

Applicant: **Subedi, Naresh**  
Organisation: **National Trust for Nature Conservation**  
Funding Sought: **£524,562.00**

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# **IWTR10S2\1021**

## **Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim Province, Nepal**

Nepal's Sudurpaschhim Province, sharing border with China and India, is highly vulnerable to poaching and IWT. Due to weak wildlife enforcement, and limited engagement of traditional hunting communities in conservation, many wildlife species are poached and illegally traded. This project aims to engage traditional hunting communities and strengthen law enforcement to curb poaching and IWT through innovative alternative livelihood support, minimizing retaliatory killings of wildlife, increasing conservation awareness among local communities and strengthening law enforcement capacity.

# IWTR10S2\1021

Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim Province, Nepal

## Section 1 - Contact Details

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### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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<b>Title</b>	Dr
<b>Name</b>	Naresh
<b>Surname</b>	Subedi
<b>Organisation</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Website (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
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### GMS ORGANISATION

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Type	Organisation
<b>Name</b>	National Trust for Nature Conservation
<b>Phone (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Website (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
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## Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary

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### Q3. Title:


Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim Province, Nepal


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


IWTR10S1\1047


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

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 [Cover Letter-NTNC](#)

 19/10/2023

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 pdf 1.19 MB

#### 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

Education & awareness (incl. training)

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##### Conservation Action 2

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

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##### Conservation Action 3

External Capacity Building (institutional, partnerships and finance)

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##### Threats 1

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

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##### Threats 2

Other threats

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##### Threats 3

*No Response*

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#### Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Royal Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*)

Common leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

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Asiatic black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*)

Musk deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*)

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### Do you require more fields?

Yes

Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*)

Pangolin (*Manis spp*)

*No Response*

*No Response*

## 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.**

Nepal's Sudurpaschhim Province, sharing border with China and India, is highly vulnerable to poaching and IWT. Due to weak wildlife enforcement, and limited engagement of traditional hunting communities in conservation, many wildlife species are poached and illegally traded. This project aims to engage traditional hunting communities and strengthen law enforcement to curb poaching and IWT through innovative alternative livelihood support, minimizing retaliatory killings of wildlife, increasing conservation awareness among local communities and strengthening law enforcement capacity.

## 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 July 2024

**End date:**

31 December 2026

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

2 years, 6 months

### Q10. Budget summary

Year:

2024/25

2025/26

2026/27

Total request

Amount:	£226,198.00	£213,300.00	£85,064.00	£
				524,562.00

### 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?

Approximately [REDACTED] of the total project cost (£ [REDACTED]) will be contributed to the project as matched funding from NTNC and implementing partner Community Development Center. Cost share will be for livelihood activities, HWC mitigation, law enforcement coordination meetings and staff salary.

### 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 demonstrated success in conserving threatened wildlife including tiger, rhinoceros, and snow leopard. However, threats of poaching and IWT to their conservation persists due to illegal international demand. The Sudurpaschhim Province, that includes Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), Kailash Sacred Landscape (KSL), and three protected areas (PAs), is both source and transit for transnational wildlife trade, favoured by the porous border with India and China (Paudel et al. 2020). The province harbours populations of high-value wildlife that include tiger, rhino, musk deer, pangolins, common leopards, etc. that are targeted by wildlife criminals. Wildlife crime database from the province shows that in the last six years, 19 common leopard skins, five tiger skins, one live pangolin, two bear biles, two musk pods, one snow leopard skin and two rhinoceros horns were confiscated. During the period, 60 people were arrested, out of which 42 individuals were from marginalised ethnic and Dalit communities, including 24 women. Women were mainly involved in transporting wildlife parts. Important fact is that majority of those who were arrested were unaware about the legal punishment that they were liable to when they get arrested. Northern parts of the province is comparatively remote and access to wildlife conservation-related information is limited. Most of the ethnic and Dalit communities from the northern part still practice subsistence traditional hunting. However, all sorts of wildlife hunting in Nepal (except for licensed

hunting in Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve) is illegal and there is always a risk of involvement of such traditional hunters in IWT and also risk of shifting from subsistence hunting towards commercial form for quick economic benefit (due to demand of wildlife parts in border areas). Another aspect that contribute to IWT is related to human-wildlife conflict (HWC). Wildlife species that come into conflict with people are also killed in retaliation and killed wildlife may enter into IWT. In Baitadi district, leopards killed 23 people between 2011 and 2019, and in retaliation, 26 leopards were also killed (Baral et al. 2022). Recent seizure of five leopard skins revealed that these skins were from the retaliatory killings. Thus, high number of poaching/IWT cases suggest that nexus of IWT is active in the province and traditional hunters, including women are being used for poaching and IWT.

From the law enforcement standpoint, critical gaps exist in the capacity of frontline staff to identify wildlife parts and products, as well as effectively prosecute wildlife crime cases. Additionally, limited interagency coordination and a dearth of comprehensive wildlife crime database impede wildlife crime control.

The project aims to uplift livelihoods of marginalized and IWT-affected communities to disengage them from poaching and IWT, and mainstream them on wildlife conservation. Furthermore, the project focuses on enhancing law enforcement capacities province-wide, thereby fostering synergy with ongoing wildlife crime control efforts in the Sudurpaschim landscape. By addressing the root causes and building capacity, this project aspires to safeguard Nepal's rich biodiversity from the threats of poaching and illegal wildlife trade, ensuring a brighter future for both wildlife and communities.

## 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?**

Our project contributes in addressing significant gaps in existing conservation approaches in Nepal. The concept of landscape-level conservation is relatively new in Nepal, with substantial efforts primarily concentrated on the TAL for protecting endangered wildlife through community participation. However, the KSL, which is rich in biodiversity, has been neglected in conservation endeavors, resulting in increased vulnerability to IWT. The ambitious infrastructure projects initiated by neighboring nations like China's Belt and Road Initiative and India's Kailash Mansarovar Pilgrimage Road may open up potential avenues for IWT. Additionally, within the Api Nampa Conservation Area and Khaptad National Park, the focus is on enforcing park regulations within their boundaries, with less emphasis on integrating and empowering communities. This situation heightens the risk of marginalized communities becoming increasingly involved in poaching/IWT.

To bridge these critical gaps, our project is designed to encompass poverty reduction initiatives, raise awareness about conservation, and improve law enforcement efforts. By adopting an integrated approach, we aim to reduce poaching/IWT in the region while aligning with the priority of the government. Furthermore, we will actively collaborate with existing initiatives to ensure our activities are well-coordinated and do not duplicate ongoing efforts within the region.

## Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

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**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.**

NBSAP: This project contributes to vision 2050 of NBSAP by contributing to: (PA-B1) control wildlife crime by emphasising on providing incentive measures to HWC and IWT affected communities; (PA-B2) strengthen bilateral cooperation to control IWT; (MB-A5) develop synergy between conservation and economic empowerment; (CE-A8) gain support in conservation from disadvantaged groups through targeted programmes; and (CEO-B1) improve awareness of local people and promote locally suitable low cost measures for HWC mitigation.

Sustainable Development Goals (1) No poverty: by providing livelihood opportunities to HWC and IWT affected communities; (5) Gender equality: by ensuring participation and benefit to women; and (10) Reduced inequalities: by ensuring participation and benefit to Dalit, and indigenous minorities.

London Conference Declarations

15I. This project will support the government to reduce the supply of illegal wildlife products by engaging local traditional hunting communities and HWC vulnerable households in alternative income generation, and changing behaviour of those who are involved in poaching and IWT.

16x and CXII. This project will develop capacity of the frontline staff of enforcement agencies.

18XVIII. The project will help achieving poverty eradication targets set by the government by increasing capacity of HWC and IWT-affected communities to adopt profitable sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Kansane statement on the illegal wildlife trade

The project will help reduce the demand of wildlife products for local consumption (primarily for bush meat) and supply to the illegal market. Transboundary cooperation will be strengthened for the control of illegal trade and transport of wildlife products.

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

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### 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.).

Projects IWT086 and IWT091, in Banke-Bardia and Chitwan have demonstrated positive outcomes in disengaging traditional hunting communities from poaching/IWT through sustainable livelihood programs. We will promote locally feasible livelihood options through community-based financing for marginalized and IWT-affected families.

NTNC is implementing project, "Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Nepal (SINLEC21GR3324)" to boost Nepal's ability to combat IWT. During the project, we recognized the importance for interagency cooperation to control IWT. We established provincial-level WCCBs in seven provinces and extended some district-level WCCBs which are in early stages and require support for a few years to become effective. We assessed ongoing projects (USAID Biodiversity, DI Extra-ZSL) in the province, identified gaps, and propose priority activities to improve WCCBs' effectiveness in IWT control.

NTNC is implementing "Strengthening tiger conservation initiatives in high altitude landscapes of western Nepal (3603-HAT-NTNC)" which adopts community-based saving and credit model to help HWC vulnerable communities. We replicate this model for marginalized and IWT-affected communities.

Building on NTNC's behavioural change campaigns that yielded tangible results in reducing human and wildlife fatalities/injuries in BNP (Kadariya et al 2023), our project will mobilize local change agents to generate awareness on poaching/IWT.

Approach: Our project employs community-based conservation approach. IWT and HWC affected households will be key beneficiaries. Empowering local communities through decision-making, alternative livelihoods, and law enforcement helps protect wildlife (Roe & Booker 2019; Wilson-Holt & Roe 2021). Aligning with global best practices, our project addresses the root causes, foster collaboration, and promote sustainability to control poaching/IWT in the province.

Project Management: Project Management Committee chaired by Province Ministry and represented by NTNC and project partners will ensure smooth implementation through coordination, periodic monitoring and partnership. Inception workshop, project-end workshop and external evaluation of the project will be carried out.

Output 1: Marginalized and IWT affected communities adopt alternative livelihood

- i) Institutional strengthening (formation/reformation, guidelines, office logistics, etc.) support for six existing saving and credit groups including financial management and governance training.
- ii) Household-level livelihood improvement plans (LIP) for 300 households from Kanchanpur-Dadeldhura, Api Nampa-Darchula and Khaptad clusters (most impacted by poaching/IWT and HWC) will be prepared.
- iii) Establish seed money in the saving and credit groups to provide soft loans to 300 households to implement LIP.
- iv) Certified skill-based trainings (plumbing, electrician, aluminum fabrication, tailoring, etc.) to 120 local youths from marginalized, IWT and HWC prone communities, and provide business start-up grant.
- v) Participatory survey and mapping of HWC hotspots in project sites.
- vi) Construction support for 200 predator-proof corrals for HWC-affected households in HWC hotspots.
- vii) Pre and post-project income and HWC change assessment of beneficiary households.

Output 2: Increased wildlife law enforcement capacity in Sudurpaschhim province

- i) We will use existing master trainers and the manual developed by project SINLEC21GR3324 to conduct further training on crime scene procedures. We will conduct 9 events of 5 days training for 225 law enforcement frontline staff from the province. Training will conduct pre and post-training assessment of the trainees.
- ii) Production of 1500 booklets containing IWT knowledge and wildlife parts/product identification procedures for frontline enforcement staff.
- iii) Strengthen provincial-level WCCB through institutional support (office equipment, communication, database management, etc.), periodic meetings (10 meetings) and annual learning workshops (3).
- iv) Support five district-level WCCBs for periodic meetings (25 meetings) to strengthen coordinated efforts in IWT control.
- v) Organize annual local level transboundary meetings (3 meetings) between India and Nepal.
- vi) Support WCCB Secretariats to maintain IWT database and link with central WCCB database.
- vii) Survey and mapping of poaching and IWT prone areas.
- viii) Train 20 frontline staff on use of technologies to control poaching/IWT.
- ix) Deploy spy cameras (10) in identified poaching/IWT prone areas.

Output 3: Increased awareness level of local communities on poaching and IWT

- i) Conduct 50 poaching/IWT sensitization workshops for target communities, including porters, seasonal labours, and traders benefitting 1,500 people.



- ii) Broadcast a fortnightly radio program (52 episodes) focusing on generating conservation awareness and sensitizing the public on poaching/IWT issues.
- iii) Production of pamphlets (5000), posters (2000), and hoarding boards (10) with information of endangered wildlife and awareness messages about their poaching/IWT.
- iv) Develop a training manual to facilitate ToT on human-wildlife coexistence (HWCx) and IWT and develop 30 local change agents through ToT.
- v) Organize 150 behavioral change campaigns by 30 change agents under supervision of master trainers, reaching about 6,000 people.
- vi) Pre and post perception surveys will assess the level of sensitization generated in targeted communities/groups.
- vii) Conduct anti-snare campaigns (42) by change agents and collect snares in poaching prone areas.

## **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.**

Our project will have impact at organisational and individual levels. Organisationally, it enhances the capacity and capability of local and national partners. Saving and credit groups benefit from improved financial management, governance, and a stronger focus on gender and social inclusion, promoting inclusive practices.

Provincial and district WCCB Secretariats undergo strengthening in record-keeping and documentation, leading to more efficient meetings, improved communication, and better strategies for combating IWT. Reports from the IWT database inform various stakeholders, enabling them to prioritize IWT control efforts and allocate resources strategically.

Partner organizations gain expertise in integrating marginalized, IWT-affected, and human-wildlife conflict-affected households into conservation efforts. This empowers them to incorporate conservation principles into their future projects, enhancing sustainability.

Individually, marginalized and IWT-affected households acquire the capacity to improve their livelihoods through legitimate means, reducing reliance on poaching and IWT for income. Youth develop employable skills, diverting them from traditional hunting practices, and women gain better access to finance, promoting empowerment.

Law enforcement officials receive training that enhances their capabilities, making them valuable assets for future capacity-building efforts. Frontline staff become highly skilled within the government system, enhancing their effectiveness in combating poaching and IWT.

Change agents benefit from the project, gaining the ability to influence their communities by raising awareness about IWT. This effect reaches approximately 6,000 people who, in turn, disseminate knowledge about IWT and its legal aspects.

In summary, the project's capacity enhancement for provincial and district WCCBs, coupled with improved law enforcement skills, strengthens Nepal's ability to control IWT. This extends the reach of effective law enforcement to other poaching and IWT-sensitive areas, including KSL. Additionally, the project generates valuable lessons for local governments, inspiring comprehensive poverty reduction programs that address the needs of those affected by poaching and IWT, contributing to long-term well-being and conservation efforts in the country.

## 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.**

Gender, caste, and ethnic disparities are key factors contributing to poverty in the Sudurpaschim province. Women often lack access to essential services like education, healthcare, sanitation, and representation in income-generating opportunities. Ethnic and disadvantaged minorities, such as Magar, Tharu, and Dalits, face challenging lives on the forest fringes, struggling with the adverse impacts of HWC and IWT.

A significant livelihood strategy in the landscape is seasonal labor migration of males to Indian cities, leaving women to bear the entire burden of household responsibilities, including resource collection, food provision, income generation, education, and childcare. Recent IWT cases from the province have shown an increasing involvement of women in transporting wildlife parts/products, going beyond their traditional roles in forest product collection and poaching, such as camp management and cooking. When male household members are arrested, women bear the full weight of household responsibilities.

To address these challenges, our project will create livelihood opportunities, reducing the need for male household members, particularly from ethnic minorities, to engage in labor migration or IWT for income. We will strengthen women's access to finance through soft loans from targeted communities, promoting their economic empowerment. Our awareness materials, including training manuals, posters, hoarding boards, and radio programs, will incorporate socio-economic and gender considerations in conservation and IWT.

We anticipate that by economically empowering women and marginalized communities, we can reduce social and gender disparities within the community. We will collect disaggregated data to ensure the inclusion of individuals from different castes, ethnicities, and genders. Additionally, we will document and promote the contributions of women as change agents in conservation and IWT.

Through these measures, our project aims to actively address and mitigate gender and social disparities, promoting equitable outcomes and meaningful participation among all individuals in our project context.

## 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.**

Poverty Reduction:

- (i) In short-term, 300 households from marginalized and IWT-affected communities will generate income through access to soft-loans, reducing immediate financial burdens.
- (ii) Soft-loan system will become self-sustaining in long-term, benefiting not only these households but also entire clusters of targeted communities.

- (iii) As access to finance becomes available to other marginalized and IWT prone households will derive sustainable income from alternative livelihood practices. Communities will realize the incentives of conservation, leading to their sustained engagement in conservation efforts.
- (iv) In short-term, 200 HWC-affected marginalized households will adopt mitigation measures, resulting in a reduction in livestock losses from wildlife. These will substantially be female-led households.
- (v) Reduction in livestock losses will directly increase income in terms of livestock in the long term.
- (vi) Approximately 50% of women will be prioritized for soft loans and HWC mitigation measures, reducing gender disparity in the area.
- (vii) In short-term, 120 local youths from marginalized and poaching/IWT-affected communities will receive skill-based training, diverting them from traditional hunting practices.
- (viii) These youths will become self-employed or gain employment with companies, significantly increasing their household income in long-term.

#### Awareness and IWT Control:

- (i) In short-term, massive conservation awareness campaigns will sensitize local communities on conservation and IWT, with 30 local behavior change campaigners leading these efforts.
- (ii) These campaigns will raise awareness among more than 6,000 individuals in short-term, transforming them into goodwill ambassadors who will continue to disseminate knowledge about IWT and legal aspects within their social circles in the long term.
- (iii) Majority of the public in targeted communities will be sensitized to conservation and the negative consequences of poaching/IWT, reducing engagement in poaching and IWT in the long-term.

#### IWT Reduction:

- (i) In short-term, law enforcement capacity of 225 frontline staff will be enhanced and coordination between agencies through WCCBs will be strengthened, potentially resulting in increased cases of seizure and arrest.
- (ii) Surveillance capacity of frontline staff against poaching/IWT will increase in short-term.
- (iii) However, in the long-term, as target communities become aware of the consequences of IWT and have access to alternative livelihood means, their engagement in poaching/IWT is expected to decrease.
- (iv) Strengthened transboundary cooperation will resolve transboundary IWT issues through cooperation and information sharing in the long-term.
- (v) This will minimize the chances of poachers and wildlife traffickers/carriers smuggling wildlife across country borders.
- (vi) The province's position as a source and transit point for IWT will decrease in long-term.

#### Overall Impact:

Access to livelihood opportunities combined with a conservation education program will foster a positive attitude towards conservation in targeted communities. Strengthened law enforcement will ultimately enhance community engagement in the conservation of threatened species, such as tigers, leopards, black bears, musk deer, snow leopards, and pangolins. The expected changes in both poverty reduction and IWT reduction will contribute to the long-term sustainability of conservation efforts, beyond the project, delivering lasting value to the region. Populations of focus species will increase or at least remain stable with lower poaching and IWT risks.

## 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.**

Access to soft-loans through saving and credit groups create livelihood opportunities for marginalized and IWT-affected households and youths find employment or be self-employed through skill-based training. When supported families realize income through diversified livelihoods, their dependency on income from poaching and IWT will cease. Similarly, targeted HWC mitigation measures help reduce life and property damage, fostering

a positive attitude towards conservation and minimizing retaliatory wildlife killings. As project communities witness the positive changes in the lives of marginalized and IWT and HWC-affected families, it creates an enabling environment, which, in turn, foster a spill-over effect in neighbouring communities and pursue sustainable alternative livelihood, reducing reliance on poaching/IWT.

Strengthened capacity among law enforcement frontline staff, improved interagency coordination through WCCB, and enhanced transboundary cooperation leads to increased detection and prosecution of IWT that helps in discouraging local people's engagement in poaching and IWT, and disrupt IWT networks. Massive conservation awareness campaigns sensitize local communities about conservation and the legal aspects of IWT, reducing the involvement of women, individuals from traditional hunting communities, and HWC-affected families in IWT. All these results ultimately help in reducing the position of Sudurpaschhim province as source and transit for IWT, and supporting sustainable wildlife conservation.

## **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?**

NTNC collaboratively works with communities, governments, and stakeholders. Data and evidence generated will aid to strengthen poaching/IWT control in the province.

Savings and credit groups will sustain seed fund circulation, ensuring ongoing support for marginalized and IWT-affected households. Successful community financing model will serve as reference for local governments to mainstream poaching/IWT-affected communities in poverty reduction.

Trained frontline staff will continue contributing to poaching/IWT prevention and knowledge transfer. WCCBs will maintain coordinated efforts to poaching and IWT control. WCCBs with NTNC and partners will continue collaboration to seek innovation in poaching/IWT control.

Awareness campaigns will have lasting impact on poaching/IWT control by changing community behavior. Change agents will be linked with local governments to continue these campaigns. LIPs will be shared with local governments/stakeholders. Resource materials (manuals, booklets, etc.) will be handed to respective authorities. IWT database will be accessible to law enforcement agencies for poaching/IWT control.

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

Below are some potential areas for scaling up with our project's approach.

- (i) Capacitating border custom officials in Nepal-India and Nepal-China border points to inspect cargos and intercept flow of illegal wildlife products.
- (ii) Scale-up community interventions in other biodiversity rich areas of Sudurpaschhim province that could become poaching hotspots in future, such as Chure-Mahabharat corridor and Ramaroshan-Badimalika complex.
- (iii) Increase capacity for rapid wildlife rescue operations throughout the province to minimize risks of wildlife entering into IWT that are sourced from retaliatory killings.
- (iv) Increase frequency of transborder coordination meetings to enhance transboundary cooperation between Nepal, India and China in IWT control.

Willingness of provincial/local governments to mainstream the lessons learnt, limitations in resources /funding and inadequate transboundary cooperation may prevent scaling. These can be addressed by knowledge sharing and dialogues with governments, channelling resource/funds from diverse sources and enabling environment among neighbouring countries for transboundary cooperation.

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

No Response

## 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
<p><b>Fiduciary</b></p> <p>Fiduciary risks in implementing this project may arise from lack of necessary capacity in community institutions and community representatives may be politically motivated. This could lead to a level of risk of loss, fraud, slow flow of funds and accounting inaccuracy.</p>	Moderate	Possible	Major	Disbursement of funds will be based on progress reports (technical and financial), documents supporting validity of expenditure will be tracked; fiduciary management at community level will be integrated in project monitoring. Internal control will be ensured by internal audits.	Minor
<p><b>Safeguarding</b></p> <p>Safeguarding risk can arise from implementing partners not aware of the project's safeguard requirements. In case safeguard issues such as violation of human rights, sexual harassment, etc. are reported, it will have major impact to project implementation.</p>	Major	Rare	Moderate	GESI and Safeguard Officer will train field staff about the project's safeguard requirements. Field staff will orient the implementing partners on the requirements. Safeguard performance will be monitored periodically and corrective measures will be taken. Any violation of safeguard requirements will be addressed as per NTNC policy.	Moderate

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**Delivery Chain**

Law enforcement trainings and livelihood activities will need participation of communities and project partners. Their involvement in these project activities may be slow due to external factors and conflict of schedules. This will affect timely completion of project activities.

Minor

Unlikely Minor

To avoid this risk, community and partners will be prior informed about the implementation schedule. In the case delay will occur, implementation plans of affected activities will be rescheduled in consultation with partners and communities.

Minor

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**Risk 4**

Transboundary coordination meetings between India and Nepal has taken place on a regular basis in recent years. However, in the past, these meetings did not take place because of internal issues (such as political elections) and external factors such as COVID-19. Such events can slow down progress of these meetings.

Minor

Unlikely Minor

To avoid this risk, Indian authorities will be prior informed about the meeting schedule and effort will be given to foresee events that may delay the meetings. In event that meeting may delay, meetings will be prepedended or postponed, as per convenience of meeting participants.

Minor

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**Risk 5**

Local change agents developed to conduct behavioural change campaigns will engage in voluntary basis. Some change agents may discontinue their involvement due to their personal reasons.

Insignificant

Rare Minor

The project will train new local change agents and fill the gap.

Minor

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**Risk 6**

Project areas in remote settings may have no accessibility due to floods and landslides. Such events may hinder timely completion of community activities (livelihood, predator-proof corals and behavioural change campaigns).

Moderate

Possible Major

Restriction in accessibility due to natural events do not usually prolong, therefore, no major delay is anticipated. In case of prolonged restrictions, NTNC and project partners will coordinate with the concerned municipalities, local CBOs/NGOs and government line agencies to implement these activities as planned and scheduled.

Minor

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## Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

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### 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.).


No


### Q25. Workplan

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

 [Workplan-NTNC](#)

 19/10/2023

 12:21:11

 pdf 573.84 KB

## Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

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### 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.**

M&E follows systematic process to measure project success against outcomes and outputs, ensuring tracking progress and effectiveness of project. It will be based on project's logical framework and implementation arrangement.

Project planning will consist of project milestones which are measurable. Baseline surveys will be conducted where baseline data are not available. Day-to-day data collection will be conducted by the field mobilizers and verified by the M&E unit of NTNC comprising of M&E officer, GESI officer and program officers (wildlife crime control, livelihood and operations). Regular progress monitoring will be conducted at field level to track progress towards the indicators outlined in the logical framework and documented. Periodic monitoring (process and result monitoring) will be conducted by the M&E team. The team will prepare M&E guidelines, processes and requirements of the project, orient the system to the field unit, oversee the monitoring of results and prepare progress reports. The field team will also delegate monitoring responsibility to the project partner through monitoring arrangement for their specific activities.

Outcome indicators will be monitored and evaluated based on the changes in income status of the target communities supported for alternative livelihoods, and their involvement in poaching and IWT. Household surveys to assess the impact of livelihood interventions will be conducted by the social mobilizers. The overall outcome progress will be defined in term of decline in IWT cases demonstrated by WCCB seizure reports and CIB reports.

Progress towards Output 1 will be monitored through the records maintained by the saving and credit groups including their annual audit reports from a registered audit firm, training records and reports and loan mobilization logbooks. Activity specific records will be maintained for HWC mitigation supports. The success of this output will be evaluated through the changes in economic status of marginalized and IWT affected communities, their decrease in poaching/involvement, and change in HWC incidents.

Progress towards Output 2 will be monitored by the analysis of training reports, meeting minutes (of WCCB meetings and transboundary meetings), the status of IWT database of Sudurpaschim Province and reports of wildlife department of province ministry. The overall success of this output will be measured in terms of number of frontline staff and officers of the enforcement agencies trained and number and type of cases they handle, contributing to minimizing poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschim province.

Progress towards Output 3 will be monitoring by the analysis of community perception survey, workshop reports and number and type of awareness materials generated and distributed to the community. The progress of this output will be measures in terms of changes in behaviour of local community regarding poaching and IWT, and involvement of change agents to continuously mobilize communities against poaching and IWT.

Participatory project evaluation (engaging key stakeholders and local-level government agencies) will be conducted at mid-term and project end. After project end, an independent evaluator will conduct final project evaluation to assess the qualitative and quantitative results of project and assess in terms of impact, outcome and output and suggest recommendations for post-project sustainability.


<b>Total project budget for M&amp;E in GBP</b>	£ [REDACTED]
<b>(this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)</b>	
<b>Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&amp;E (%)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Number of days planned for M&amp;E</b>	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.**

 [Logframe-NTNC](#)

 19/10/2023

 10:49:12

 pdf 295.48 KB

#### Impact:

Reduced position of the Sudurpaschim province as source and transit for IWT through community engagement and strengthened wildlife law enforcement, supporting sustainable wildlife conservation in the far-western landscape of Nepal



## Outcome:

Decreased involvement of marginalized and IWT affected communities of Sudurpaschhim province in poaching and IWT underpinned by alternative livelihoods, strengthened law enforcement and increased awareness

## Project Outputs

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### Output 1:

Marginalized and IWT affected communities adopt alternative livelihood

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### Output 2:

Increased knowledge and skills of frontline staff and improved coordination among law enforcement agencies

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### Output 3:

Increased awareness level of local communities on poaching and IWT

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### Output 4:

*No Response*

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### Output 5:

*No Response*

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## Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

## Activities

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

Output 1: Marginalized and IWT affected communities adopt alternative livelihood

Activity 1.1: Provide support for institutional strengthening of saving and credit groups (n = 6)

Activity 1.2: Conduct financial management and governance training for saving and credit groups (n = 6)

Activity 1.3: Conduct baseline survey to assess income of target households and local youths (n = 1)

Activity 1.4: Prepare household level Livelihood Improvement Plans (LIP) (n = 300)

Activity 1.5: Establish seed money in saving and credit groups (n = 6, £37,500 total value)

Activity 1.6: Provide soft loans for alternative livelihood to target households through saving and credit groups (n = 300)

Activity 1.7: Conduct skill-based training to local youths (n = 6 trainings, 120 youths)

Activity 1.8: Provide business start-up grant to trained youths (n = 120, £40,625 total value)

Activity 1.9: Conduct participatory survey to identify and map HWC hotspots in the project areas (n = 6)

Activity 1.10: Survey to assess baseline HWC incidents in HWC affected households (n = 1)

Activity 1.11: Support for construction of predator-proof corrals in HWC affected households (n = 200)

Activity 1.12: Conduct post-project income assessment of beneficiary households and youths receiving livelihood support (n = 1)

Activity 1.13: Conduct survey to assess change in HWC in beneficiary households receiving predator-proof coral support (n = 1)

Output 2: Increased knowledge and skills of frontline staff and improved coordination among law enforcement agencies

Activity 2.1: Conduct site-level crime scene procedure trainings for frontline law enforcement staff (n = 9; 225 staff)

Activity 2.2: Develop and print booklets of IWT knowledge and wildlife parts/products identification procedures (n = 1 booklet; 1500 copies)

Activity 2.3: Provide support for institutional strengthening of province-level WCCB (n = 1)

Activity 2.4: Organize periodic meetings of province-level WCCB (n = 10)

Activity 2.5: Organize annual learning workshop of province-level WCCB (n = 3)

Activity 2.6: Organize district-level WCCB coordination meetings (n = 25)

Activity 2.7: Organize annual local transboundary meetings between India and Nepal (n = 3)

Activity 2.8: Provide support to maintain WCCB Secretariat IWT database and link with central WCCB database (n = 1)

Activity 2.9: Conduct survey to identify poaching prone areas in the province (n = 1)

Activity 2.10: Develop map of poaching and IWT prone areas (n = 1)

Activity 2.11: Train frontline staff on use of technologies to reduce IWT (spy camera and CCTV) (n = 20 staff)

Activity 2.12: Deploy spy cameras in poaching prone areas identified by activity 2.9 (n = 10 cameras, areas = TBD)

Output 3: Increased awareness level of local communities on poaching and IWT

Activity 3.1: Conduct perception survey of target groups and communities on poaching and IWT knowledge and awareness (n = 1)

Activity 3.2: Conduct IWT poaching and IWT sensitization workshops (n = 50)

Activity 3.3: Develop and broadcast fortnightly episodes of radio program (n = 52)

Activity 3.4: Produce and disseminate poaching and IWT awareness materials (n = 5000 pamphlets, 2000 posters, 10 hoarding boards)

Activity 3.5: Develop training manual for ToT on HWCx and poaching/IWT (n = 1)

Activity 3.6: Conduct ToT for local change agents on HWCx (n = 1 training, 30 change agents)

Activity 3.7: Organize behavioural change campaigns by change agents (n = 150)

Activity 3.8: Conduct perception survey to assess the level of poaching and IWT sensitization generated in targeted groups and communities (n = 1)

Activity 3.9: Conduct anti-snare campaigns by change agents (n = 42)


## Section 11 - Budget and Funding


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### 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.**

 [Budget-NTNC](#)

 19/10/2023

 10:52:05

 xlsx 102.5 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.**

The project is based on past and on-going initiatives in the landscape (mostly the southern part). In addition, this project will initiate integrated approaches (alternative livelihoods, capacity development and awareness) to reach the vulnerable communities.

Project SINLEC21GR3324 has trained 75 frontline staff out of 630 frontline staff in the province. We will utilize this capacity and the existing training manual to capacitate additional 225 staff. NTNC is currently implementing two IWTCF funded projects (IWT086, IWT091) that resulted in disengaging traditional hunting communities from poaching/IWT. Similarly, ZSL-Nepal is implementing IUCN/KfW funded transboundary tiger conservation project (phases I, II and III) in ShNP and other Terai PAs. These projects formed cooperatives capable of mobilizing seed funds and helped reducing forest-dependency through alternative livelihood. This project is developed in the same line but focused to make tangible impact throughout the landscape, especially focussed to poaching/IWT-affected households of mid-hill areas that are not reached with this financing model.

Behaviour change campaigns initiated in Bardia National Park has resulted in reducing HWC in buffer zone communities. This approach also engages young men and women of marginalized and IWT-affected communities to motivate others. We build on this approach focusing on poaching/IWT prone 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.**

NTNC's 3603-HAT-NTNC project focuses on HWC affected communities while this project is focused to reach poaching/IWT-affected communities. The project 3603-HAT-NTNC will complement HWC mitigation and livelihood outcomes of this project.

USAID Biodiversity Project (Jal-Jangal) is also under implementation. This project works in three bigger landscapes (TAL, CHAL and Karnali landscape), focusing on national level policies, landscape restoration and water resource conservation.

Ongoing ZSL project (DAREX008) works in the terai section of the province with focus on HWCx, minimization of linear infrastructure impacts on wildlife, habitat restoration and livelihood improvement of local communities. This project will also work in the terai area, but with focus on reducing environmental crimes.

We have periodic review/reflection workshops and regular coordination meetings among these partners under the leadership of government authorities, both at center and field level to share our activities, budget and progress, which helps to create synergy by avoiding duplication and facilitate cross-learning. While developing this project, we have communicated with these organisations and government stakeholders and this will be continued during this project implementation as well.

## **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.**

All of the budget will be spent locally. We aim to deliver tangible results in livelihood and law enforcement component as they will be pivotal to achieve outcome. Therefore, distribution of our proposed budget is higher in these components. By investing in institutional strengthening of saving and credit groups and mobilizing them to support poaching/IWT and HWC-affected households, we expect to bring sustained results in poverty reduction in our target communities by demonstrating repeatable success to the local governments. We target to divert 75% of target households from poaching/IWT to earning income from alternative livelihood sources. Our results in livelihood will therefore be of value at local levels in poverty reduction.

In Nepal, government investment in conservation is relatively low. Investing in law enforcement capacity becomes a continuous process supported from external sources. Capacity enhancement trainings and resource materials need to be regularly available for sustaining law enforcement effectiveness. With investment in capacity and resources, we are ambitious to deliver two key results, viz. decline in number of poaching/IWT cases and decrease in individuals involved in poaching/IWT. Thus, with high budgetary input, we aim to support in building strong law enforcement that can be a strong deterrent to poaching/IWT.

### **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).**

(i) Collaboration and Integration: By fostering ownership from provincial and local governments, this project ensures its results become integrated in annual planning cycles. This collaborative approach enhances efficiency and guarantees the resources are utilized effectively to benefit the targeted communities.

(ii) Empowering Communities: The investment in strengthening saving and credit groups and establishing a seed fund is cost-effective and equitable. By providing soft loans to the targeted communities, the project empowers households to enhance their income through various livelihood options, ensuring fair distribution of resources and benefits. This approach, already proven successful in lowland Nepal, ensures the sustainability of soft loans and maximizes their positive impact.

(iii) Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflict: The project's approach to addressing human-wildlife conflict (HWC) by implementing mitigation measures translates reduced livestock and crop losses into tangible economic gains for affected communities. This approach shows the project's effectiveness in directly benefiting affected communities while simultaneously conserving local wildlife.

(iv) Building Local Capacity: Prioritizing the development of local capacity in conducting awareness campaigns is a sustainable approach. The project will train local youths as change agents who will continue to serve as valuable resources for local governments and relevant entities, ensuring the continuous generation of awareness and the scaling up of conservation efforts.

(v) Enhancing Law Enforcement: The investment in strengthening law enforcement capacities among frontline staff and the institutional strengthening of WCCBs will yield long-lasting results in poaching/IWT control. This investment will contribute to institutional memory, adding significant value to ongoing poaching and IWT control efforts in Nepal.

### **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.**

We plan to procure 2 motorbikes for field mobility of project staff. After the project, the motorbikes will be used by the wildlife technicians based in Shuklaphanta Conservation Program (NTNC-SCP) for regular surveillance of problematic wildlife. Regular inventory will be maintained and NTNC will provide the status of this item as required by Defra. In addition, other consumable materials like laptops, printers, digital cameras, spy cameras, etc. will be used by NTNC after the project.

## **Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics**

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### **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.**

NTNC's safeguarding strategy places a strong emphasis on protection of fundamental human rights as outlined in the Nepalese Constitution. To ensure safeguarding:

(a) The beneficiaries, implementing partners, and staff will be informed about the project's safeguarding commitment. Our approach involves participatory planning, engaging poaching /IWT and HWC-affected groups, indigenous communities, women, and marginalized individuals in project activities. Attention will be given to avoid impacts to local culture. Principles of FPIC, anonymity, and data confidentiality will be maintained. We will conduct project communication in local languages. Individuals raising concerns will have the option to remain anonymous, and will be informed if their identity cannot be withheld.

(b) Safeguarding concerns will be treated with utmost seriousness and subject to thorough investigation. Any allegations or complaints will be recorded, and will be addressed as per NTNC's procedures. Transparency procedures will be reinforced through fiduciary procedures tailored to community-based projects and

safeguarding measures detailed in our code of conduct.

(c) Our project partners will uphold these safeguarding policies through ongoing collaboration and regular communication, such that partners will dedicate to ethical conduct and human rights principles. Any deviations from our safeguarding standards will be promptly addressed, and corrective actions will be implemented as needed.

## Q34. Ethics

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

NTNC and partners organisations will adhere to ethical and human rights standards in all phases of project. The project strongly focuses on local participation and maximize benefits to poor communities, relevant to protecting key human rights under the Nepalese Constitution. Participatory planning will involve poaching and IWT affected groups, indigenous people, women and other socially marginalized groups in project activities. Local culture and traditional knowledge will be considered in planning and implementing the project activities. Care will be taken to avoid negative impacts to local culture. Prior informed consent, maintenance of anonymity and confidentiality will be considered in collecting and publishing project's relevant data and information. Targeted households will be from marginalized, poaching/IWT and HWC affected communities, and women will be prioritized for participation, incorporating their voices and concerns. Project communication and consultations will be delivered in local languages. NTNC and implementing partners will be required to have accident and health insurance coverage for project staff.

NTNC maintains political neutrality and transparency throughout its activities as guided by NTNC's code of conduct. NTNC will follow its fiduciary procedures for effective community-based projects and a number of other safeguard measures that ensures higher level of transparency and accountability throughout this project.

## Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

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### 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.**

 [Gmail - Communication with UK Embassy.](#)

 19/10/2023

 12:25:08

 pdf 241.08 KB

## Section 14 - Project Staff

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### 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?
Dr. Naresh Subedi	<b>Project Leader</b>	10	Checked
Mr. Laxmi Raj Joshi	Project Coordinator	100	Checked
Mr. Shyam Kumar Thapa	M&E and Compliance Officer	50	Checked
Ms. Reetu Deuba	GESI Officer	30	Checked


**Do you require more fields?**


Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Mr. Ambika P Khatiwada	Wildlife Crime Control Officer	30	Checked
Mr. Kabi Raj Bhatta	Operations Officer	50	Checked
Ms. Santoshi Malla	Livelihood Officer	75	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<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.**

 [Key Staff CVs](#)

 19/10/2023

 11:06:27

 pdf 503.3 KB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 15 - Project Partners

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### 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:	National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)
Website address:	<a href="https://ntnc.org.np/">https://ntnc.org.np/</a>
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>NTNC is an autonomous, not-for-profit organisation established by the legislative act of Nepal to supplement and complement conservation endeavours of the Government of Nepal. NTNC is also a GCF accredited Direct Access Entity for Nepal. It manages three conservation areas and has well-equipped field offices in all of the six lowland PAs. NTNC's institutional capacity and experience in working with the local communities will be the key strengths to this project. NTNC's experience in species conservation, implementing community-driven mechanisms, and bringing the government line agencies support to sustain the initiatives will be relevant to this project. NTNC's central office and respective field office staff are now well acquainted in administering Defra projects with the two IWTFC projects (Ref: IWT091, IWT086) currently under implementation. NTNC has well-equipped field office (Shuklaphanta Conservation Programme - SCP) at Shuklaphanta National Park and it is long-term endeavour of NTNC thus, brings added advantage to this project.</p> <p>NTNC central office will administer and coordinate the implementation of this project. NTNC-SCP will implement the project activities in coordination with the provincial forest ministry, park offices, division forest offices, forests users group, partner NGS and buffer zone institutions.</p>
International/ In-country partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	£ [REDACTED]
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
If no, please provide details	NTNC is the lead applicant and we have included a cover letter signed by the head of the organisation.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?



Yes

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

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

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DNPWC is a central government entity that manages protected areas (PA) throughout the country. The overall goal of the DNPWC is to conserve wildlife and outstanding landscapes of ecological importance for the well-being of the people.

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

DNPWC will provide overall supervision, guidance, and evaluation of the project in coordination with the central-level team of NTNC. The PAs in Sudurpaschhim Province viz. Shuklaphanta National Park, Khaptad National Park, and Api-Nampa Conservation Area under DNPWC will provide supportive roles in developing law enforcement capacity of frontline enforcement staff. The PAs lead district-level WCCs, and thus they will conduct regular WCCB meetings, coordinate with relevant stakeholders to minimize the threats of poaching and IWT, and enrich the IWT database of Sudurpaschiim Province. Another role of PAs will be in organizing transboundary conservation meetings and putting forward agendas on behalf of Nepal. They will also support mobilizing local saving and credit groups for income-generating activities and HWC mitigation.

PA administrations have a wide reach through sector offices and range posts. They have a good network with the public through buffer zone management committees. This will add value to the project partners to reach the target communities and households.

**Allocated budget:** £ [REDACTED]

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**Represented on the Project Board**  Yes

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

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**2. Partner Name:** Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Forests and Environment (MoITFE), Sudurpaschhim Province

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**Website address:** <http://moitfe.sudurpashchim.gov.np/>

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Nepal has adopted three tiers of government system. MoITFE is among the seven province-level ministries in Sudurpaschhim province mandated with policy formulation and implementation related to the industry, tourism, forest, and environment, bridging the efforts made by the central and local level government agencies, and bringing income-generating opportunities through the aforementioned sectors.

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

The primary role of the MoITFE in this project is to take a lead role in strengthening province WCCB, developing the capacity of frontline staff on IWT control, mobilize district-level Wildlife Crime Control Bureaus (WCCB) where there is absence of PA administration, organize transboundary conservation meetings with Indian counterparts, and manage IWT database of Sudurpaschhim province. All the 10 subordinate Divisional Forest Offices (DFO) under MoITFE have competent forest officers having the ability to deliver the project activities, including implementing alternative livelihood and HWC mitigation activities in community forest areas, bringing local community and stakeholder participation in survey and mapping activities and monitoring saving and credit groups that are established under community forest system.

MoITFE will lead the Project Management Committee (PMC) which will be formed at the Province level. PMC will be represented by all the project partners and support project implementation.

---

**International/ In-country partner**

In-country

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**Allocated budget:**

£ [REDACTED]

---

**Represented on the Project Board**

Yes

---

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

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**3. Partner Name:**

Community Development Center (CDC)

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**Website address:**

<https://cdcdoti.org/>

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With its wider reach in far-western hills, CDC is a non-profit local organisation working for the social and economic empowerment of people living in the Far Western region. Since its establishment in 1992, CDC has implemented dozens of projects to uplift the socio-economic status of poor, marginalized communities including Dalits and women. It has a competitive position in implementing the program on education, health, natural resources, livelihoods, and water among others. CDC values sustainable income and employment opportunities for all through a participatory and inclusive process. CDC has competent local staff members of various backgrounds to make grassroots-level changes.

CDC's role in this project is to implement alternative livelihood support programs through the seed money support provided to the saving and credit groups in the mid-hill districts. It will take a lead role in making these community financing groups inclusive, developing the capacity of their members, and mobilizing soft loans for livelihood activities. CDC will also lead skill-based training packages in collaboration with local service centers, and help beneficiaries start up their business. It will also support conservation awareness activities for HWC and IWT-affected communities mobilizing local change makers. CDC will bring a matching fund of £ [REDACTED] to the project.

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

---

**International/ In-country**      In-country

---

**Allocated budget:**      £ [REDACTED]

---

**Represented on the Project Board**       Yes

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

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**4. Partner Name:**      *No Response*

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**Website address:**      *No Response*

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

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**International/ In-country partner**      *No Response*

---

**Allocated budget:**      £0.00

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**Represented on the Project Board**       Yes  
 No

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

---

**5. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**Website address:** *No Response*

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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

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**6. Partner Name:** *No Response*

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**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


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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.

 [Partner Support Letters](#)

 19/10/2023

 11:18:12

 pdf 867.82 KB

## Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

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### 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
IWT091	Dr. Naresh Subedi	Control poaching and IWT by strengthening community guardianship in Chitwan
IWT086	Dr. Naresh Subedi	Mainstreaming traditional hunting communities of western Nepal in tiger conservation
30-026	Dr. Madhu Chetri	Conserving biodiversity through community engagement in Gaurishankar Conservation Area, Nepal
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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

Yes

## Section 17 - Certification

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### Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)

I apply for a grant of

£524,563.00

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 SHARAD CHANDRA ADHIKARI


Position in the organisation Member Secretary


Signature (please upload e-signature) No Response


Date 19 October 2023


Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 [Annual Reports-NTNC low res](#)


 19/10/2023


 11:58:39

 pdf 5.89 MB

 [Audited Financial Reports-NTNC](#)


 19/10/2023


 11:33:05


 pdf 4.63 MB

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

 [NTNC Safeguard Policies](#)

 19/10/2023

 11:33:20

 pdf 2.76 MB

## 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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• my <u>completed logframe</u> as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a copy of the <u>Lead Partner’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct</u> (Question 33).</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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.</li> </ul>	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	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**

**Guidance – please delete before submitting**

Provide a **Workplan** that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project. Quarters are based on UK FYs (**1 April – 31 March** - Q1 therefore starts April 2024).

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The activity numbers should correspond to the activities in your logical framework (logframe). The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

This template covers multiple Biodiversity Challenge Funds schemes, so ensure you check the eligible dates/project length for the scheme you are applying to and feel free to delete later years if not applicable for your project.

	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	<b>Marginalized and IWT affected communities adopt alternative livelihood</b>													
1.1	Provide support for institutional strengthening of saving and credit groups (n = 6)	6												
1.2	Conduct financial management and governance training for saving and credit groups (n = 6)	3												
1.3	Conduct baseline survey to assess income of target households and local youths (n = 1)	3												
1.4	Prepare household level Livelihood Improvement Plans (LIP) (n = 300)	3												
1.5	Establish seed money in saving and credit groups (n = 6, £37,500 total value)	9												
1.6	Provide soft loans for alternative livelihood to target households through saving and credit groups (n = 300)	24												
1.7	Conduct skill-based training to local youths (n = 6 trainings, 120 youths)	4												



Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	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
1.8	Provide business start-up grant to trained youths (n = 120, £40,625 total value)	5												
1.9	Conduct participatory survey to identify and map HWC hotspots in the project areas (n = 6)	3												
1.10	Survey to assess baseline HWC incidents in HWC affected households (n = 1)	3												
1.11	Support for construction of predator-proof corals in HWC affected households (n = 200)	12												
1.12	Conduct post-project income assessment of beneficiary households and youths receiving livelihood support (n = 1)	3												
1.13	Conduct survey to assess decline in HWC in beneficiary households receiving predator-proof coral support (n = 1)	3												
Output 2	<b>Increased knowledge and skills of frontline staff and improved coordination among law enforcement agencies</b>													
2.1	Conduct site-level crime scene procedure trainings for frontline law enforcement staff (n = 9; 225 staff)	3												
2.2	Develop and print booklets of IWT knowledge and wildlife parts/products identification procedures (n = 1 booklet; 1500 copies)	6												
2.3	Provide support for institutional strengthening of province-level WCCB (n =1)	3												
2.4	Organize periodic meetings of province-level WCCB (n = 10)	3												
2.5	Organize annual learning workshop of province-level WCCB (n = 3)	3												
2.6	Organize district-level WCCB coordination meetings (n = 25)	13												
2.7	Organize local transboundary meetings between India and Nepal	3												

Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	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
	(n= 3)													
2.8	Provide support to maintain WCCB Secretariat IWT database and link with central WCCB database (n = 1)	30												
2.9	Conduct survey to identify poaching prone areas in the province (n = 1)	6												
2.10	Develop map of poaching and IWT prone areas (n = 1)	2												
2.11	Train frontline staff on use of technologies to reduce IWT (spy camera and CCTV) (n = 20 staff)	1												
2.12	Deploy spy cameras in poaching prone areas identified by activity 2.9 (n = 10 cameras, areas = TBD)	21												
Output 3	<b>Increased awareness level of local communities on poaching and IWT</b>													
3.1	Conduct perception survey of target groups and communities on poaching and IWT knowledge and awareness (n = 1)	4												
3.2	Conduct poaching and IWT sensitization workshops (n = 50)	21												
3.3	Develop and broadcast fortnightly episodes of radio program (n = 52)	21												
3.4	Produce and disseminate poaching and IWT awareness materials (n = 5000 pamphlets, 2000 posters, 10 hoarding boards)													
3.5	Develop training manual for ToT on HWCx and poaching/IWT (n = 1)	2												
3.6	Conduct ToT for local change agents on HWCx (n = 1 training, 30 change agents)	3												
3.7	Organize behavioural change campaigns by change agents (n = 150)	27												
3.8	Conduct perception survey to assess the level of poaching and	3												

Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	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
	IWT sensitization generated in targeted groups and communities (n = 1)													
3.9	Conduct anti-snare campaigns by change agents (n = 42)	24												

Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b></p> <p>Reduced position of the Sudurpaschhim province as source and transit for IWT through community engagement and strengthened wildlife law enforcement, supporting sustainable wildlife conservation in the far-western landscape of Nepal</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Decreased involvement of marginalized and IWT affected communities of Sudurpaschhim province in poaching and IWT underpinned by alternative livelihoods, strengthened law enforcement and increased awareness</p>	<p>0.1 At least 75% of targeted IWT affected and marginalized households of intervention sites have at least 50% increased income from alternative livelihoods by year 3 and give up poaching and IWT [ITWCF-A14, IWTCF-A15] <i>Baseline = TBD by baseline survey</i> <i>Target = 225 households (by end of year 3)</i></p> <p>0.2 Percentage reduction in number of IWT and poaching cases as a result of increased law enforcement capacity of frontline staff and increased coordination among enforcement agencies <i>Baseline = 32 wildlife parts and products seized in last 6 years ( )</i> <i>Target = 40-50% reduction in IWT and poaching cases (by end of year 3)</i></p>	<p>0.1 Yearly income assessment report of participating households (<i>Data Source – household income</i> <i>Data Collection Method – household income survey</i> <i>Data Disaggregation - disaggregated by gender and ethnicity</i>)</p> <p>0.2 Annual reports of Central level WCCB and DNPWC; Annual reports respective PAs, DFOs and NTNC (<i>Data Source – reports from the agencies’ office and websites</i> <i>Data Collection Method – review annual reports</i> <i>Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender</i>)</p>	<p>No large scale natural disasters and political situation occur to delay project activities</p> <p>Community mobilizers monitor livelihood transformation of beneficiary households resulting from to project support and targeted households adopt and cooperate on project activities and provide accurate information on income generated from alternative livelihood schemes</p> <p>Local municipalities and community institutions will sufficiently collaborate with the project to meet the targets</p> <p>Poaching and IWT cases will reduce because there will be decrease in the number of people engaging in poaching and IWT as they have access to income from</p>

Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	<p>0.3 Percentage increase in knowledge and awareness on poaching and IWT among targeted groups and communities <i>Baseline = TBD by pre perception survey</i> <i>Target = 60% increase (by end of year 3)</i></p> <p>0.4 Reduction in incidents of poaching and IWT by marginalized and IWT affected communities <i>Baseline = ~60 poachers and wildlife traffickers arrested in last 5 years out of which 42 were from marginalized and IWT affected communities</i> <i>Target = 80% decline (by end of year 3)</i></p>	<p>0.3 Pre and post perception survey reports ( <i>Data Source – workshop participants</i> <i>Data Collection Method – perception survey questionnaire</i> <i>Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender and category of target group)</i></p> <p>0.4 Seizure and poaching/IWT related records of CIB, DFOs and PAs, annual reports of DNPWC, project progress report (<i>Data Source – seizure and poaching related records</i> <i>Data Collection – collect data from agencies, review annual reports;</i> <i>Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i></p>	<p>alternative livelihood and this change will be supported by enhanced law enforcement presence in the province that acts as a deterrent to wildlife crime</p> <p>Increase in knowledge and awareness about the legalities of poaching and IWT will discourage poaching/IWT sensitive groups that will have a positive effect on reducing wildlife crime cases in the province</p> <p>With success in changing poaching/IWT dependent livelihood practices among poaching and IWT sensitive communities to alternative means of earning income, combined with securing their livelihood from HWC mitigation will lead to decrease in the number of wildlife deaths from poaching and HWC related retaliatory killing, indicating overall decrease in wildlife crime cases from the province</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b> 1. Marginalized and IWT affected communities adopt alternative livelihood</p>	<p>1.1 Number of savings and credit groups strengthened and provided with financial management and</p>	<p>1.1 Savings and credit group records and audit reports, training reports, meeting minutes of savings and credit groups</p>	<p>With no external factors affecting the stability of local markets and routine operation of saving and credit groups, the project will do better to achieve this output</p>

Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	<p>governance training <b>[IWTCF-A05]</b>  <i>Baseline = Around 15 cooperatives present in target areas but need capacity strengthening to provide service to marginalized and IWT affected households</i>  <i>Target = 6 groups – 30 hours of financial management and governance training (by end of year 1)</i></p> <p>1.2 Total value and number of loans and business start-up grants provided to individual households and youths to implement Livelihood Improvement Plans (LIPs) and establish skill-based business <b>[IWTCF-06, IWTCF-07]</b>  <i>Baseline = About 100 households received vegetable farming support in Shuklaphanta National Park buffer zone</i>  <i>Target = £78,125 total value for 300 households and 120 youths (by end of year 3)</i></p> <p>1.3 Number of people receiving training in sustainable livelihood skills <b>[IWTCF-A01]</b></p>	<p><i>(Data Source – activity implementation</i>  <i>Data Collection Method – data collection as per M&amp;E</i>  <i>Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i></p> <p>1.2 Savings and credit group records and audit reports, meeting minutes of savings and credit groups, LIPs  <i>(Data Source – records of saving and cooperative groups</i>  <i>Data Collection Method – review records of soft loans disbursement by saving and credit groups</i>  <i>Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender of loan recipients)</i></p> <p>1.3 Pre and post training assessment report, training certificates</p>	<p>All three tiers of government agencies create enabling environment for smooth project execution</p> <p>Local communities accept and adopt alternative livelihood options introduced by the project and accurately report their households level changes</p>
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Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	<p><i>Target = 120 youths – 390 hours training per person (by end of year 2)</i></p>	<p><i>(Data Source – training reports Data Collection Method – review training report Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender)</i></p>	
	<p>1.4 Number of people reporting they are applying new skills and knowledge after training [IWTCF-A02] <i>Target = at least 75% of trained youths (by end of year 3)</i></p>	<p>1.4 Periodic income monitoring report, project impact report <i>(Data Source –targeted youths receiving skill-based training Data Collection Method - monitoring of income activities after training Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender)</i></p>	
	<p>1.5 Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income as a result alternative livelihood options [IWTCF-A13] <i>Baseline = 0 Target = 225 households (by end of year 3)</i></p>	<p>1.5 Periodic income monitoring report, project impact report, case study reports <i>(Data Source – households receiving soft loans for alternative livelihood Data Collection Method – household income survey Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender)</i></p>	
	<p>1.6 Number of households reporting decline in HWC after project intervention <i>Baseline = TBD Target = 200 households (by end of year 3)</i></p>	<p>1.6 Periodic HWC monitoring report <i>(Data Source – households receiving predator-proof coral support)</i></p>	

Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

		<i>Data Collection Method – household survey to assess change in HWC incidents Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender)</i>	
<b>2. Increased knowledge and skills of frontline staff and improved coordination among law enforcement agencies</b>	<p>2.1 Number of frontline staff trained in law enforcement skills <b>[IWTCG-B01]</b> <i>Baseline = 75 out of 630 frontline staff trained in crime scene procedures Target = 225 frontline staff – 30 hours of training in 5 days (by end of year 2)</i></p> <p>2.2 Number of best practice guides and knowledge products <b>[IWTCF-B05]</b> <i>Baseline = crime scene procedures training manual Target = 1500 wildlife parts and products identification booklet (by end of year 2)</i></p> <p>2.3 Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecutions and number of individuals charged for wildlife crime <b>[IWTCF-B13, IWTCF-B12]</b> <i>Baseline = 18 individuals were arrested in ShNP in fiscal year 2021/22 Target = TBD as reported during project (year 3)</i></p>	<p>2.1 Training report, pre and post training assessment report <i>(Data Source – frontline staff receiving training Data Collection Method – documentation of training activity Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender)</i></p> <p>2.2 Wildlife parts and products identification booklet <i>(Data Source – wildlife parts and products identification booklets Data Collection Method – N/A Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i></p> <p>2.3 PA, DFO and CIB annual reports <i>(Data Source - wildlife crime data and annual reports of agencies Data Collection Method – review agency data and reports Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender of the individuals prosecuted and charged with wildlife crime)</i></p>	<p>Transfer of law enforcement, protect area and division forest staff to other districts/province/or departments remain minimum such that existing master trainers and capacity development are retained in the province</p> <p>Transboundary cooperation are effective through timely information sharing between local authorities of India and Nepal</p>



Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	<p>2.4 Number of WCCB units with improved interagency coordination as a result of the project <b>[IWTCF-D03]</b>  <i>Baseline = Provincial WCCB is recently established and district-level WCCBs do not have regular coordination meetings</i>  <i>Target = 25 district-level WCCB meetings and 10 provincial WCCB meetings (by end of year 3)</i></p> <p>2.5 Number of local-level transboundary meeting organized between India and Nepal  <i>Baseline = meetings are irregular and none have occurred since 2019</i>  <i>Target = 3 meetings (year 1, 2 and 3)</i></p> <p>2.6 Number of wildlife crime database maintained and linked to central WCCB database <b>[IWTCF-B23]</b>  <i>Baseline = 1</i>  <i>Target = 1 (by end of year 3)</i></p> <p>2.7 Number of poaching and IWT prone areas monitored using spy camera  <i>Baseline = 0</i></p>	<p>2.4 Minutes of transboundary coordination meetings, annual report of central level WCCB  <i>(Data Source – province WCCB and district-level WCCBs</i>  <i>Data Collection Method – documentation of meetings</i>  <i>Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i></p> <p>2.5 Meeting minutes  <i>(Data Source – meeting minutes</i>  <i>Data Collection Method – review meeting minutes</i>  <i>Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i></p> <p>2.6 Provincial wildlife crime database  <i>(Data Source – wildlife crime database</i>  <i>Data Collection Method – review activity report</i>  <i>Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i></p> <p>2.7 Mapping report, monitoring report containing camera images  <i>( Data source - camera images and data</i></p>	
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Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	<i>Target = TBD by survey (year 2 and 3)</i>	<i>Data Collection Method – deploy spy cameras and retrieve data periodically Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i>	
<b>3. Increased awareness level of local communities on poaching and IWT</b>	<p>3.1 Number of change agents trained on human-wildlife coexistence (HWCx) and IWT control to delivered further training by the end of the project <b>[IWTCF-D01]</b> <i>Baseline = 2 (in ShNP-BZ only) Target = 30 (33% female) change agents – 42 hours training in 1 week (by end of year 1)</i></p> <p>3.2 Number of people reached with behavioral change campaigns and sensitization workshops on HWCx and IWT <b>[IWTCF-D10]</b> <i>Baseline = None/ or low level of sensitization in targeted groups TBD through perception survey Target = 1500 individuals by workshops; 6000 individuals by community campaigns (at least 33% female) (year 1, 2 and 3)</i></p> <p>3.3 Number of publications produced (poaching and IWT prone areas mapping; HWC</p>	<p>3.1 Training manual on HWCx and IWT control, pre and post knowledge assessment of ToT participants, training attendance sheets of follow-up campaigns organized by the change agents <i>(Data Source – change agents receiving ToT Data Collection Method - documentation of training activity Data Disaggregation - disaggregated by gender)</i></p> <p>3.2 Workshop and behavior campaign reports; pre and post perceptions survey reports <i>(Data Source – individuals attending sensitization workshops and behavioral change campaigns Data Collection Method - documentation of workshops and campaigns Data Disaggregation – disaggregated by gender)</i></p> <p>3.3 Report and map of poaching and IWT prone areas, report and maps of HWC hotspots, number</p>	<p>No abrupt events (eg. earthquake, landslides) affect workshops and behavioral change campaigns</p> <p>Individuals participating in awareness campaigns and sensitization workshops will disseminate their knowledge and awareness in their family and friends circle</p>

Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

	<p>hotspot mapping; posters; pamphlets and hoarding boards)  <b>[IWTCF-D13]</b></p> <p><i>Target: one technical report related to poaching and IWT prone areas mapping; one technical report on HWC hotspot mapping; 5000 pamphlets; 2000 posters; and 10 hoarding boards (by end of year 3)</i></p> <p>3.4 Number of radio program developed and broadcasted  <b>[IWTCF-D22]</b>  <i>Baseline = 0</i>  <i>Target: 52 episodes (year 2 and 3)</i></p> <p>3.5 Number of anti-snare campaigns conducted by the change agents  <i>Baseline: 0</i>  <i>Target: 42 campaigns (by end of year 3)</i></p>	<p>of posters; pamphlets and hoarding boards produced  <i>(Data Source – publications</i>  <i>Data Collection Method – document publication activities</i>  <i>Data Disaggregation – N/A))</i></p> <p>3.4 Broadcasting certificate issued by the respected FM station  <i>(Data Source – radio broadcasts</i>  <i>Data Collection Method – documentation of radio programs and broadcasts</i>  <i>Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i></p> <p>3.5 Log book maintained by the change agents while conducting anti-snare campaigns  <i>(Data Source – change agents conducting anti-snare campaigns</i>  <i>Data Collection Method – documentation of activity</i>  <i>Data Disaggregation – N/A)</i></p>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p><u>Output 1: Marginalized and IWT affected communities adopt alternative livelihood</u>            Activity 1.1: Provide support for institutional strengthening of saving and credit groups (n = 6)            Activity 1.2: Conduct financial management and governance training for saving and credit groups (n = 6)            Activity 1.3: Conduct baseline survey to assess income of target households and local youths (n = 1)</p>			

Project Title: *Community engagement against poaching and IWT in Sudurpaschhim province, Nepal*

- Activity 1.4: Prepare household level Livelihood Improvement Plans (LIP) (n = 300)
- Activity 1.5: Establish seed money in saving and credit groups (n = 6, £37,500 total value)
- Activity 1.6: Provide soft loans for alternative livelihood to target households through saving and credit groups (n = 300)
- Activity 1.7: Conduct skill-based training to local youths (n = 6 trainings, 120 youths)
- Activity 1.8: Provide business start-up grant to trained youths (n = 120, , £40,625 total value)
- Activity 1.9: Conduct participatory survey to identify and map HWC hotspots in the project areas (n = 6)
- Activity 1.10: Survey to assess baseline HWC incidents in HWC affected households (n = 1)
- Activity 1.11: Support for construction of predator-proof corrals in HWC affected households (n = 200)
- Activity 1.12: Conduct post-project income assessment of beneficiary households and youths receiving livelihood support (n = 1)
- Activity 1.13: Conduct survey to assess change in HWC in beneficiary households receiving predator-proof coral support (n = 1)

Output 2: Increased knowledge and skills of frontline staff and improved coordination among law enforcement agencies

- Activity 2.1: Conduct site-level crime scene procedure trainings for frontline law enforcement staff (n = 9; 225 staff)
- Activity 2.2: Develop and print booklets of IWT knowledge and wildlife parts/products identification procedures (n = 1 booklet; 1500 copies)
- Activity 2.3: Provide support for institutional strengthening of province-level WCCB (n=1)
- Activity 2.4: Organize periodic meetings of province-level WCCB (n = 10)
- Activity 2.5: Organize annual learning workshop of province-level WCCB (n = 3)
- Activity 2.6: Organize district-level WCCB coordination meetings (n = 25)
- Activity 2.7: Organize annual local transboundary meetings between India and Nepal (n = 3)
- Activity 2.8: Provide support to maintain WCCB Secretariat IWT database and link with central WCCB database (n = 1)
- Activity 2.9: Conduct survey to identify poaching prone areas in the province (n =1)
- Activity 2.10: Develop map of poaching and IWT prone areas (n = 1)
- Activity 2.11: Train frontline staff on use of technologies to reduce IWT (spy camera and CCTV) (n = 20 staff)
- Activity 2.12: Deploy spy cameras in poaching prone areas identified by activity 2.9 (n = 10 cameras, areas = TBD)

Output 3: Increased awareness level of local communities on poaching and IWT

- Activity 3.1: Conduct perception survey of target groups and communities on poaching and IWT knowledge and awareness (n = 1)
- Activity 3.2: Conduct IWT poaching and IWT sensitization workshops (n = 50)
- Activity 3.3: Develop and broadcast fortnightly episodes of radio program (n = 52)
- Activity 3.4: Produce and disseminate poaching and IWT awareness materials (n = 5000 pamphlets, 2000 posters, 10 hoarding boards)
- Activity 3.5: Develop training manual for ToT on HWCx and poaching/IWT (n = 1)
- Activity 3.6: Conduct ToT for local change agents on HWCx (n = 1 training, 30 change agents)
- Activity 3.7: Organize behavioural change campaigns by change agents (n = 150)
- Activity 3.8: Conduct perception survey to assess the level of poaching and IWT sensitization generated in targeted groups and communities (n = 1)
- Activity 3.9: Conduct anti-snare campaigns by change agents (n = 42)