
IWTR10S2\1029

Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

This project addresses threats to tiger, rhino, and other endangered species in Tribeni, an IWT hotspot in Nepal, through improved national and transnational coordination, standardised intelligence sharing and upskilling of law enforcement and judiciary staff in human-rights, investigation, evidence collection, and prosecution of IWT cases. The project will also work to reduce IWT drivers, including poverty and human-wildlife conflict, using community-based methods that have proven to be effective and sustainable elsewhere including community banking, diversified livelihoods, and HWC mitigation.

IWTR10S2\1029

Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name	Jasmine
Surname	Pearson
Organisation	[REDACTED]
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

CONTACT DETAILS

Name	Bhagawan Raj
Surname	Dahal
Organisation	[REDACTED]
Tel (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Charity/ trusts
Name	The Zoological Society of London
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:


Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities


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


IWTR10S1\1098

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

 [ZSL Nepal IWTCF Cover Letter](#)

 27/10/2023

 13:33:19

 pdf 269.66 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.

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

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

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

Conservation Action 2

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Conservation Action 3

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Threats 1

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

Threats 2

No Response

Threats 3

No Response

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*)
(Endangered)

Greater One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) (Vulnerable)

Chinese Pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*) (Critically Endangered)

Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*) (Vulnerable)

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.

This project addresses threats to tiger, rhino, and other endangered species in Tribeni, an IWT hotspot in Nepal, through improved national and transnational coordination, standardised intelligence sharing and upskilling of law enforcement and judiciary staff in human-rights, investigation, evidence collection, and prosecution of IWT cases. The project will also work to reduce IWT drivers, including poverty and human-wildlife conflict, using community-based methods that have proven to be effective and sustainable elsewhere including community banking, diversified livelihoods, and HWC mitigation.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

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

Country 1 Nepal

Country 2 No Response

Country 3 No Response

Country 4 No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:

01 June 2024

End date:

31 March 2027

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

2 years 10 months

Q10. Budget summary

Year:

2024/25

2025/26

2026/27

Total request

Amount:	£206,393.00	£230,018.00	£148,685.00	£
				585,096.00

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?

The majority of the match funding (>█████) is secured and confirmed through ZSL and Himalayan Nature (HN). The remaining amount will be secured from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) as match support for activities. As the project closely aligns with DNPWC's strategies on IWT, there is a high chance of securing these funds. In case these funds are not secured, ZSL will fill the gap through existing projects or through further fundraising as needed.

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

No

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.

Nepal has made significant strides in conservation and combatting IWT in the past decade. However, its porous borders make it vulnerable to being both a source and transit country for IWT. Until 2020, Nepal achieved zero poaching of rhinos in five different years and in 2014, was the first country in the world to achieve zero poaching of its three flagship species: tiger, rhino and elephants. However, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic, poaching incidents re-emerged in 2020, with 4 rhinos poached in 2020 and 2 rhinos in 2021 (DNPWC, 2021/22). Furthermore, the Chitwan-Parsa complex, containing the largest number of threatened species in Nepal, has recently had incidents of tiger poisoning in October 2022, in Parsa (PNP, 2022) and rhino poaching in the buffer zone of Chitwan National Park in January 2023 (CNP, 2023), highlighting the ongoing challenges of protecting endangered species. Unfortunately, IWT persists, with 830 wildlife-related arrests between January 2011 and December 2015 (Paudel et al, 2020) and 256 reported cases involving 738 individuals in the last year alone (DNPWC, 2021/22). Out of the total IWT detainees, 56% were from impoverished backgrounds and 76% from Indigenous communities, with the desire to earn additional income being a major motivation for engaging in

IWT, alongside underestimating the risks involved and scale of sanctions (Poudel, Potter, & Phelps, 2020). Thus the lack of diversified livelihood options and awareness of the implications of IWT are major drivers of IWT that need addressing. This is especially relevant for communities living in and around the buffer zone of protected areas.

Located in an open border area with India, the proposed project site – Tribeni – was identified as a major IWT hotspot by our current project (IWT099). The proposed new project targets communities within this hotspot surrounded by national park and buffer zone forest. The majority of the local inhabitants are members of Indigenous groups and experience a lack of livelihood options and suffer from human-wildlife conflict (HWC) making them highly vulnerable to engaging in IWT activities to generate income. With the adjacent CNP holding the largest national concentration of endangered flagship species along with the high likelihood of IWT activities in the region, the Tribeni hotspot poses a significant threat to these species.

In summary, although the government has established agencies and enacted laws and policies, wildlife law enforcement officials still often lack the necessary resources to combat IWT effectively at the source-site level, including engaging effectively with local communities. Inadequate crime scene investigation capabilities hinder successful prosecutions, while deficient intelligence-sharing procedures and limited surveillance at border hotspots exacerbate the challenges. Additionally, low-income households residing in the parks and buffer zone outskirts, lacking awareness of IWT, are vulnerable to exploitation by poachers or organized crime groups. The emergence of IWT activities in recent years, the prevailing lack of diversified livelihood options in surrounding communities exacerbated by HWC, and limited capacity of law enforcement (LE) agencies highlights the need for the proposed project's interventions and reflects the challenges to effectively combatting IWT in the region.

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?

Through a ministerial decision in June 2023, the Government of Nepal published a directive on IWT, creating the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) coordination committee and giving it mandates at national and central levels, as well as establishing the WCCB at the provincial level (adding to the existing central and district level WCCBs). This project will focus on filling capacity gaps in a newly established provincial WCCB in an IWT hotspot, the Tribeni region of the Chitwan-Parsa complex, identified under IWT099. The project will also address the need, not currently met, to diversify local communities' livelihoods, reduce human-wildlife conflict (which exacerbates poverty and acts as a driver of IWT in the area) and raise awareness of the seriousness of the penalties for IWT. With no past or ongoing interventions made to collectively combat IWT through participatory approaches in the Tribeni region, this project thus fills a major gap through support for coordinated law enforcement, promotion of diversified livelihoods, reduction of HWC, and awareness raising. The project will align with and complement the government's plans to eradicate IWT in the region and as the project will work with a new structure and unreached communities there are no risks of duplication.

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 contribute to commitments made in the Kasane, Hanoi, and London Declarations on IWT by Nepal, especially 'Working in Partnership' where the project will carry out activities to address livelihoods of local communities providing sustainable and diversified livelihood options, recognising the role of local and indigenous communities to ensure a sustainable solution to addressing IWT. Additionally, the project will build the capacity of LE agencies and other key stakeholders, increasing coordination and collaboration between different agencies to collectively combat IWT. Furthermore, the project brings together and fosters regional cooperation through the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) to collectively combat IWT in the region.

The project will contribute to the Convention on Biological Diversity Article 5 and Article 13; CITES Article III, IV, and V; the World Heritage Convention through awareness raising for Chitwan National Park (CNP) and its biodiversity - CNP is listed as a World Heritage Site of natural importance; the Global Tiger Forum given tigers are a focal species in this project; SAWEN for the control of IWT; and ILO 169 through livelihood improvements for indigenous people living in the project site.

Regarding national commitments, the project aligns with the entirety of DNPWC's Protected Area Management Strategy 2022-2030 on IWT. With the current NBSAP undergoing revision, the project will focus on the planned strategies of DNPWC, the major government agency with the overall goal to conserve wildlife and outstanding landscapes of ecological importance for the wellbeing of people in Nepal.

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.).

Since 2016, ZSL and its partners have been actively working on multiple projects in the proposed landscape, including IWT099, DI 29-011, ITHCP (phase I-III), DI 24-015, and UKAM (U2XM-YX66-P7). Our long-term partnership with DNPWC has been crucial to ensure project success. The IWT099 project interventions helped increase suspected wildlife trafficker arrest rates by 14% and successful prosecution rates by 39% in the Chitwan-Sindhuli corridor, while identifying 11 IWT hotspots in the eastern Terai Arc Landscape (TAL). These successful interventions consisted of advanced technological and coordinated surveillance, strengthening of LE agencies, with improved intelligence sharing and collaboration. Additionally, integration of community engagement in conservation, with schemes such as community banking proving highly successful, promoting human-wildlife coexistence (HWCx) and a sense of ownership of wildlife and other resources.

The TAL's open borders require the securing of other IWT hotspots, starting with Tribeni (identified in IWT099), to expand and ensure the sustainability of the achievements of previous projects, adapting to local contexts as necessary. For instance, LE strengthening will focus on the newly formed WCCB by strengthening investigations, evidence collection and identification, and innovative transborder coordination across borders from local to transnational level. The project will also focus on strengthening community engagement through technical and

financial incentives, promoting HWCx, and ensuring economic resilience through livelihood diversification (Roe et al, 2019).

ZSL and partners have aligned project activities to complement government plans and policies on wildlife conservation, addressing gaps for achieving a reduction of IWT in the Chitwan-Parsa complex. For approval to work across the landscape, ZSL has established a long-term partnership with the Social Welfare Council (SWC), a council established by the government of Nepal to make effective, co-ordination, co-operation, mobilisation and promotion of social organisations in order to run social activities in a more organised way throughout the country. The project's activities will address identified needs within LE agencies combating IWT and judiciary bodies, by conducting multiple training on investigation, evidence collection, wildlife part identification, and upholding human rights in order to increase capacity of LE agencies. In addition, the project will review the existing intelligence sharing and coordination mechanisms and facilitate the strengthening of current platforms or establishment of new platforms through workshops.

Through our previous projects and as an outcome of a preliminary visit by the programme team to the proposed site in September 2023, we have recognised that to ensure the sustainability of IWT reduction outcomes, community engagement is a must. Therefore, this project will expand successful preventative HWC mitigation measures and awareness programs promoting HWCx given HWC is known to be a driver of IWT in the region. It will also use community banking schemes to complement diversified livelihood options identified through a participatory approach, and technical skills acquired through capacity building for the most vulnerable households (HHs). To facilitate active participation and coordination of community members in reducing HWC and promoting HWCx, the project will set up a social media group involving leaders and key stakeholders of communities such as president of the Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPU), Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUC) and community banks monitored by the Programme Officer between transboundary communities.

To manage and deliver these activities, ZSL has partnered with organisations with proven capacities at different levels. At the local level, Himalayan Nature (HN) with support from ZSL, will lead implementation of activities in the target communities, focusing on promotion of HWCx and diversified livelihoods. ZSL will work alongside the WCCB to improve capacity of a newly established provincial WCCB, as well as district level WCCB and prosecutors. At the central level, ZSL and DNPWC will increase capacity of Protected Area (PA) officers in smart monitoring technologies such as the use of modern equipment such as GSM-enabled cameras, software providing accurate and real time information and improved databases to combat IWT and ensure the sustainability of the project's impact. At the regional level, SAWEN will lead on facilitating regional level dialogues and workshops improving collaboration and coordination across borders, including establishment of intelligence and information sharing mechanisms creating a model for collective learning to combat IWT regionally.

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.

At the institutional level, the project will bolster the capacity of LE agencies by providing 200 LE officers, including at the newly established provincial WCCB, with the knowledge and tools necessary to track, investigate, and prosecute individuals and networks involved in IWT. Three Community Forest User Groups (CFUG) will receive training to upscale their governance practices

Within the community, the project will establish and strengthen two sub-committees focused on HWC (a driver of IWT) who will receive hands-on training and onsite coaching, enabling them to implement site-specific HWC mitigation plans effectively. Approximately 250 HHs (at least 70% women, disadvantaged individuals, vulnerable

groups, and those affected by HWC) will receive support or training to improve their knowledge and skills, enabling them to pursue profitable and sustainable livelihood activities. This work will include capacity building of community members in nature guide and hospitality training, thereby supporting and enhancing tourism initiatives within the community. The project will also provide financial support through soft loans to 200 community members to sustain their increased well-being.

In addition, all partner organisations will receive mandatory training in ZSL's Code of Conduct, Global Safeguarding, and GDPR. ZSL's policies (including Safeguarding; Fraud, Corruption and Anti-Bribery; and Global Whistleblowing policies) will be made available for partners to implement or adapt if they do not have their own.

These efforts in enhancing the capability and capacity of the local community will reduce local drivers of IWT engagement (poverty, HWC), lead to increased resilience, and a stronger sense of natural resource stewardship among community members. This in turn will help incentivize them to refrain from engaging in IWT. Furthermore, the improved capabilities of LE officers will ensure a higher success rate of prosecuting cases related to IWT, ultimately leading to a reduction in these illegal activities.

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.

To ensure representation and empowerment, the project will prioritize women and Indigenous buffer zone communities in decision-making processes because these groups have been traditionally underrepresented and are some of the most natural resource reliant and socio-economically marginalised groups in Nepal. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) principles will be integrated into project design, implementation, and monitoring, adopting an intersectional approach that acknowledges the interconnectedness of gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomics promoting inclusive participation.

The project will promote inclusivity through the established community banking model, which has a proven track record of empowering women (evidenced by 90% representation in livelihood cooperatives in a previous project, IWT099). Additionally, an HWCx community centre will be supported, prioritising women and marginalized groups for key management roles. This centre will serve as a platform for community members to share strategies for HWC reduction and the promotion of HWCx. The project aims for 60% participation of women and marginalized groups in HWCx training, fostering leadership opportunities for these groups.

The project will also create an inclusive stakeholder engagement plan (SEP), Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) plan and co-designed grievance mechanism with participation from the community. Further, all project datasets will be disaggregated by gender and other protected characteristics (e.g., gender specific records of stakeholder participation) to ensure we can monitor and evaluate our project with gender equality and social inclusion in mind.

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.

In the short-term, capacity building of the newly formed provincial level WCCB (a coordinated platform to combat IWT at the provincial level, which includes secretaries of relevant province ministries and respective provincial heads of multiple security agencies including the police, army, investigation bureau and armed police force including the deputy Attorney General) will result in institutional strengthening including establishing a strong coordination and collaboration mechanism at the provincial level. Additionally, through training provided to key stakeholders such as customs officials and border guards, capacity will be strengthened to carry out improved investigations, increasing their capability to identify wildlife parts, and arrest IWT suspects. Likewise, the training and knowledge-sharing meetings for judges and prosecutors will further enhance their knowledge of national and international wildlife laws, their significance, and techniques to build strong cases, addressing the prevailing low IWT conviction rates. These capacity building and institutional strengthening interventions, benefitting 200 LE officials along with training and equipment provided to park officials on advanced surveillance, will help secure the survival and protection of targeted and other key threatened species.

Multiple livelihood interventions will directly benefit 450HHs, with 60% participation from marginalised and indigenous groups. These interventions, including provision of diversified livelihood options and support to reduce reliance on natural resources, will help maintain habitat for target species and their prey, decrease cases of HWC, and improve the well-being of local communities. Awareness campaigns and training conducted at community levels will increase the knowledge of target HHs of the importance of conservation as well as IWT laws and their corresponding sentences. These interventions will address the problem of marginalised and Indigenous groups, executing IWT crimes for additional income and lack of knowledge of IWT related penalties (Poudel, Potter, & Phelps, 2020).

In the long-term, the coordination mechanisms established, and support provided to facilitate coordination at different levels, will establish an information sharing mechanism and encourage joint efforts to combat IWT. Additionally, the interventions made at transboundary and regional level will support SAWEN's leadership for effectively and collectively combatting IWT at the regional level. Likewise, to complement the livelihood interventions and ensure their sustainability, the community banks, including 70% women, established in target communities will ensure a sustained increase in well-being of community members. Similarly, at least 25 mass awareness programs reaching over 1,000 beneficiaries, and creation of HWC learning centres will provide long lasting knowledge at key locations through information boards and other promotional materials on HWC and its mitigation, IWT and its implications, and promotion of biodiversity conservation.

While contributing to the government's long-term conservation goals, with the country still embracing and implementing the federal governance structure, the interventions to strengthen LE agencies, coordination and collaboration at the provincial level will further the national cause while embracing all DNPWCs IWT-related goals. The success of these interventions will provide approaches and learnings that could be adopted or scaled to the other six provinces of Nepal.

Q21. Pathway to change

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

By enhancing the institutional capacity of LE agencies, including customs officials, we will strengthen their surveillance, investigation, enforcement, and prosecution skills leading to a reduction in IWT in the Chitwan-

Parsa complex. A reduction in IWT will also be achieved by fostering coordination among LE agencies, facilitated by the newly formed provincial WCCB and coordination meetings.

HWC is a driver of IWT in the region because community members angered by crop or livestock losses turn to poaching and trading in wildlife, particularly if prompted/facilitated to do so by intermediaries or traffickers. To address this driver, HWC hotspot mapping, practical HWC reduction guidelines, and mitigation committees, along with support for preventative measures and mass awareness programs, will strengthen peoples' sense of stewardship and reduce an incentive to participate in IWT.

To help break the cycle of poverty, therefore addressing another key driver of IWT, livelihood interventions including capacity-building and identification of diversified livelihoods through a participatory approach, plus the establishment of four community banks, will help sustainably reduce target HHs' incentive to engage in IWT.

Together, these efforts will contribute to reducing IWT in the region and serve as a model that can be replicated to successfully combat IWT elsewhere in Nepal.

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?

Strengthened institutions alongside increased coordination and collaboration among key stakeholders locally, nationally and regionally, with increased awareness and ownership will help ensure the sustainability of the project. In particular, communities equipped with the opportunity to diversify their livelihoods and sustain new income streams through community bank soft loan schemes means the benefits will continue post-funding.

HWC learning centres supported through the project will retain and spread knowledge on HWC mitigation. Similarly, mass awareness campaigns including information boards at schools, in communities, and at international borders on the implications of IWT will remain available post-project.

The project will be producing resources such as an IWT report on supply chains in the South Asian region, a participatory hotspot map report, and a centralised data recording system on IWT for LE agencies, all of which will continue the legacy of the project's interventions and ensure availability of important data and evidence post-project.

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

There is huge potential to scale our approach throughout the Terai Arc Landscape's IWT hotspots including strengthening coordination between LE agencies to collectively combat IWT, reduction of HWC (as a driver of IWT), and livelihood diversification in the remaining six provinces. Since the project aligns with Nepal's national and international commitments, conservation goals and strategies for combatting IWT, there should be few obstacles to prevent such scaling. However, changes in national policy regarding IWT, lack of funding to scale these approaches or changes in existing LE structures - though unlikely - could hinder scaling. These potential obstacles could be addressed through lobbying for policy changes, adapting approaches to accommodate structural changes and fundraising to support scaling efforts.

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

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
Fiduciary Funds not used for intended purpose and misappropriation	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	Use of accounting software (QuickBooks in Nepal, Sun accounting in UK) help monitor transactions in real-time, activities are coded and linked to our financial accounting system. Partner expenses are submitted quarterly and verified. Clear roles, responsibilities and system checks reduce risk of fraud and errors. External audits take place	minor
Safeguarding Safeguarding risks not identified, and incidents not dealt with appropriately which could lead to individual/ environmental/cultural harm and reputational damage	Major	Possible	Moderate	ZSL has robust safeguarding policies and procedures (policy attached). Environmental and Social Management Plans and monitoring effectiveness of grievance mechanisms and FPIC processes with communities, help ensure safeguarding risks are identified, monitored and acted upon. Training is provided to teams and partners must adhere to ZSL policies.	moderate

Delivery Chain	Key project staff turnover midst of the project	Minor	Possible	Moderate	ZSLs deliver model works through national and site-based partners providing opportunity for shared learning and capacity building. Project Management Units (PMU) have been formed in each PA we work in to oversee implementation. Key staff are required to give advance notice (6-weeks) before vacating roles giving time to fill positions.	minor
Risk 4	Exchange rate fluctuation	Minor	Possible	Moderate	Due to unstable global financial markets and fluctuating exchange rates at the time of submission, a conservative exchange rate has been used. Regular monitoring to review budget variances with ZSL Nepal and implementing partners/consultants will ensure project delivery and value for money	minor
Risk 5	Changes in the policy of the government related to IWT	Minor	Possible	Moderate	There's the possibility that the policy might be updated and revised during the project cycle which could have slight implications to the project. However, to manage and mitigate its impact the activities will be modified as per the revised policy.	moderate
Risk 6	Key Partner turnover disrupts project	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	To minimise the impacts of key partner turnover, information sharing need to be transparent among all the staff of key implementing partner so that it would be easy for them to grasp the knowledge and fill the gaps of attrition.	moderate

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.

Illegal wildlife trade and its related data are strictly confidential and sensitive especially in relation to investigation, charges and prosecution. Moreover, there is a strict government data privacy policy in place for LE agencies and other key agencies working with IWT to safeguard this sensitive data. Thus, information and data retrieved from LE agencies, park authorities and judicial bodies should only be published in compliance with national and international laws.

Q25. Workplan

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

 [ZSL Nepal IWTCF Workplan](#)
 27/10/2023
 13:55:30
 pdf 211.62 KB

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.

The project's designated Field Officer will be responsible for regular data collection for planned, ongoing and completed activities and will be responsible for directly reporting to the M&E Officer. The M&E Officer will then be responsible for monthly indicator reporting and evaluation in coordination with the programme team. Additionally, existing PMUs will facilitate implementation and initial site-level monitoring. The Project Leader with representatives from the social welfare council will conduct joint monitoring with the programme team, partners and stakeholders annually. Project milestones and baselines will be established, with monitoring to track progress and facilitate adaptive management conducted throughout the project.

Under the supervision of the Project Leader, ZSL's HWC Officer and M&E Officer will monitor the Outcome level indicators. Community surveys - conducted with a stratified random selection of participants (data disaggregated by gender and ethnic groups) - will be used to evaluate livelihoods, wellbeing, and natural resource dependence/perception indicators. Reflection sessions (women and marginalised group-led) will yield qualitative insights.

Output 1: Will be monitored against the indicators in the logframe and through collation and analysis of products and records of activities, to check that the project is strengthening the capacity and capabilities of LE agencies regarding improved investigative, enforcement, prosecution and judicial capacity. Information collected will include training/workshop attendance records (disaggregated by age, gender, and ethnic group), minutes, and pre and post training evaluation assessments.

Output 2: Increased coordination between enforcement agencies at district, province, national and transnational levels to combat wildlife crime will be monitored through the number of documents shared, MoUs and other agreements signed, and reports on participatory approaches endorsed by the relevant authorities.

Output 3: Strengthening of community resilience to HWC and promotion of HWCx will be monitored via HWC incident reports, minutes, attendance records for consultations, and documents produced (HWC mitigation plan, IWT practical guideline document), including official records from DNPWC, BZMC, and local governments to measure the intervention's effectiveness and adapt them as needed. The formation of HWC mitigation committees will be tracked and monitored via the formation documents. HWC rates will also be monitored to assess the effectiveness of the project's approach.

Output 4: Implementation of livelihood schemes in the communities and reduction of poverty via engagement of women, marginalised, and vulnerable groups will be evaluated using baseline, midline, and endline surveys. For the feasibility assessments for diversified livelihood options, the work will be carried out before interventions. Capacity building training to improve livelihood skills will be monitored by training reports, disaggregated attendance records, and pre- and post-training assessments.

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	90

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.

[ZSL Nepal IWTCF Logframe](#)

27/10/2023

13:59:20

pdf 247.82 KB

Impact:

A reduction in IWT in the eastern Terai Arc Landscape due to strong, collaborative, transboundary partnerships, robust law enforcement, an effective judicial system, and economically resilient local communities

Outcome:

Reduced IWT involving key threatened species in Chitwan-Parsa complex through enhanced and collaborative law enforcement, judicial systems, proven diversified livelihoods schemes such as community banking and reduced human-wildlife conflict.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Nepali law enforcement (LE) agencies' capacity and capabilities to combat IWT has been strengthened, including improved investigative, enforcement, prosecution, and judicial capacity and capabilities, and human rights during arrest and detention have been ensured.

Output 2:

Increased coordination between enforcement agencies at district, province, national and transnational level has created an integrated approach to combat wildlife crime.

Output 3:

Community resilience to human-wildlife conflict (HWC) has been strengthened and human-wildlife coexistence (HWCx) promoted, fostering site-based stewardship and reducing a driver of IWT in three key villages within the Chitwan-Parsa complex

Output 4:

Proven livelihood schemes have been implemented in three communities breaking the cycle of poverty and reducing community members' vulnerability to exploitation by poachers and illegal wildlife traders

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.

Activity 1.1 Conduct training for law enforcement agencies and other relevant actors on different elements of wildlife crime investigation, trafficking and their role in its prevention.

Activity 1.2 Conduct training for prosecutors and judges on wildlife laws and crime (combating wildlife trafficking, improving prosecutions, wildlife identification, physical evidence management, CITES and wildlife laws).

Activity 1.3 Facilitate workshop for LE officers on upholding human rights during arrest and detention.

Activity 1.4 Facilitate workshop between wildlife investigation officers, custom officials, border security, police and attorneys for investigation, case building and other legal procedures at national and local level.

Activity 1.5 Organise experience sharing meeting of state and federal public prosecutors to improve understanding of wildlife laws, its significance and techniques to build successful court cases.

Activity 2.1 Study, identify and reflect on the supply chain of illegal wildlife commodities in five SAWEN member countries.

Activity 2.2 Sharing of the supply chain study among national and international stakeholders to reflect the supply chain of IWT in SAWEN countries using their international platform.

Activity 2.3 Facilitate workshops to strengthen information sharing mechanism among National/Central/Province/District Level WCCB, other relevant LE agencies and park authorities to collectively combat wildlife related organized crime.

Activity 2.4 Facilitate annual information sharing workshop through WCCB among central level LE agencies and park authorities tackling illicit wildlife trafficking.

Activity 2.5 Facilitate transborder coordination and meetings with counterparts on issues of wildlife trafficking at relevant border check posts.

Activity 2.6 Support Park to deploy GSM-enabled cameras in wildlife crime hotspots with information/database hosted by JOC and shared with WCCB.

Activity 2.7 Share the information hosted by JOC to WCCB (semi-annually).

Activity 3.1. Produce HWC hotspot maps and validate through community and stakeholder workshops.

Activity 3.2 Assess the capacity of the communities on animal behaviour, including avoidance strategies specifically targeting the identified vulnerable groups.

Activity 3.3 Carry out community workshops in the identified conflict hotspots to provide knowledge on animal behaviour, including avoidance strategies specifically targeting the identified vulnerable groups.

Activity 3.4 Establish and institutionalise effective equitable HWC mitigation committee as subcommittee of BZUCs/CFUG to manage all HWC mitigation activities to ensure long-term sustainability of interventions.

Activity 3.5 Facilitate the HWC committees to develop HWC plan and obtain local agreement on locally appropriate HWC mitigation measures utilising current and traditional knowledge.

Activity 3.6 Support HWC committee to implement HWC plan using proven proactive HWC reduction measures.

Activity 3.7 Support predator proof corral as pre-empted HWC mitigation measure.

Activity 3.8 Establish intelligence sharing mechanism between CBAPU members and Park authority (communication system set up, quarterly meetings/connect to JOC).

Activity 3.9 Establish early warning systems for HWC mitigation.

Activity 3.10 Facilitate and support HWC learning centers within BZUC (materials, drop-in sessions).

Activity 3.11 Initiate community-level information sharing mechanism between Nepal and India through common digital platform (information from community feeds to WCCB in both countries via WCCB Nepal/Park warden).

Activity 3.12 Install information boards in public areas such as schools, community centres and border crossings to create mass awareness on HWC and its mitigation, IWT and its implications.

Activity 3.13 Develop Information, Education & Communication (IEC) material such as audio visual, radio jingles and leaflets on HWC and its mitigation measures using local dialects and conduct mass awareness campaigns.

Activity 3.14 Promotion of renewal energy (e-stoves) to reduce natural resource dependency as well as wildlife-people encounters.

Activity 3.15 Community level awareness programme on illicit wildlife crime, trade and HWC and mitigation measures.

Activity 4.1 Support communities to establish community banking cooperatives to promote alternative livelihood and community wellbeing.

Activity 4.2 Institutional support for 4 community banks (set up and training on cooperative management, financial literacy).

Activity 4.3 Provide seed fund support to community banks ensuring availability of soft loans that will target community members ensuring the sustainability of livelihood interventions post project.

Activity 4.4 Training on cooperative management/financial literacy to target community members.

Activity 4.5 Support community members to identify market linkages for their livelihood products.

Activity 4.6 Build capacity for community members in identified sustainable and successful livelihoods (basic level training).

Activity 4.7 Support communities to develop business plans for identified livelihood interventions.

Activity 4.8 Feasibility study (wild boar, spotted deer) study in line with government policy- community HH level.

Activity 4.9 Intensive training on identified livelihood schemes: eco-tourism/nature guide training/livestock/commercial farming/hospitality management.

Activity 4.10 Advanced training on identified livelihood schemes.


Activity 4.11 Pre and Post survey


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.

 [ZSL Nepal IWT BCF Budget over £100k](#)

 27/10/2023

 14:03:28

 xlsx 96.03 KB

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.

In Nepal alone, ZSL has successfully implemented multiple projects addressing IWT including IWT041, IWT099, and Panthera (2018-2022, focusing on adoption of advanced technology). This project builds on the successful approaches identified in these projects such as the use of advanced technology for effective and 24-hour monitoring of IWT activities through GSM-enabled cameras; supporting establishment of rapid response teams (now the Joint Operation Center) to create a coordinated approach to combatting IWT; and facilitating the active participation of local communities in co-designed approaches to reduce drivers of IWT. The vision is to replicate and adapt these approaches as appropriate, together with introducing new approaches to adjust to the changing nature of IWT in Nepal. The project also complements work done to combat IWT in Nepal by our conservation partners including (National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) and the Lancaster Environment Center and complements WWF-UK's IWT125 project. While ZSL has been working in the TAL since it began working in Nepal a decade ago, the proposed project location is situated in the eastern TAL region and has no existing - or had any past project - on IWT, therefore avoiding any duplication risks including in the target communities.

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

Yes

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

In addition to IWT099, led by ZSL, whose successful approaches will be replicated in the current project, there is an ongoing IWT125 project lead by WWF, which focuses on trade routes in the Bagmati province, capacity building of Nepal's police to identify wildlife parts, and supporting transportation workers to reduce susceptibility to IWT. Similar to the proposed project, IWT125 focuses on increasing awareness and providing diversified livelihood skills to collectively combat IWT in the Chitwan-Parsa complex (but in different areas to where we will work). However, in contrast to that ongoing work, this project focuses more on facilitating and supporting coordination mechanisms for collectively combatting IWT through capacity building of the provincial and regional-level WCCB, whilst also addressing the low overall prosecution rate of IWT-related crimes. The proposed project's target LE agencies/coordination bodies have not benefitted from any such previous intervention (nor are any planned). Our project also focuses on HWC reduction at the community level, which is not otherwise being addressed (HWC is a driver of IWT in the region).

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.

█ of BCF funds will be spent locally, providing technical and financial support to further DNPWC's strategy to combat IWT in the Chitwan-Parsa complex.

The UK costs are necessary for delivery, and either cannot be hired or obtained locally, or have significant value as centralised functions. These include:

Two UK-based 'key staff' (£█) directly involved in project activities by providing technical expertise in IWT and M&E. The project benefits from their expertise outside Nepal, e.g. the Counter-IWT Advisor brings experience from programmes in Europe, Asia and Africa, and connections with LE agencies in the UK.

Three UK-based 'Other Staff' (£█) will provide operational support and oversight, risk management, coordination of grant and donor management, and due diligence and compliance.

These roles support multiple grants across ZSL's programmes, enabling standardisation and streamlining of approaches, project management and shared learning, ensuring robust project delivery.

Overheads (£█) partially offset the costs of the central organisational functions necessary for effective delivery (Governance, Finance, Legal, Risk, HR). Overheads contribute to in-country office costs (management, support services, utilities) which aren't recovered from grants and require significant ZSL core funding.

International travel (£█) enables the participation of the above key staff as well as HR/finance capacity-building.

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).

ZSL has 25 years' experience working with DNPWC, LE agencies, and local communities, thus ensuring ZSL's access to information, tools, permits and local expertise and enabling cost-effective impact. The project utilizes methods, data, infrastructure and learning from existing ZSL Nepal projects and wider portfolio of community conservation and LE capacity building work, particularly IWT099.

ECONOMY

Costs are reduced by using existing systems, equipment, and infrastructure in Nepal including the ZSL Kathmandu and Parsa offices.

EFFICIENCY

Building on established relationships with experienced partners, and having carried out similar work before, will ensure inputs are efficiently translated into outcomes, keeping administrative costs low.

EFFECTIVENESS

Improved LE and cooperatives are excellent investments as demonstrated by our previous successful projects across Asia and Africa. IWT041 and IWT099 have demonstrated their additionality, identifying the potential for

larger engagement of the communities for tackling IWT.

EQUITY

The integration of social-safeguarding tools that follow GESI principles will prevent risks to people and places and strengthen equity and rights. Capacity sharing means that conservation benefits will be maintained and enhanced beyond the project and a participatory approach to community engagement will work to ensure ownership and long-term sustainability.

OVERALL COST-EFFECTIVENESS

ZSL is experienced in developing deliverable, locally cost-effective budgets. The project will implement cost-effective management improvements with low start-up costs and overheads but with large impacts on conservation and community-development. By developing local physical and human capital, further long-term conservation benefits are unlocked, in addition to those targeted in the short-term, increasing return on investment.

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.

All capital equipment purchased during this project will remain the property of ZSL upon closure of the project. The inventory record of capital items purchased will always be maintained by ZSL and partner organisations. All the equipment will be purchased following ZSL and Darwin's procurement policy and using the value for money concept. Equipment for field sites, for example the monitoring equipment, and equipment support for the rapid response teams (now Joint Operation Center), will be managed and operated by the partners through the end of the project handover process. We are not requesting more than 10% in capital 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.

(a) ZSL's Global Safeguarding Policy is publicly available. Partners are made aware of ZSL policies before forming collaboration agreements. Contracts must include either a commitment to act in accordance with ZSL's Global Safeguarding Policy, or a clear, verified, statement that the partner has in place a policy of equivalent standard. As part of this project, we will ask partners to evidence that they have cascaded ZSL's policies to all staff involved. Internal and external stakeholders can report to the Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO), email safeguarding@zsl.org, or report anonymously through the whistleblowing hotline. In addition, locally-relevant grievance mechanisms will be co-developed to ensure local community members can submit concerns through safe, transparent, and accountable locally accessible methods (e.g., community drop boxes, government operated toll free phone lines).

(b) Personnel who report a concern/incident will receive information about the progress of the investigation where possible. ZSL will apply appropriate disciplinary measures to staff/partners found in breach of the Policy which may result in termination of employment/engagement and notifying police.

(c) Due diligence processes will be in place to ensure compliance and where partners are not able to meet the same safeguarding requirements, we will work with partners to address gaps in procedures.

Q34. Ethics

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

ZSL has in-house protocols for ethical approval adhering to international commitments for human rights and biodiversity, including Nepal's National Human Rights Commission Act 2012. ZSL Nepal's existing projects have undergone review through the IUCN Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and this project will be managed through similar ESMS-aligned standards to ensure programmatic risks and potential negative impacts on communities and biodiversity are assessed, mitigated, and reported on. LE training will comply with UK College of Policing code of ethics and human rights legislation, covering and delivering best investigative practice, for arrest, detention and questioning of suspects ensuring their human rights are protected. An ESMS plan (including Environmental and Social Impact assessment, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan and co-developed grievance mechanism) will work to ensure project interventions are equitable, gender-sensitive and prioritise and enable equitable participation of marginalised groups. This project will support improved livelihood options through livelihood improvement plans, and conservation and management of natural resources in an equitable manner. Free, Prior and Informed Consent will be obtained across all aspects of programming to safeguard Indigenous and local people's right to give or withhold consent, whilst ensuring traditional knowledge, practices and cultures are respected.





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.

 [ZSL Nepal IWTCF Correspondence with British E
mbassy Nepal](#)
 27/10/2023
 14:08:27
 pdf 759.85 KB

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?
Bhagawan Raj Dahal	Project Leader	10	Checked
TBD	HWC Officer	100	Checked
Abarta Pandey	Programme Development Specialist	10	Checked
Amit Pajiyar	Senior Finance and Operation Officer	10	Checked

Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Bishnu Prasad Thapaliya	IWT Expert and Programme Coordinator	5	Checked
Mahesh Basnet	Livelihood Officer	5	Checked
TBD	Programme Associate	100	Checked
TBC	Safeguarding Officer	10	Checked
Grant Miller	Counter Trafficking Advisor	8	Checked


Lena Jeha	MEL oversight	5	Checked
TBD	Programme Officer (Himalayan Nature)	100	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

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

 [ZSL Nepal IWTCF CVs combined](#)

 27/10/2023

 14:12:37

 pdf 1.03 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: Zoological Society of London

Website address: <https://www.zsl.org/>

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

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

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

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

This project expands ZSL's achievements building on the successful approaches from IWT041 and IWT099 including active community engagement and livelihoods interventions, targeting a recently identified IWT hotspot. Leading trainings on capacity building of LE on IWT, its implications and prosecution from field level to district, provincial and national level.

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

International/ In-country partner International

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

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

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Department of National Park and Wildlife Reserve (DNPWC)

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

The DNPWC is the focal government authority responsible for the overall management of Nepal's protected areas (PAs), with a goal of conserving wildlife and outstanding landscapes of ecological importance for the well-being of the people. It is mandated to lead transboundary cooperation to curb IWT.

DNPWC works with local people to uplift their economic status and engage them in wildlife conservation efforts through programmes in PA buffer zones. Delivered through the Buffer Zone Management Councils (BZMC), elected bodies of User Groups (UG) from communities living around the PAs.

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

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

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

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

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

Website address: <https://www.sawen.org/>

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

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

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

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

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

International/ In-country partner International

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Himalayan Nature (HN)

Website address: <https://www.himalayannature.org/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	HN has worked with communities in natural resource management in Nepal since 2000, conducting projects focused on habitat management and conservation of threatened species, including working with ZSL.
	HN has been partnering with ZSL in building meaningful livelihoods for communities across ZSL project sites. They are experienced in promoting participatory biodiversity conservation and monitoring.
	HN has a strong working relationship with Buffer Zone Management Committee and Protected Area within the project landscape and will work on the western section of the landscape.
	HN has been consulted during project design; they will become an implementing team for livelihood interventions and oversight to ensure that the methods being developed are both robust and locally appropriate, drawing on their prior experience.
	HN will work to ensure diverse community representation within both structures. HN will be responsible for conducting training on HWC, its mitigation and preventive measures, sustainable livelihood training, support in creating HWC learning centres, promoting HWCx. HN will also lead participatory training and awareness to identify IWT, its hotspots and its implication. HN will also facilitate the creation and operation of community banks including capacity building of its members ensuring sustained increase in well-being of target communities.

International/ In-country	In-country
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

4. Partner Name:	<i>No Response</i>
Website address:	<i>No Response</i>
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<i>No Response</i>
International/ In-country partner	<i>No Response</i>
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.

 [ZSL Nepal IWTCF Letters of Support combined](#)

 27/10/2023

 14:22:03

 pdf 1.88 MB

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
30-003	Susie Offord-Woolley	Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand
30-005	Bhagawan Raj Dahal	Protection to community engagement: Managing Nepal's youngest transborder National Park
DAREX008	Katherine Secoy	Championing change: Living in harmony with wildlife in lowland Nepal
29-011	Bishnu Prasad	Terai Arc: Community stewardship to secure wildlife corridors and livelihoods
DARCC001	Paul Barnes	Mainstreaming livelihoods, health, poverty, and wellbeing into EDGE species conservation
DARCC010	Fridah Mutili	Building effective and equitable multi-stakeholder mitigation for HWC in Tsavo

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

The Zoological Society of London

I apply for a grant of

£585,096.00

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 Andrew Terry

Position in the organisation Director of Conservation & Policy


Signature (please upload e-signature)  [AT sig](#)
 27/10/2023
 14:27:12
 jpg 4 KB


Date 27 October 2023


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 [ZSL Annual Report and Audited Accounts 2021-2](#)

2


 27/10/2023


 14:28:37


 pdf 2.83 MB

 [ZSL Annual Report and Audited Accounts 2020-2](#)


1


 27/10/2023


 14:28:31

 pdf 4.83 MB

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

 [ZSL Policies combined](#)

 27/10/2023

 14:30:06

 pdf 502.16 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</u> (Question 33).	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</u> in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	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: Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnership and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	Build the investigative and enforcement functions and enhance prosecutorial and judicial capacity of Nepal’s law enforcement to IWT.													
1.1	Conduct training for law enforcement agencies and other relevant actors on different elements of wildlife crime investigation, trafficking and their role in its prevention.	4												
1.2	Conduct training for prosecutors and judges on wildlife laws and crime (combating wildlife trafficking, improving prosecutions, wildlife identification, physical evidence management, CITES and wildlife laws).	3												
1.3	Facilitate workshop for LE officers on upholding human rights during arrest and detention.	3												
1.4	Facilitate workshop between wildlife investigation officers, custom officials, border security, police and attorneys for investigation, case building and other legal procedures at national and local level.	3												
1.5	Organise experience sharing meeting of state and federal public prosecutors to improve understanding of wildlife laws, its significance and techniques to build successful court cases.	2												
Output 2	Increase coordination between enforcement agencies at local and regional level to create an integrated approach to combat against illegal wildlife trade.													
2.1	Study, identify and reflect on the supply chain of illegal wildlife commodities in five SAWEN member countries.	3												
2.2	Sharing of the supply chain study among national and international stakeholders to reflect the supply chain of IWT in SAWEN countries using their international platform.	2												
2.3	Facilitate workshops to strengthen information sharing mechanism among National/Central/Province/District Level WCCB, other relevant LE agencies and park authorities to collectively combat wildlife related organized crime.	6												

Project Title: Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnership and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.4	Facilitate annual information sharing workshop through WCCB among central level LE agencies and park authorities tackling illicit wildlife trafficking.	3												
2.5	Facilitate transborder coordination and meetings with counterparts on issues of wildlife trafficking at relevant border check posts.	3												
2.6.	Support Park to deploy GSM-enabled cameras in wildlife crime hotspots with information/database hosted by JOC and shared with WCCB.	9												
2.7.	Share the information hosted by JOC to WCCB (semi-annually)	4												
Output 3	HWC management through community stewardship													
3.1	Produce HWC hotspot maps and validate through community and stakeholder workshops.	3												
3.2	Assess the capacity of the communities on animal behaviour, including avoidance strategies specifically targeting the identified vulnerable groups.	2												
3.3	Carry out community workshops in the identified conflict hotspots to provide knowledge on animal behaviour, including avoidance strategies specifically targeting the identified vulnerable groups.	3												
3.4	Establish and institutionalise effective equitable HWC mitigation committee as subcommittee of BZUCs/CFUG to manage all HWC mitigation activities to ensure long-term sustainability of interventions.	3												
3.5	Facilitate the HWC committees to develop HWC plan and obtain local agreement on locally appropriate HWC mitigation measures utilising current and traditional knowledge.	3												
3.6	Support HWC committee to implement HWC plan using proven proactive HWC reduction measures.	3												

Project Title: Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnership and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.7	Support predator proof corral as pre-empted HWC mitigation measure.	15												
3.8	Establish intelligence sharing mechanism between CBAPU members and Park authority (communication system set up, quarterly meetings/connect to JOC).	12												
3.9	Establish early warning systems for HWC mitigation.	6												
3.10	Facilitate and support HWC learning centers within BZUC (materials, drop-in sessions).	6												
3.11	Initiate community-level information sharing mechanism between Nepal and India through common digital platform (information from community feeds to WCCB in both countries via WCCB Nepal/Park warden.	18												
3.12	Install information boards in public areas such as schools, community centres and border crossings to create mass awareness on HWC and its mitigation, IWT and its implications.	6												
3.13	Develop IEC material such as audio visual, radio jingles and leaflets on HWC and its mitigation measures using local dialects and conduct mass awareness campaigns.	6												
3.14	Promotion of renewal energy (e-stoves) to reduce natural resource dependency as well as wildlife-people encounters.	3												
3.15	Community level awareness programme on illicit wildlife crime, trade and HWC and mitigation measures.	9												
Output 4	Livelihood Investment to break the cycle of poverty													
4.1	Support communities to establish community banking cooperatives to promote alternative livelihood and community wellbeing	3												
4.2	Institutional support for 4 community banks (set up and training on cooperative management, financial literacy).	3												

Project Title: Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnership and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (24/25)				Year 2 (25/26)				Year 3 (26/27)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.3	Provide seed fund support to community banks ensuring availability of soft loans that will target community members ensuring the sustainability of livelihood interventions post project.	3												
4.4	Training on cooperative management/financial literacy to target community members.	6												
4.5	Support community members to identify market linkages for their livelihood products.	3												
4.6	Build capacity for community members in identified sustainable and successful livelihoods (basic level training).	9												
4.7	Support communities to develop business plans for identified livelihood interventions.	6												
4.8	Feasibility study (wild boar, spotted deer) study in line with government policy- community HH level.	6												
4.9	Intensive training on identified livelihood schemes: eco-tourism/nature guide training/livestock/commercial farming/hospitality management.	9												
4.10	Advanced training on identified livelihood schemes.	6												
4.11	Pre and Post survey	3												

Project Title: IWTR10S2\1029 Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: A reduction in IWT in the eastern Terai Arc Landscape due to strong, collaborative, transboundary partnerships, robust law enforcement, an effective judicial system, and economically resilient local communities (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: Reduced IWT involving key threatened species in Chitwan-Parsa complex through enhanced and collaborative law enforcement, judicial systems, proven diversified livelihoods schemes such as community banking and reduced human-wildlife conflict. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 10% increase in IWT cases received and followed up by the end of Y3 as a result of 3 intelligence sharing platformsⁱ at local, federal and transnational level; (baseline to be determined by Y1 and 10% will be changed into the appropriate number of cases) [IWTCF-B16] 0.2 8 individuals from the identified hotspots in Gandaki and Bagmati province successfully prosecuted for serious IWT offences by the end of Y3 (baseline 1 successful prosecution out of 5 IWT arrests in 2018; DNPWC, 2018) [IWTCF-B14 Core] 0.3 20% decrease in incidences of human wildlife conflict by end of Y3 (baseline to be determined early in Y1 with target % to be changed into numbers) [DI-D15] 0.4 270 households (HHs) have experienced an increase in income (minimum of 10% increase on average for at least 80% of HHs) by the end of Y3 (baseline to be determined by Y1 pre project survey) [IWTCF-A13] 0.5 At least 270 HHs reporting a minimum 30% decrease in unsustainable practices as a result of project activities by Y3 (baseline to be determined in Y1) [IWTCF-A15 Core] 0.6 Four globally threatened taxa (Rhino, Tiger, Hornbill, Pangolin) with improving conservation status by end of Y3. (Baseline (most recent PA data) rhino-752, tiger- 355, great hornbill- 80, Chinese pangolin- approx. 500) [IWTCF-D25 Core]</p>	<p>0.1 WCCB data, seizure data records, pre- and post-project assessments, Protected Areas (PA) records; disaggregated by agencies referring and agencies receiving case referrals 0.2 Department of National Parks and Wildlife Reserves (DNPWC) records, Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) records, Court Records, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) records 0.3 Baseline survey and post project survey tallying forest dependency and number of HWC cases in target communities. 0.4 All participatory metrics for inclusion in income index co-defined by end Y1. Pre and post project survey at community level. 0.5 Data on HHs with reduced unsustainable natural resource use (<i>bean count method will be used</i>) and post project survey indicating changes in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law enforcement (LE) and other agencies continue sharing data on arrests and prosecution. - Local communities are supportive of conservation and are keen to diversify their income generation. - WCCB structure is established at federal level by the project starting period. - Avenues exist for improving law enforcement agencies' response to IWT and that those agencies remain supportive of conservation initiatives. - HWC is a potential driver of IWT in the region (i.e. people angry at HWC turn to poaching either for the pot or for IWT): recorded retaliatory killing of 2 tigers recently and deaths of 376 protected animals in 2018/2019 suspected to include retaliatory killings (Kathmandu post, October 2022; Onlinekhabar, June 2023) and so reducing

Project Title: IWTR10S2\1029 Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

		unsustainable practice by end of Y3 0.6 DNPWC data and report; disaggregated by taxa	HWC will support combating IWT in the region.
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Nepali law enforcement (LE) agencies' capacity and capabilities to combat IWT has been strengthened, including improved investigative, enforcement, prosecution, and judicial capacity and capabilities, and human rights during arrest and detention have been ensured.</p>	<p>1.1 200 LE officers (investigation officers, custom officials, border security and attorneys and judges) focusing on newly formed provincial WCCB unit trained in human rights, IWT investigation, trafficking, and their role in prevention of wildlife crime by the end of Y3 (55 in Y1, 90 in Y2 and 55 in Y3); (baseline=0 officers) [IWTCF-B01]</p> <p>1.2 At least 3 national LE organisations have improved capability and capacity as a result of the project by the end of Y3; baseline to be established in Y1 [IWTCF-D03 Core]</p> <p>1.3 At least 25 records of wildlife crime activities received through camera deployment added to WCCB database in DNPWC (10 records in Y2 and 15 in Y3) by end of Y3 in identified IWT hotspots (baseline=0 records) [IWTCF-D23]</p> <p>1.4 30 arrests (paying due attention to probable cause and due process) linked to wildlife crime and facilitated by the project made in Gandaki and Bagmati province by end of Y3 (8 in Y1; 10 in Y2 and 12 in Y3) baseline typically c. 5 arrests/year (DNPWC, 2018) [IWTCF-B10 Core]</p>	<p>1.1 Reports on training of LE, customs, judicial, border security officials (disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder group, and type of law enforcement role).</p> <p>1.2 List of organizations with number of officials trained including pre- and post-training evaluations; disaggregated by organization type).</p> <p>1.3 Report of wildlife crime activities and WCCB database, District Forest Office (DFO), National Park Report; disaggregated by record category and type</p> <p>1.4 DNPWC data, Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) data, WCCB data; disaggregated by level of offence</p>	<p>- LE and other agencies and their staff are cooperative, available, and receptive to trainings on IWT and human rights issues.</p> <p>- WCCB, District Forest Office (DFO), National parks are willing to share their database</p>
<p>2. Increased coordination between enforcement agencies at district, province, national and</p>	<p>2.1 50% increase in frequency of surveillance and monitoring as a result of increased LE patrols by rangers supported by the project in hotspots identified in ongoing IWT project</p>	<p>2.1 National Park and District Forest Office database (patrol duration and hours)</p>	<p>- LE and other key agencies from local to regional level including local communities are open</p>

Project Title: IWTR10S2\1029 Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

<p>transnational level has created an integrated approach to combat wildlife crime.</p>	<p>(IWT099) by Y3 (20% increase in Y2 and 50% increase in Y3) baseline to be determined in Y1 with target to be changed into duration [IWTCF-B09]</p> <p>2.2 At least 10 additional IWT-related intelligence reports shared among LE agencies from local to regional level, inclusive of provincial WCCB and INTERPOL by end of Y3 (baseline TBD in Y1) [IWTCF-B19]</p> <p>2.3 At least 5 new partnerships established ensuring better coordination and collaboration to combat IWT by end of Y2 (baseline = 0 partnerships) [IWTCF-D27]</p> <p>2.4 Three new and enhanced tools/approaches to tackling IWT developed through federal, provincial, and local workshops involving key stakeholders by end of Y3 (1 each in Y1, Y2, and Y3) (baseline = 0 tools/approaches) [IWTCF-D26 Core]</p>	<p>2.2 Number of intelligence reports shared.</p> <p>2.3 Partnership documents (MoU/other agreements); disaggregated by partnership type</p> <p>2.4 Report on proven tools/approaches developed through participatory approach of which an example is "Joint Operational Centres (JOC) - a coordinated body involving park officials and Nepal Army created by ZSL through IWT041 in western TAL which has resulted in an increase in IWT seizures and arrests in the region.</p>	<p>to improved coordination and collaboration and are comfortable with sharing of intelligence and information for a collaborative approach to combat IWT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LE and other key stakeholders are open to partnerships - Willingness to share intelligence reports - Agreement to endorse proven and innovative IWT tackling tools/approach by relevant authorities
<p>3. Community resilience to human-wildlife conflict (HWC) has been strengthened and human-wildlife coexistence (HWCx) promoted, fostering site-based stewardship and reducing a driver of IWT in three key villages within the Chitwan-Parsa complex</p>	<p>3.1 4 HWC hotspot maps, 2 HWC mitigation plans prepared by Y1, endorsed by Y2, and implemented by Y3; baseline = 0 maps, 0 plans, and 0 guidelines [IWTCF-B05 Core]</p> <p>3.2 Two HWC mitigation committees formed by end of Y1; baseline = 0 committees [ZSL 1]</p> <p>3.3 At least 400 HHs supported with pre-emptive HWC mitigation measures including establishment of an HWCx learning centre by end of Y3 (75 in Y1, 150 in Y2, and 75 in Y3; baseline = 0) [ZSL 2]</p> <p>3.4 At least 25 community level mass awareness activities conducted on IWT, HWC, HWCx by end of Y3 (13 in Y1; 6 in</p>	<p>3.1 Hotspot maps, HWC mitigation plans, and IWT practical guideline document with details on sharing and consultation meeting and evidence of endorsement (forewords, letters, etc.); disaggregated by language and type of best practice guidelines and knowledge products</p> <p>3.2 HWC mitigation committees'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HWC is a driver of IWT in the region and reducing HWC will help reduce IWT. - Local communities welcome the idea of reduced HWC and better HWCx. - Active participation from the targeted HHs. - Community centres or local government facilitate location for HWCx centres. - Access to electricity in all participating HHs.

Project Title: IWTR10S2\1029 Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

	<p>Y2; 6 in Y3 (baseline = 0 activities) [IWTCF-D22]</p>	<p>documentation formed under Buffer Zone Users' Committee (BZUC) and Community Forests (CF)</p> <p>3.3 Pictures and reports on preventative pre-empted HWC mitigation measures and HWCx learning centres; disaggregated by participating households' stakeholder group/ethnicity.</p> <p>3.4 Minutes and pictures of awareness activities, sample / pictures of awareness materials; disaggregated by media type and local or national scale</p>	<p>- IWT strategy developed with innovative and proven approaches from ongoing IWT project (IWT099)</p>
<p>4. Proven livelihood schemes have been implemented in three communities breaking the cycle of poverty and reducing community members' vulnerability to exploitation by poachers and illegal wildlife traders</p>	<p>4.1 Four women-led community banking cooperatives established by Y1 (more than 50% of members from low-income households with 70% of members being women, disadvantaged and vulnerable people); 25 members per bank initially, growing to at least 40 members each by Y3); (baseline = 0 cooperatives) [IWTCF- A03]</p> <p>4.2 At least 5 sustainable livelihood options identified and at least 2 feasibility assessments conducted for identified livelihood schemes along with wildlife (boar/deer) farming at HH/community level by end of Y2; baseline = 0 identified options and 0 feasibility assessments [ZSL 3]</p>	<p>4.1 Community bank registration lists, pictures, and reports of training; disaggregated by gender of owner(s) and members, age groups of members, community, and cooperative type</p> <p>4.2 List of sustainable livelihood options decided through participatory approach, feasibility study reports; disaggregated by livelihood type.</p>	<p>- Community members agree to be members of community banks with declaration signed to not engage in an IWT related activities and actively participate to combat IWT in the region.</p> <p>- Government of Nepal publishes and endorses a directive for wildlife farming (boar/deer)</p> <p>- Participants of training agree to become part of special committee to</p>

Project Title: IWTR10S2\1029 Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

	<p>4.3 10 capacity building trainingsⁱ to improve HH livelihood skills provided to at least 100+ participating HHs in Y1 and Y2 (5 in Y1 and 5 in Y2); baseline = 0 trainings [IWTCF-A01 Core]</p>	<p>4.3 Training reports inclusive of beneficiary list; disaggregated by gender, age group, stakeholder group, type of training, and proportion of trained people employed at end of project</p>	<p>respond or communicate IWT activities in their area - Community members actively take part in organised training and are motivated to be economically resilient.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for examples 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Conduct training for law enforcement agencies and other relevant actors on different elements of wildlife crime investigation, trafficking and their role in its prevention.</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Conduct training for prosecutors and judges on wildlife laws and crime (combating wildlife trafficking, improving prosecutions, wildlife identification, physical evidence management, CITES and wildlife laws).</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Facilitate workshop for LE officers on upholding human rights during arrest and detention.</p> <p>Activity 1.4 Facilitate workshop between wildlife investigation officers, custom officials, border security, police and attorneys for investigation, case building and other legal procedures at national and local level.</p> <p>Activity 1.5 Organise experience sharing meeting of state and federal public prosecutors to improve understanding of wildlife laws, its significance and techniques to build successful court cases.</p> <p>Activity 2.1 Study, identify and reflect on the supply chain of illegal wildlife commodities in five SAWEN member countries.</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Sharing of the supply chain study among national and international stakeholders to reflect the supply chain of IWT in SAWEN countries using their international platform.</p> <p>Activity 2.3 Facilitate workshops to strengthen information sharing mechanism among National/Central/Province/District Level WCCB, other relevant LE agencies and park authorities to collectively combat wildlife related organized crime.</p>			

Project Title: IWTR10S2\1029 Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

Activity 2.4 Facilitate annual information sharing workshop through WCCB among central level LE agencies and park authorities tackling illicit wildlife trafficking.

Activity 2.5 Facilitate transborder coordination and meetings with counterparts on issues of wildlife trafficking at relevant border check posts.

Activity 2.6 Support Park to deploy GSM-enabled cameras in wildlife crime hotspots with information/database hosted by JOC and shared with WCCB.

Activity 2.7 Share the information hosted by JOC to WCCB (semi-annually).

Activity 3.1. Produce HWC hotspot maps and validate through community and stakeholder workshops.

Activity 3.2 Assess the capacity of the communities on animal behaviour, including avoidance strategies specifically targeting the identified vulnerable groups.

Activity 3.3 Carry out community workshops in the identified conflict hotspots to provide knowledge on animal behaviour, including avoidance strategies specifically targeting the identified vulnerable groups.

Activity 3.4 Establish and institutionalise effective equitable HWC mitigation committee as subcommittee of BZUCs/CFUG to manage all HWC mitigation activities to ensure long-term sustainability of interventions.

Activity 3.5 Facilitate the HWC committees to develop HWC plan and obtain local agreement on locally appropriate HWC mitigation measures utilising current and traditional knowledge.

Activity 3.6 Support HWC committee to implement HWC plan using proven proactive HWC reduction measures.

Activity 3.7 Support predator proof corral as pre-empted HWC mitigation measure.

Activity 3.8 Establish intelligence sharing mechanism between CBAPU members and Park authority (communication system set up, quarterly meetings/connect to JOC).

Activity 3.9 Establish early warning systems for HWC mitigation.

Project Title: IWTR10S2\1029 Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

Activity 3.10 Facilitate and support HWC learning centers within BZUC (materials, drop-in sessions).

Activity 3.11 Initiate community-level information sharing mechanism between Nepal and India through common digital platform (information from community feeds to WCCB in both countries via WCCB Nepal/Park warden).

Activity 3.12 Install information boards in public areas such as schools, community centres and border crossings to create mass awareness on HWC and its mitigation, IWT and its implications.

Activity 3.13 Develop Information, Education & Communication (IEC) material such as audio visual, radio jingles and leaflets on HWC and its mitigation measures using local dialects and conduct mass awareness campaigns.

Activity 3.14 Promotion of renewal energy (e-stoves) to reduce natural resource dependency as well as wildlife-people encounters.

Activity 3.15 Community level awareness programme on illicit wildlife crime, trade and HWC and mitigation measures.

Activity 4.1 Support communities to establish community banking cooperatives to promote alternative livelihood and community wellbeing.

Activity 4.2 Institutional support for 4 community banks (set up and training on cooperative management, financial literacy).

Activity 4.3 Provide seed fund support to community banks ensuring availability of soft loans that will target community members ensuring the sustainability of livelihood interventions post project.

Activity 4.4 Training on cooperative management/financial literacy to target community members.

Activity 4.5 Support community members to identify market linkages for their livelihood products.

Activity 4.6 Build capacity for community members in identified sustainable and successful livelihoods (basic level training).

Activity 4.7 Support communities to develop business plans for identified livelihood interventions.

Activity 4.8 Feasibility study (wild boar, spotted deer) study in line with government policy- community HH level.

Project Title: IWTR10S2\1029 Combating IWT: Strengthening Partnerships and Promoting Resiliency of Local Communities

Activity 4.9 Intensive training on identified livelihood schemes: eco-tourism/nature guide training/livestock/commercial farming/hospitality management.

Activity 4.10 Advanced training on identified livelihood schemes.

Activity 4.11 Pre and Post survey

ZSL 1: Is a simple output-level indicator to track the number of HWC mitigation committees formed (unit = # of committees).

ZSL 2: Is an output-level indicator that tracks the number of households (HHs) equipped with HWC mitigation measures (unit = # of HHs)

ZSL 3: Is an output level indicator that tracks the number of livelihood options identified and feasibility assessments conducted (units = # of options identified and # of assessments conducted).

ⁱ These capacity building training will have a pre-agreement with participants to be part of community response team (a loose network), that will respond in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to recurring natural disasters such as forest fires and floods in their surrounding forest and will discourage and share intelligence of IWT activities.