondents (n=50; ≥30% women) report knowing people extracting YNP. Target: 50% respondents (n=100; ≥30% women) or fewer report knowing people extracting YNP (Y3).) [IWTCF-C01]</p>	<p>communities in Years 2 & 3; (disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder type, IWT behaviours).</p>	<p>The project successfully integrates gender considerations in its design, such that neither women nor men experience any barriers to participation.</p>
<p>Outputs: 1. Implementation of nest surveillance programme, supported by collaborative patrols, increases the perceived risks associated with engaging in poaching YNP eggs or chicks from nests. <i>[SCP technique = B7. Make it harder for individuals to feel unnoticed]</i></p>	<p>1.1 By project mid-point, percentage of YNP nesting trees monitored for wildlife crime using camera systems. (Baseline: 0 trees with camera monitoring; Target: ≥75% of known active nesting trees monitored by cameras by end Y1 (approximately 40 trees)).</p> <p>1.2 By project end, ≥50% of surveyed community members (target sample ≥100 people, ≥50% women) perceive increased risk associated with YNP poaching, compared to Y1. (Baseline: to be established in Y1. Target: ≥50% of respondents by end Y3.)</p>	<p>1.1 Map, GPS points and unique identifiers of installed camera systems</p> <p>1.2 In-person community interview data (disaggregated by age group, gender and stakeholder type)</p>	<p>Current, positive attitudes towards the implementation of crime prevention strategies locally are maintained at local and national levels.</p> <p>Camera systems are suitable and durable in the terrain, and cameras are not subject to vandalism or theft.</p> <p>Local communities and visitors to the area will be informed of the presence of cameras through signage at key access points.</p> <p>Data will be stored with restricted access and password protected following</p>

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

	<p>1.3 Across Y1-Y3 of the project, patrols by Biometepe and community members during YNP nesting season, cover an average of $\geq 1,700$ha and conduct monthly community engagement activities. (Baseline: Average of 1,700ha patrol coverage across 6 communities during nesting season (average 2020-2022), no current community engagement activities Target: $\geq 1,700$ha covered by patrols in each nesting season, with community engagement activities reported at least monthly.) [IWTCF-B09]</p>	<p>1.3 Patrol records (average number frequency of patrols per month, frequency of community interactions, engagement activities)</p>	<p>strict data management protocols as agreed among partners.</p> <p>Imagery from cameras will obfuscate the location to avoid providing information to poachers.</p> <p>Images of people will be removed from the dataset, or appropriately anonymised by masking or blurring faces.</p> <p>There are sufficient resources and funding allocated by government authorities to support community patrols.</p> <p>Community interview samples are large enough to be representative of overall trends.</p>
<p>2. Improved law enforcement capacity leads to greater likelihood of detection of YNP chick trafficking at exit ports, thus increasing the effort required to engage in IWT.</p>	<p>2.1 By end of Y1, best practice guidance on detection and seizure of IWT products relevant to Ometepe (inc. YNP) is published in English and Spanish languages and available to law enforcement.</p>	<p>2.1 Best practice guidance document (field manual for IWT screening).</p>	<p>Government authorities remain willing to participate and to allocate adequate funding and human resources.</p>

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

<p><i>[SCP technique = A3. Screen exits leading away from target species]</i></p>	<p>(Baseline: No best practice guide exists. Target: >1 guide published and endorsed by end Y1.) [IWTCF-B05]</p> <p>2.2 By the end of Y1, ≥8 law enforcement personnel, working at four priority ports/checkpoints in Ometepe Island, undergo training in wildlife legislation, detection and seizure management. (Baseline: No training delivered to law enforcement in Ometepe. Target: ≥8 staff trained by Y1 (of whom ≥25% women)). [IWTCF-B01]</p> <p>2.3 By Y2, four priority checkpoints (ferry ports, Moyogalpa & San Jose, and road intersections, Santa Cruz & El Quino) on Ometepe are recording and detecting illegal wildlife products/shipments. (Baseline: 0 illegal wildlife products reported (2023).</p>	<p>2.2 Training attendance list, training materials and report (disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder group); training materials e.g. species ID guides, best practices for IWT monitoring</p> <p>2.3 Quarterly screening and seizure reports from national police, covering two ferry ports and two road intersections</p>	<p>Effective exit screening and signage will deter crime due to the perception of increased effort and increased risk of being detected/caught.</p> <p>Illegal wildlife trade is not displaced to other transportation routes.</p> <p>There is effective coordination among different law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>More effective law enforcement will, in time, increase the risk of being caught and may deter some poaching from taking place in the first place. This is expected to influence seizure numbers over time, but likely not during the life of this project.</p> <p>Official reports on IWT seizures owned by National Police are shared with partners, and data is only shared and used for its intended purpose.</p>
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Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

	<p>Target: Increase in number of cases reported by Y3.) [IWTCF-B07]</p> <p>2.4 By project end, number of IWT cases for yellow-naped parrot and other threatened species handed to police for investigation from checkpoints increases compared to Y1. (Baseline: No cases resulting from checkpoint inspections handed to police. Target: Increase in number of cases reported in Y2 and Y3.) [IWTCF-B12]</p>	<p>2.4 National police data/reports.</p>	<p>Corruption does not undermine the ability of law enforcement officers to record data accurately or influence officers to engage in IWT.</p>
<p>3. Individuals involved in illegally taking YNP chicks and eggs from nests are less provoked to engage in IWT as a result of inclusively designed community activities, complemented by targeted messaging</p> <p><i>[SCP technique = D19. Neutralise and harness peer pressure]</i></p>	<p>3.1 By end of Y2, ≥20 individuals from target group (young males 14-22) participate in pilot testing of co-designed activities. (Baseline: No pilot activity available. Target: ≥20 people involved in new pilot activity during Y2.) [IWTCF-A01]</p> <p>3.2 At end of Y2, ≥50% of pilot participants state willingness to continue participation after pilot and indicate reduced motivation</p>	<p>3.1. Course attendance records (disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder group)</p> <p>3.2 Paper feedback forms pre- and post- pilot; (disaggregated by gender,</p>	<p>Members of target group are receptive and interested to participate in focus groups, workshops and ensuing pilot test</p> <p>Follow up funding to scale-up pilot in line with agreed strategy is secured by either Fauna & Flora or Biometepe by project end</p>

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

	<p>to engage in YNP nest poaching. (Baseline: To be established in Y2, at start of pilot activity. Target: ≥50% report positive changes against metrics of positive change.) [IWTCF- A15]</p> <p>3.3. In Y2 and Y3, Ometepe-based social media channels disseminates YNP conservation messaging, which is also promoted via community sports events. (Baseline: No campaigns related to YNP conservation via Ometepe-linked social media or sports events. Target: ≥1 social media campaign delivered, reaching ≥2,000 people, with ≥1 sports event carrying YNP conservation message annually.) [IWTCF- D19]</p>	<p>age group, stakeholder group)</p> <p>3.3. Dissemination records from social media channel (Facebook). Disaggregated by month/year, tracking number of impressions, reach. Photographic records from community events.</p>	
<p>4. Situational Crime Prevention approach to reducing illegal YNP trade is supported by dissemination of project learning to municipal and national-level authorities and research bodies.</p>	<p>4.1 By end of Y3, ≥1 descriptive case study published and disseminated documenting the use of SCP for YNP conservation in Nicaragua [IWTCF-D17]. (Baseline: 0 case studies exist for SCP in</p>	<p>4.1 Case study document; dissemination records (number of clicks, downloads).</p>	<p>Staff turnover among project partners remains low, enabling knowledge to be retained throughout the project and beyond.</p>

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

	<p>Nicaragua: Target: One case study published and disseminated in English and Spanish, via relevant online platforms.)</p> <p>4.2 By project end, ≥36 decision makers from key institutions working on wildlife trade (MARENA, national police, Universidad Nacional Agraria) attend project briefing events in Ometepe, Rivas and Managua (Baseline: 0 individuals engaged outside Ometepe. Target: ≥36 (≥12 women). [IWTCF-D21]</p> <p>4.3. By project end, ≥100 people representing conservation organisations, policymakers, practitioners and donors attend webinars on the use of SCP to prevent YNP poaching in Nicaragua. (Baseline: 0 people reached, 0 webinars held on Nicaragua SCP. Target: ≥100 online attendees at ≥2 webinars by end Y3.)</p>	<p>4.2 Event attendee report (disaggregated by gender, types of decision-makers)</p> <p>4.3. Webinar viewing data (disaggregated by gender, country, live/catch-up views)</p>	<p>Other conservation actors remain interested to learn and engage with IWT prevention strategies.</p> <p>Interest in employing SCP to prevent IWT exists and grows in Nicaragua.</p>
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Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

	<p>[IWTCF-D20]</p> <p>4.4 By project end, ≥2 postgraduate students from Universidad Nacional Agraria receive training in SCP and related social science methods. (Baseline: 0 students trained on SCP approach. Target: ≥2 students (≥1 woman)).</p> <p>[IWTCF-D05]</p>	<p>4.4 Research agreements with universities, data, progress reports/updates.</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>Output 1 Implementation of nest surveillance programme, supported by collaborative patrols, increases the perceived risks associated with engaging in poaching YNP eggs or chicks from nests.</p> <p>1.1 Identify priority locations (nesting trees vulnerable to poaching) for installation of cameras in collaboration with MARENA (Y1)</p> <p>1.2 Procure, install, monitor and maintain cameras on 40 YNP nesting trees (Y1)</p> <p>1.3 Create and install signage at key access points to raise awareness of cameras and inform local community of ongoing surveillance to deter the illegal activity (Y1)</p> <p>1.4 Process, store and analyse camera footage to track frequency, and spatial and temporal patterns, of nest poaching, following agreed data management and privacy protocols (Y1-3)</p> <p>1.5 Maintain patrol programme across YNP habitat areas by Biometepe & community leaders with support from MARENA (Y1-3)</p> <p>1.6. Expand monthly patrols with MARENA and national police to include visits to six communities to raise awareness of wildlife legislation/risks associated with poaching (Y1-3)</p>			

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

1.7. Conduct interviews with at least 100 community members to monitor and evaluate changes in awareness, perceptions of illegal activity. and perceptions of the project's intervention (Y2 and Y3)

Output 2 Improved law enforcement capacity leads to greater likelihood of detection of YNP chick trafficking at exit ports, thus increasing the effort required to engage in IWT.

2.1 Conduct competency assessment with port authorities and police to understand IWT enforcement and monitoring capacity/training needs at four priority ports and road checkpoints (Y1)

2.2 Develop best practice guides and deliver training to ≥eight enforcement officers covering: national wildlife trade & CITES legislation, IWT seizure data collection/processing, handling seized goods, data analysis (Y1-Y2)

2.3 Provide technical support to trained enforcement officers to collect IWT seizure data; create and promulgate relevant Standardized Operating Procedures. (Y2-Y3)

2.4 Deploy signage at priority ports and road checkpoints highlighting legislation related to illegal wildlife trade to raise awareness among port and road users (Y2)

2.5 Facilitate biannual meetings between MARENA, national police, navy representatives, Fauna & Flora and Biometepe to review IWT trends and integrate data into management decisions (Y2-Y3)

2.6 Repeat competency needs assessment of enforcement officers to evaluate impact of training and changes in competency levels (Y3)

Output 3. Individuals involved in illegally taking YNP chicks and eggs from nests are less provoked to engage in IWT as a result of inclusively designed community activities, complemented by targeted messaging.

3.1 Conduct focus group discussions with target audience (young males) to further explore the motivations driving tree-climbing to poach YNP, and co-design ideas for alternative activities. (Y1).

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

3.2 Hold workshop with community leaders and Biometepe to share evidence from previous IWTEV005 evidence grant and activity 3.1 to co-develop activities for pilot testing. (Y1)

3.3 Pilot agreed test activities (e.g. climbing competitions, sports events, eco-tourist guide training) with ≥ 20 young males. Evaluate impact on attitudes and behaviours associated with poaching (Y2)

3.4 Apply findings from pilot to develop strategy for scaling up activity among wider group of individuals at risk from IWT participation (Y3)

3.5 Deliver complementary YNP conservation-focused messaging aimed at the same target group and their households, disseminated through social media and in-person sports events(Y2/3)

Output 4 Situational Crime Prevention approach to reducing illegal YNP trade is supported by dissemination of project learning to municipal and national-level authorities and research bodies.

Activity 4.1 Hold regional and national events to disseminate project findings, involving local partner Anahuac in Rivas municipality, local and national environmental authorities, national universities and police (Y3)

4.2 Create and disseminate case study in the use of SCP to implement deterrents to illegal wildlife trade of YNP in Nicaragua, through online publication and webinars (Y3)

4.3. Train two postgraduate students in SCP approaches, crime scripting and social science techniques; support students to conduct research and learning activities linked to project (Y2-Y3)

M&E activities linked to project outcome indicators:

Outcome: By 2027, evidence-based crime prevention actions reduce threats to Critically Endangered yellow-naped parrots (YNP) from illegal poaching and trade on Ometepe Island.

Project Title: Protecting yellow-naped parrot through situational crime prevention in Ometepe, Nicaragua

- 0.1 Conduct annual census of free-flying YNP population in Ometepe (Y1,2,3)
- 0.2 Monitor levels of nesting poaching by triangulating data from physical nest inspections and analysis of camera trap images) (Y1, Y2, Y3)
- 0.3 Evaluate changes in individual perceptions of YNP nest poaching intensity through interview programme across 6 communities (Y2 and Y3)

Project management activities:

- X.1 Establish Project Steering Committee (mid-point Y1), hold \geq twice yearly meetings (Y1-Y3) (Fauna & Flora, Biometepe, government representatives including MARENA) to ensure effective communication and adaptive project management.
- X.2 Create grievance mechanism (mid-point Y1), managed by nominated and trained staff within Fauna & Flora, for project stakeholders to have concerns documented and addressed.