



Submit by Tuesday 1 December 2015

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 22: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Chester Zoo
Address:	Caughall Road
City and Postcode:	Chester CH2 1LH
Country:	UK
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 3202	Title (max 10 words): Living with Tigers in Nepal: poverty reduction for human-wildlife coexistence
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)**(max 50 words)**

Recovering tiger populations in Nepal are leading to increased human-wildlife conflict, undermining conservation efforts by threatening lives and livelihoods in poor communities. We will address the underlying drivers of conflict through poverty alleviation, behaviour change, capacity building and understanding the ecological dynamics of tigers.

4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: NEPAL	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 Apr 2016	End date: 31 Mar 2019	Duration: 3 years		
Darwin request	2016/17 £ 65,910	2017/18 £ 62,000	2018/19 £ 61,090	Total request £ 189,000
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				57%
Are you applying for DFID or Defra funding? (Note you cannot apply for both)		DFID		

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Chester Zoo – Project Leader	Chester Zoo – Project Coordinator	GGN (Main Partner) – Country Coordinator
Surname	Zimmermann	Inskip	Sherchan
Forename(s)	Alexandra	Chloe	Roshan
Post held	Head of Conservation Science, Chester Zoo; Senior Research Associate, WildCRU	Conservation Scientist	Biodiversity Expert
Organisation	Chester Zoo and WildCRU	Chester Zoo	Green Governance Nepal
Department	Conservation Science (Chester Zoo) Zoology Department (Oxford University)	Conservation Science	Biodiversity Conservation
Telephone			
Email			

Details	GGN (Main Partner) – Government Liaison	WildCRU (Partner) - Research Assistant	WildCRU (Partner) – Advisor
Surname	Timilsina	Rostro-Garcia	Macdonald
Forename(s)	Kiran	Susana	David
Post held	Chairman	Research Assistant, Chester Zoo, DPhil student, WildCRU	Director
Organisation	Green Governance Nepal	Chester Zoo and WildCRU	WildCRU Oxford University
Department	n/a	Conservation Science (Chester Zoo) Zoology Department (Oxford University)	Zoology Department
Telephone			
Email			

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? **If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
16-007	A. Zimmermann	Building capacities for human-elephant conflict in Assam
EIDPO-040	A. Zimmermann	The Assam Haathi Project
17-024	A. Zimmermann	Securing human-elephant coexistence in Sumatra

8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.

If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

[QUESTIONS 8a,b & c HAVE BEEN DELETED]

9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Chester Zoo www.chesterzoo.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Chester Zoo is an international conservation organisation operating the UK's largest zoo, as well as leading conservation and research projects around the world. The Zoo has twice received the Queen's Award for Enterprise for conservation, education and sustainability; was the first UK zoo to achieve ISO14001; has received >80 awards, and provided technical and small grants support to around 600 conservation projects in 65 countries. The Project Leader, Alex Zimmermann, brings 17 years' experience in project R&D, and specialises in human-wildlife conflict, having worked extensively on human-elephant conflict in her three previous Darwin projects and on jaguar conflicts for her doctorate. Project coordinator Chloe Inskip brings 12 years of experience and expertise in tiger conflict, having worked in the Sunderbans of Bangladesh and is trained in social research, project management and M&E. In this project, Chester Zoo will provide expertise in human-wildlife conflict mitigation, research and evaluation protocols, and is responsible for overall coordination, financial controlling, strategic planning and liaison with media internationally. In July 2015 we organised an exchange of senior field staff between this project and our former Darwin Project in Assam (16-00 & EIDPO-040) to allow experiences and ideas to be shared.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Green Governance Nepal (GGN) www.ggnepal.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Established in 2005, GGN is a Nepalese NGO formed to disseminate knowledge and to promote research and development activities in the sustainable management of natural resources. GGN has been actively involved in conservation of tiger, elephant, red panda and snow leopard, conducting status survey of these species, as well as a major study of human wildlife conflict in the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL). GGN has been involved with the project planning since the outset, which was developed with Chester Zoo through joint planning and field visits. GGN also facilitated the collaborations with the other Nepal-based partners and organised the initial scoping work. GGN will oversee activities, recruiting and coordinating the remaining field team and is responsible for managing local finances, acquisition of materials, assistance with reports, and dissemination of outputs within Nepal. GGN also communicates regularly with the relevant government departments, for acquisition of permits, dissemination of project outputs and liaison with CBD and CITES focal points. Project Manager Roshan Sherchan has extensive experience in project management, while GGN Chairman Kiran Timalsina will provide high-level liaison with the Nepali government and other organisations as required. Chester Zoo and GGN signed an MOU in June 2015 in preparation for this collaboration.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU), Oxford University www.wildcru.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>WildCRU is a centre of excellence for conservation research, with projects and partnerships around the world. For WildCRU's 25 years of expertise in conservation research and training, the University of Oxford received the Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher Education. More than 50 researchers from over 30 countries study conservation problems the world over, putting scientific knowledge into practice in the field. WildCRU has also led six Darwin Projects to date. The research component of this project was developed jointly by the Project Leader with WildCRU's Director David Macdonald, research assistant Susana Rostro, and the other project principals. WildCRU will guide the research, providing technical expertise in particular in carnivore research and monitoring, as well as overall quality control, ensuring that research and M&E are carried out to the best standard. In addition, WildCRU's vast network of applied conservation scientists will lend technical advice as needed. WildCRU will provide research equipment necessary for monitoring tigers in the buffer zone and project areas, such as camera traps (worth £20K), which are now already in Nepal ready to be deployed on this project.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) Government of Nepal www.dnpwc.gov.np</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) under the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, oversees the conservation, management, and regulation of the protected areas and biodiversity in Nepal. The overall goal of the DNPWC is to conserve wildlife and outstanding landscapes of ecological importance for the well-being of the people. The DNPWC is the focal institution to the CBD, the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO) and the Global Tiger Forum (GTF), the management authority for fauna to CITES, and the administrative authority to Ramsar. The project concept has been discussed at several stages of development in detail with the Director General, Deputy Director General and Senior Planning Officer of DNPWC along with the Chief Wardens of Chitwan and Bardia National Parks. They fully support our proposed project and will extend their assistance where needed and appropriate, including an advisory role, facilitating permits for ecological and social research, and providing local supports. With its experience with conservation policy at various levels, and having recently produced its <i>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020</i>, the department is ideally positioned to help this project contribute to the Conventions and vice versa.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Buffer Zone Management Committee, Chitwan National Park</p> <p><i>and</i></p> <p>Buffer Zone Management Committee, Bardia National Park</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Buffer Zones of Chitwan and Bardia contain administrative structures of User Committees, Community Forest User Groups, and other subgroups representing local people around the parks. These groups try to support the needs of communities and promote livelihood opportunities to minimise dependence on the parks. Overseeing these, each Buffer Zone has a Management Committee consisting of sub-committee representatives, an elected chairperson, and the Chief Warden of the respective protected area. Early in our project design we proposed ideas for reducing risk of tiger attack, protect livestock and develop alternative livelihoods to several members of the Committees as well as the Chief Wardens. The Committees too are searching for solutions and so, jointly, we defined specific ideas of possible immediate action. The Management Committees have helped us identify target communities and will help field staff build rapport with the beneficiaries, and facilitate community meetings. They will also be key to M&E efforts by helping record incidences of conflict. We will bring together the Committees and our local development partner, SCAD, to assist the project implement livelihood trials and capacity building sessions – towards which the BZ committees have even offered financial contributions from the parks' revenue funds.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes – both</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Swarnim Academy of Community Development (SCAD) www.scad.org.np</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Swarnim Academy of Community Development (SCAD) is an NGO based in Nawalparasi district of Central Nepal. Its main aim is to bring positive social change through improving livelihoods and active people's participation. Since its establishment in 1995, SCAD has been working directly with communities at grass-roots level on various aspects of livelihood improvement initiatives such as: establishing saving/credit groups and micro-finance, implementing hygiene, water and sanitation projects, building infrastructures, educating people about alternative livelihood options. SCAD will facilitate the capacity building and livelihood improvement of the households in the proposed project areas based on the needs of beneficiary households. This may involve bringing trainers to teach skills such as book-keeping and applying for micro-saving and credit programmes. Furthermore, SCAD has the experience to help the project identify suitable products and understand their markets, and assess value chain development of the products. SCAD will contribute in-kind by provide staff with technical expertise of alternate livelihood options trainings, a value chain development expert, and micro-finance experts.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) www.ntnc.org.np</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) was established in 1982 runs projects on nature conservation, biodiversity, cultural heritage protection, ecotourism, and sustainable development in and around Chitwan, Bardia and Kanchanpur in the lowlands to the Annapurna and Manaslu region of the high Himalayas including the trans-Himalayan region of Upper Mustang and Manang. NTNC particularly promotes integrated conservation and development programs through active people's participation. Since the early stages of project concept development, GGN and Chester Zoo have been consulting with NTNC, and for this project NTNC will take a local advisory role, advising on local infrastructure matters and helping our field staff establish themselves in the Chitwan and Bardia. NTNC will assist our project through its local knowledge and infrastructure, providing operational advice, and assisting with research and M&E activities to help with data collection and outreach activities in the Buffer Zones.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Dr Alexandra Zimmermann	Project Leader	Chester Zoo & WildCRU, Oxford University	20	Yes
Dr Chloe Inskip	Project Coordinator (UK)	Chester Zoo	50	Yes
Kiran Timalisina	Government Liaison	Green Governance Nepal	15	Yes
Roshan Sherchan	Project Manager (Nepal)	Green Governance Nepal	50	Yes
Prakash Chapagain	Project Officer – Chitwan	Green Governance Nepal	80	Yes
TBC imminently, candidates currently being interviewed	Project Officer - Bardia	Green Governance Nepal	80	No
Susana Rostro-Garcia	Research Assistant	WildCRU, Oxford University	100	Yes
Prof David Macdonald	Project Advisor (Research & M&E quality)	WildCRU, Oxford University	2	Yes
Dr Neil Carter	Project Advisor (Ecological & Social Research)	Boise State University	8	Yes
Dr Diogo Veríssimo	Project Advisor (Social Marketing and M&E)	RARE & Georgia State University	10	Yes
TBC imminently, two options, in discussion	Project Advisor (Livelihoods, wellbeing & microenterprise)	either Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative or IUCN-SSC SULi (Sustainable Use & Livelihoods SG)	8	No

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and (essential for DFID projects) its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 300 words)

In Nepal, 44% of people live in multidimensional poverty and, in the Terai lowlands, subsistence livelihoods are closely connected to the regions' protected areas. Over the past 20 years the Terai's human population has increased by as much as 81% (the area is now the most densely populated region of Nepal), significantly increasing consumption of forest resources. Simultaneously, tiger populations in the Terai are reported to have recovered by as much as a 63% through control of poaching. Consequently, dangerous encounters between people and tigers have increased and human-tiger conflicts are rising, particularly in the buffer zone forest areas around the in Chitwan and Bardia National Parks.

Not only are the welfare and socio-economic impacts of tiger attacks on people and livestock unacceptable, retaliatory killing of tigers also seriously undermines wider efforts for conservation. In cases like these, edges of protected areas become ecological traps, decimating local populations and undoing efforts to protect tigers inside the parks. Action to alleviate poverty by diversifying livelihoods and reducing the costs of living near tiger habitats is urgently needed to improve wellbeing and ensure long-term support for tiger conservation.

Most buffer zone households collect and use forest resources but certain ethnic groups (e.g. the poorest or landless such as Dalits and Magi) tend to have the greatest dependence on forest resources. Furthermore, approximately 70% of households own large livestock which increase household dependence on forest resources for fodder. Traditionally, in the Terai it is women who are responsible for collecting the majority of forest resources, particularly fodder, and are therefore at greatest risk from tigers.

The problems and needs were identified over the past two years during many consultations with our partner organisations, including the Nepal Government and its focal point to the CBD, as well as communities and stakeholders in the field.

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Which of the conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project support? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s), treaties and agreements your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

The project's outcome (of improving the safety and poverty of people affected by tiger conservation) and its approach to achieving this are very relevant to the CBD, in particular the following Articles: 8) *In-situ Conservation* (8e sustainable development adjacent to protected areas; 8j equitable sharing of benefits; 10) *Sustainable Use of Components* (10c customary use of biological resources compatible with conservation); 11) *Incentive Measures* (economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for conservation); 12) *Research and Training* (12b encourage research which contributes to conservation); 17) *Exchange of Information* (facilitate the exchange of information relevant to conservation). Our project also supports Nepal's *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2020*, which specifically mentions human-wildlife conflict as a key challenge, but also its commitment to doubling Nepal's tiger population by 2020, and its obligations to the Global Tiger Forum and Global Tiger Initiatives. Our project also indirectly supports Nepal's commitments to CITES by helping the implementing agency continue to protect the Appendix I listed Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) in the Terai of Nepal.

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/ABS/ITPGRFA/CITES focal point in the host country?

Yes **No** if yes, please give details:

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC), under the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Government of Nepal, is the focal point for the CITES management authority for wildlife whereas the focal point for the CBD is the Joint Secretary and Chief of the Environment Division, Mr. Bijaya Raj Paudyal. The national authority for CITES in Nepal is the Director General of DNPWC, Mr Kharel. Two of our project principals, Mr Sherchan and Mr. Timalina, have excellent relations with the DNPWC and Environment Division of MoFSC, they are able to meet with both focal points on regular basis and keep them well-informed not only with our reports but through updates and consultations in person.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.) (497 words without footnote)

Building on experience from our three previous Darwin projects resolving some of the world's most serious human-elephant conflict (16-007, EIDPO-040, 17-024) and using our project team's diverse expertise, our project concept integrates four approaches: First, practical interventions to reduce the significant safety risk to people and livestock; second, building capacities to address poverty and improve wellbeing; third, a process of learning about underlying pressures which drive social norm; and fourth, ecological and social research to study the dynamics of this conflict situation

Focusing on conflict hotspot areas within the buffer zones of Chitwan National Park (CNP) and Bardia National Park (BNP), we will work with a small number of carefully selected communities (Community Forest User Groups). This approach allows us to focus on the most vulnerable, while neighbouring communities then on their own initiative explore ideas and request advice, thereby also benefiting from the project. We will implement four strands of activity:

1. **Practical interventions for immediate reductions in tiger attacks on people and livestock:** a) developing safer approaches for using buffer zone community forests, while also reducing need to harvest natural resources (e.g. through more efficient stoves, grazing commons, areas for growing fodder etc); and b) improving protection and husbandry of livestock (e.g. better pens, fencing, and improved veterinary care);
2. **Alternative livelihoods.** Working with women and minority subgroups, exploring farm-based products, handicrafts and micro-finance opportunities, providing training from sourcing materials to understanding customers, and facilitating the acquisition of equipment and materials.¹)
3. **Behaviour change via social marketing (SM),** which is used extensively in the health and energy sectors to facilitate lasting adoption of behaviours which bring about positive change. It is now being applied increasingly in conservation contexts. To complement activities 1&2) we will develop a situation-specific SM campaign which will be underpinned by qualitative research into the needs and cultures which drive communities' natural resource use behaviours. This allows the identification of the current behaviours most pertinent to a SM approach (i.e. those that are most entrenched or challenging)
4. **Research on tigers and -tiger conflict (HTC):** monitor presence and distribution of tigers and patterns at of attacks around project sites. We will also carry out buffer zone-wide rapid assessment surveys to gather HTC data over a wider area. This will allow us to explore species presence and conflict occurrence and identify social and ecological factors associated with these two factors. These data will be compared across the two sites, to transfer lessons learned in Chitwan (current conflict hotspot) to Bardia (emerging conflict hotspot).

In this project, Chester Zoo will provide expertise in HWC, behaviour change, livelihoods, project management and M&E, and is responsible for overall coordination, financial controlling, strategic planning and liaison with media internationally. GGN will oversee the project activities on the ground, coordinating the field team and using its network of relationships with other organisations, coordinate community meetings and activities, and is responsible for managing field staff, local finances, acquisition of materials and equipment, and dissemination of outputs within Nepal.

¹ N.B. Initial scoping work in project areas suggest that locally-appropriate alternative livelihoods will include: handicraft production (e.g. sculptures, weaving, painting) which exploits the existing local (and national) tourist markets (e.g. through creation of cooperatives with tourist centres); 'safely collected or produced' natural resources (grasses, wood, fungi, fish, honey) which can be sold at a discounted rate to, or exchanged between, local households; and/or, services for which there is local (tailoring) or tourist demand (homestays, cooks, guides). Participatory processes with key project partners and community members will be used to identify the activities and markets most applicable to each project community.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

- If you are applying for Defra funding this should specifically focus on the changes expected for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- If you are applying for DFID funding you should in addition refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty. Q15 provides more space for elaboration on this.

(Max 300 words)

This project will save lives, promote safety, and address poverty for communities living near tiger habitat by addressing the underlying social causes of human-tiger conflict in the Terai. Our main and lasting impact will be that of activating behaviour change at several levels to benefit poor communities around Chitwan and Bardia National Parks. This will include changes in the actions of individuals, changes in group behaviour and social norms, and changes in the extent to which people perceive their capacity to take action – both in terms of modifying their resource use options and pursuing poverty-alleviating new livelihoods. In doing so, we will create a replicable model project, training locally respected community members who may in turn inspire others to adopt ideas for similar efforts elsewhere, as well as creating a succession of capacity building and opportunities to help alleviate poverty in the region. The long-term success of tiger conservation in Nepal is determined ultimately by how much their presence is socially and economically sustainable for the local communities affected by their existence. We hope to leave, on exit, a framework for local organisations to continue to help communities to prosper around protected areas in the Terai of Nepal.

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation – ESSENTIAL FOR DFID PROJECTS, OPTIONAL FOR DEFRA PROJECTS

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

Our focal communities are Community Forest User Groups, (CFUGs), of which there will be 2-3 in each park. The project will target sub-groups who suffer the greatest levels of poverty, natural resource dependence and/or marginalisation. Based on our scoping work, working with women and ethnic minorities is likely to be necessary as they are typically burdened with the task of grass cutting and have fewer income generating options available to them than do men, while the Tharu and Darai peoples are some of the poorest within Terai communities.

We expect to be able to help directly at least 400-600 households across each of the Chitwan and Bardia sites, with women from a minimum of 60% of these households being empowered by project activities. However, based on our experience of implementing a similar project in Assam, India, the project will likely result in spill-over of actions from project to other households within project villages and non-project villages, meaning that the number of indirect project beneficiaries will likely increase beyond this number over time.

We will use qualitative methods to reduce the negative well-being impacts of tigers on, and address poverty in, project communities. By reducing demand on natural resources and keeping people and livestock safe from tigers, the project will help to safeguard household well-being by preserving or enhancing human, material, economic, social, and/or natural resources thus allowing households' specific needs to (continue to) be met, their life goals to be achieved (e.g. children attending school) and their resilience to future shocks secured and/or strengthened.

The project will build capacity and empower communities to take a sustainable, adaptive and long-term approach to securing and improving their well-being and, consequently, improving local tiger habitat and fostering tolerance for tigers, the project will have a lasting positive impact on both poverty and conservation.

16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

The project's strategy for reaching a stable and sustainable end point from which it can exit is to achieve its capacity building aims to a point where beneficiaries no longer rely on regular outside help. In other words, our approach to poverty reduction in this landscape of tiger conservation is to enable and inspire communities to develop their own supplementary livelihoods while managing risk from wildlife in a safe way. Key to achieving this will be not only the creation of tangible benefits, but positive changes in habits and behaviour that support the outcome aims of the project. Working closely with our main partner organisation for three years we will also increase GGN's own capacity and experience in addressing such conflicts, so that they can transfer best practice in future. While a stable exit point at the end of this project term is expected to be possible, it may be that there is a demand from communities or authorities to continue similar work in other affected regions – which our partner organisations should then be able to do on their own.

17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words)

This is a new initiative which brings together an international team of human-wildlife conflict experts who, collectively, have experience of researching and addressing human-wildlife conflict across the Indian sub-continent (Nepal, Bangladesh, India) as well as in Latin America and Southeast Asia. Following a GGN-led survey of human-wildlife conflict in the Terai, GGN flagged with Dr Inskip the growing need to address human-tiger conflict in the Terai. The project concept then grew out of discussions between GGN, Dr Inskip, Dr Zimmermann and Dr Carter (consultant to the project) and was refined during several project team visits to Nepal in 2014 and 2015. Uniquely, the project takes an interdisciplinary approach to reducing and preventing conflict by focussing on both the human needs and behaviours which increase the risk of tiger attacks on people and livestock, and the ecological factors which drive conflict. The project will draw heavily on Chester Zoo's experiences over the past decade of working with communities to resolve human-elephant conflict in Assam, and will complement and strengthen the Nepali Government's efforts towards doubling its national tiger population by 2020 as per the St Petersburg Declaration.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes/No

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

There has been a flurry of research on human-tiger conflict (and indeed many conservation and development topics) in and around Chitwan National Park over the past decade, but very little of the same in the Bardia region. At the time of writing we do not know of any other initiatives taking a similar approach to ours, however, Chitwan has always been a favourite site for NGOs (due to its accessibility and infrastructure) and other conflict-mitigation initiatives may well appear over the next three years. We have therefore designed our M&E plan with the possibility of confounding effects by the actions of other third parties in mind. Bardia National Park on the other hand, received much less attention and not many studies nor applied projects have been carried out there. If new initiatives by other parties do arise, our approach will be to seek collaboration in a manner that puts the needs of the communities first. This could mean working in adjacent rather than overlapping areas, and learning from each other's approaches and experiences to maximise reach and benefits. Our approach to wildlife conflict and poverty is unique in that we deliberately work with only a small number of communities, but work with them intensively for three years, to turn them into inspirational models for other communities. Key in this will be our partnerships with the Buffer Zone Management Committees of Chitwan and Bardia, which distribute park revenues and assist communities with development activities. Together with them we will be able, for example, to encourage the use of biogas cookstoves to reduce the need for firewood collection, start a fodder/grasses collection service so that people need not risk their lives collecting these resources themselves, and conduct livelihoods training and start-ups, for example tailoring work for women, products for the tourist market, beekeeping and so forth. NTNC – also a partner in our project, has long-standing presence in both Chitwan and Bardia, and generally an ICDP approach to their activities. Our collaboration with NTNC will facilitate skills and knowledge transfer and enable us to learn from and their experiences with alternative livelihoods and livestock pens.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

All project activities will be carried out in accordance with the ASA Guidelines for Good Research Practice (http://www.theasa.org/ethics/Ethical_guidelines.pdf) and the CBD Code of Ethical Conduct (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-42-en.pdf>). Furthermore, all research will be subject to the ethical review processes of both Chester Zoo and WildCRU (through Oxford University), which consider impacts on animals as well as on people. All project staff will receive extensive training in research methods, research ethics and data processing.

These steps will ensure that: 1) project activities are carried out in a sensitive manner, accounting for the welfare of people and animals throughout (and after) the project; 2) community member participation in project activities is compliant with Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedures; and 3) when appropriate (for example, when researching sensitive behaviours such as illegal natural resource collection or tiger killing), participant anonymity is upheld.

Recognising the importance of understanding community perspectives and the potential value of local knowledge and skills, the project team will actively seek local input throughout the project by: working collaboratively with key local institutions (e.g. Buffer Zone Management Committees) with histories of working with communities in the project area; employing local field staff with excellent understanding of local culture(s), traditions and knowledge as well as the project's wider context (thus fostering acceptance of the staff and the project within study communities); and, utilise in-depth, qualitative, participatory methods (e.g. interviews, focus groups, community consultations) to explore, identify and aid development of situation-specific and culturally-relevant project activities, and to monitor project progress and community satisfaction levels.

All project staff will receive relevant health and safety training and will be provided with appropriate equipment and/or funds to ensure safety and well-being while involved in project activities. Risk assessments will be completed for field work activities. Staff will be insured and will have access to medical assistance.

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

Awareness about the presence and worth of biodiversity, especially the large, high-profile mammals of the Terai is already good among communities and decision-makers alike. Awareness about workable solutions to the conflict that arise from their presence, on the other hand, is not. Our project focusses on raising awareness to two audiences: 1) the communities affected by the presence (and increased numbers) of tiger, and 2) policy-makers and government officers pressed to deliver solutions to the highly visible problem. This will be achieved through working directly with communities to reduce risk while collecting resources from community forest, and also through influencing the relevant government authorities by keeping them well-briefed (in person and via reports) about our research findings and the practical outcomes of our community work. For the latter, our frequent meetings and dissemination of our results (in formats useful for them) will likely be the best method of communication. For awareness-raising with communities themselves, this will be achieved through many village meetings and events, and word-of-mouth between field staff and beneficiaries. Ultimately, the key message we hope to convey to decision-makers in particular is that solutions to human-wildlife conflict lie not in (for example) merely erecting fences, but can only be achieved (sustainably) by engaging the affected communities in a *process* through which they themselves improve their lives.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

This project will build capacity primarily in three ways:

1) The beneficiary communities and individuals, in particular women and minority groups, will receive extensive training, mentoring and assistance in the exploration and development of supplementary livelihoods. This will be carefully designed, adapted and evaluated to achieve maximum impact, and allow the recipients to pass on, informally, their training to neighbouring communities.

2) Our project team, in particular the field team leaders and field assistants, will be trained in both ecological and social research methods, M&E, qualitative social approaches, and general project management skills. They will also have many opportunities to interact with the wider, international team, visit other projects in the region and acquire key skills in conservation theory and practice. As a result we expect to see a succession of training unfolding over time, where our field staff impart their knowledge and experience to peers as well as the communities with which they engage.

3) Our partner organisation, Green Governance Nepal, will benefit from the experience of co-managing a multilateral project such as this, as it may leverage for them further opportunities for international collaborations with other NGOs and further developing their own conservation project portfolio and organisational strategy. GGN's senior staff too will benefit from opportunities to travel internationally, visiting the UK, as well as relevant other projects (e.g. our work in Assam) and conservation conferences as appropriate.

The capacity building element of this project therefore is extremely important, contributing significantly to its overall legacy. That legacy will be of providing meaningful, high-impact support to Nepal's Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation meet key aspects of its obligations to the CBD, by demonstrating new and highly effective ways to protect tigers from extinction while addressing some of the human development needs of its poorest communities.

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

We will aim to publish peer-reviewed papers resulting from this project in 'gold open access' journals, and/or provide access to PDFs via other points such as the authors' professional personal webpages (e.g. ResearchGate), social media and Chester Zoo's project page on its main website ('green open access'). Copies of publications will also be emailed to all project partners and other likely interested parties. Publications or details thereof will also be disseminated to relevant online communities such as the WildTigers Listserv (hosted by the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute) and the People & Wildlife group (coordinated by WildCRU, Oxford University).

Similarly, project reports will be disseminated among the project partners and other relevant audiences as appropriate by email. When appropriate, project reports will be translated and made available in Nepali. Data and interim results will be shared within the project team and representatives of the partners via google docs so far as possible, however more complex datasets requiring specialist softwares (GIS, ecological modelling, content analysis) will be more restricted during the project. This is to allow our researchers and any collaborating students to write up their theses from these datasets before sharing the raw data more widely. As per our response to Question 18, participant confidentiality and anonymity will be upheld as necessary when sharing primary project data. Chester's IT department will help us make sure that all data are securely stored and regularly backed up.

22. Match funding (co-finance)

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

This Darwin Initiative grant will lever substantial matching funds and in-kind contributions from Chester Zoo and WildCRU, as well as in-kind support from the Nepalese partners, as follows:

Chester Zoo will cover all UK project team salaries (around £XXX per year) plus overheads, as well as ad-hoc support from around 10 other staff in its Education, Accounts, Marketing, PR and IT departments as needed. Chester will also pay for all UK-based team members' international and national travel costs up to £XXX per year. In addition, Chester Zoo has received a pledge for a £XXX/year donation, a local company called Tiger Trailers.

WildCRU: related to the above addition, WildCRU will secure funds for SR's DPhil fees at Oxford (approx. £XXX per year), a proportion of DM's time and overheads, AZ's overheads, and 160 camera traps and related field equipment that it already has in Nepal, worth over £XXX.

DNPWC will contribute staff time to engaging with our project via field visits and meetings, and processing permits and other administrative requirements.

The Buffer Zone Management Committees of Chitwan and Bardia will contribute staff time, and have also offered to support livelihoods initiatives with monies they receive from the park revenues for such purposes – this is to be explored further once we have jointly with them developed the appropriate livelihood activities.

SCAD will also contribute staff time and may be able to facilitate micro-finance from other institutions – as we are approaching the livelihoods activities in a community-led manner, it is difficult at project start stage to estimate the possible value of such leverage.

22b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

All matched funding secured and confirmed.

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEASURING IMPACT

23. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words) In the Terai of Nepal, poverty is reduced and tiger conservation efforts are strengthened by increasing security and developing sustainable livelihoods to reduce human-tiger conflict.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) In project sites around Chitwan and Bardia, the safety of people and tigers is secured and poverty reduced by changing behaviours, building capacity, improving livelihoods, and reducing human-tiger conflict.</p>	<p>0.1 The number of people attacked by tigers is reduced by 80% in focal communities around Chitwan and Bardia by project end compared to pre-project levels.</p> <p>0.2 50% fewer livestock attacked by tigers or leopards in focal communities by the end of yr 3 compared to pre-project levels.</p> <p>0.3 No tigers are killed by people from focal communities throughout project period, and number of 'problem tigers' removed by officials is reduced compared with pre-project levels and compared to comparison sites.</p> <p>0.4 Levels of poverty reduced and wellbeing improved in ca. 375 (20-60%*) focal CFUG households <i>per park</i> by yr 3. (Indicators to be developed as part of the initial learning to understand what wellbeing means to the beneficiaries.</p> <p>(* N.B. % ranges are broad due to number of households per CFUG (project site) varying</p>	<p>0.1- 0.2:</p> <p>a) Regional human-tiger conflict monitoring system & official records by partners (DNPWC, NTNC)</p> <p>b) Local reports to project staff and verification</p> <p>c) Baseline and evaluation panel questionnaire surveys (i.e. surveying same people before & after interventions) carried out in project sites and matched comparison sites.</p> <p>d) Baseline and monitoring participant observation & focus groups</p> <p>0.3. Regional human-tiger conflict monitoring system and official records by partners (DNPWC, NTNC)</p> <p>0.4 Baseline, monitoring and evaluation observations & focus groups to assess the material and subjective poverty and wellbeing (e.g. security, assets, decision-making, agency to cope etc)</p>	<p>Nepal's implementation of strict protection measures for tigers continues - no sudden, drastic changes in tiger numbers.</p> <p>No further major disasters (e.g. earthquakes) in project areas to hinder activities for longer than two months</p> <p>No significant civil unrest in project areas to hinder activities for longer than two months.</p> <p>Communities willing and able to engage in project activities such as training events, discussions and trials of solutions or new ideas.</p> <p>Productive working relationships with partner organisations, advisors and stakeholders</p> <p>Partner tiger conflict monitoring system remains in place for project duration</p>

	from ca. 450 – 1,500)		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Safe working practices in the buffer zone and community forests established, and predator-safe livestock husbandry methods adopted by project villages</p>	<p>1.1 Ca. 600 (40-80%) relevant target natural resource user households per park have had at least one member attend training sessions on safe working practices by end of yr 2</p> <p>1.2 Ca. 450 (30-60%) relevant natural resource user households per park have members involved in safe working practice schemes by end of yr 3</p> <p>1.3 Participating households' perceived ability to protect themselves from tigers increased compared to baseline levels by end of yr 3</p> <p>1.4 Ca. 450 (30-60%) of livestock-owning households per park have built & maintain tiger proof pens by end of yr 3</p> <p>1.5 Participating livestock-owning households' perceived ability to protect livestock from tigers improved compared to baseline by end of yr 3</p>	<p>1.1 Attendance records, feedback surveys/discussions</p> <p>1.2 -1.5</p> <p>a) Baseline & evaluation panel questionnaire surveys in project sites and matched comparison sites to explore working practices & livestock keeping, knowledge, attitudes and behaviour (quantitative)</p> <p>b) Participant observation & focus groups in project sites (by project staff and at project end by independent evaluator) on perceptions, social norms and behaviours (qualitative).</p>	<p>Villagers willing and able to attend training events</p> <p>Villagers willing to try new methods, modify their habits in working practices and livestock keeping</p> <p>Productive working relationships with partner organisations, advisors and stakeholders</p>
<p>2. Household consumption of natural resources reduced by identifying, and building capacity for the uptake of, resource alternatives or more efficient use practices</p>	<p>2.1 Ca. 600 (40-80%) target natural resource user households per park have at least one member attend training on alternative/efficient resource use by end of yr 2</p> <p>2.2 Ca. 450 (30-60%) relevant natural resource user households per park adopt at least one alternative natural resource use behaviour by end of yr 3</p> <p>2.3 Participating households' natural resource use (for fodder, household</p>	<p>2.1 Attendance records, feedback surveys/discussions</p> <p>2.2 -2.4 Baseline & monitoring data (as above) using:</p> <p>a) Interview surveys on natural resource use, knowledge, attitude and behaviour (quantitative)</p> <p>b) Participant observation & focus groups in project sites (by project staff and at project end by independent evaluator) on perceptions, social norms</p>	<p>Villagers able to attend demonstration and training events, and willing to engage with suggestions and try new livelihoods.</p> <p>Productive working relationships with partner organisations, advisors and stakeholders</p>

	consumption) decreased by 50% relative to baseline end of yr 3 2.4 Time spent collecting natural resources has decreased by 50% in participating households compared to baseline by end of yr 3	and behaviours (qualitative)	
3. Capacity for, and new sources of, alternative livelihoods and income generation established in project villages	3.1 Ca. 600 (40-80%) target households per park have at least one member who has attended livelihoods training events by end yr 2 3.2 Number of cooperatives / self-help groups (SHGs) increasing in villages compared to baseline by end of yr 3 3.3 Ca. 450 (30-60%) target households per park have at least one member who has taken up an alternative livelihood by end of yr 2 3.4 Participating households' natural resource use (for income) decreases by 50% relative to baseline by end of yr 3 3.5 Time spent by participating households collecting resources for income has decreased by 50% compared to baseline by end of yr 3 3.6 Participating households' perceived ability to generate income from alternative livelihoods increased compared to baseline by end yr 3	3.1 Attendance records, feedback surveys/discussions 3.2 - 3.6 Baseline & monitoring data collected (as above) using following methods of data collection and observation: a) Interview surveys on household economics, knowledge, attitude and behaviour (quantitative) b) Participant observation & focus groups in project sites (by project staff and at project end by independent evaluator) on perceptions, social norms and behaviours (qualitative)	Villagers able to attend demonstration and training events, and willing to try new livelihoods. No local disasters (e.g. flooding) damages crop land or pasture for prolonged periods of time, making non-forest based alternatives unviable Markets for alternatives remain accessible and stable
4. Social and ecological conditions favourable to continued or increasing tiger presence in project area are achieved in project focal areas	4.1 More people in project communities willing to tolerate a tiger populations in their neighbouring forest compared to baseline and comparison sites by end of yr 3 4.2 In project sites, attitudes towards tigers have improved compared to baseline and comparison sites by end of	4.1 Baseline, monitoring and evaluation assessments of tolerance via focus groups, observations and surveys (as above) 4.2 Baseline, monitoring and evaluation assessments of attitudes, and opinions about life in the vicinity of tiger populations via focus groups,	Villagers communicate openly about their concerns, opinions, and ideas with project staff Conditions favourable to camera trapping (not stolen/damaged by villagers/wildlife); sufficient tiger/leopard scat can be found for analysis.

	yr 3 4.3 In project sites, support for tiger conservation has increased compared to baseline and comparison sites by end of yr 3 4.4 Empirical data gathered, leading to a better understanding of ecological factors affecting human-tiger encounters in the buffer zones of CNP & BNP by end of yr 3	observations and surveys (as above) 4.3 Baseline, monitoring and evaluation assessments of perceptions, social norms and behavioural intent via focus groups, observations and surveys (as above). 4.4 Transects, camera trapping and scat surveys to assess the distribution of tigers and leopards in the buffer zones and park edges.	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1. Baseline qualitative data collection completed (focus groups, semi-structured interviews) in project communities;</p> <p>1.2. Baseline quantitative survey developed, piloted and administered in project and comparison communities;</p> <p>1.3. Trial situation-specific and culturally-appropriate safe working and livestock husbandry practices developed and interest in these assessed;</p> <p>1.4. Training schemes developed and workshops held in project communities;</p> <p>1.5. Trial safe working and livestock husbandry practices implemented in project communities, supported where necessary by SM campaign activities (see 5.1.-5.5.);</p> <p>1.6. Trial measures monitored, reviewed (with communities) and adapted as necessary;</p> <p>1.7. Training and information-sharing events, to which neighbouring communities are invited, held to encourage replication of ideas;</p> <p>1.8. Mixed methods evaluation (with communities) of trial measures completed and results discussed with communities.</p> <p>2.1 Baseline qualitative data collection completed (focus groups, semi-structured interviews) in project communities;</p> <p>2.2. Baseline quantitative survey developed, piloted and administered in project and comparison communities;</p> <p>2.3. Viable alternatives to, or practices for the more efficient use of, natural resources identified and interest in these assessed;</p> <p>2.4. Training schemes for alternatives/more efficient use practices developed and workshops held in project communities;</p> <p>2.5. Alternatives schemes/more efficient use practices implemented in project communities, supported where necessary by SM campaign (see 5.1-5.5);</p> <p>2.6. Schemes and practices monitored, reviewed (with communities) and adapted as necessary;</p> <p>2.7. Training and information-sharing events, to which neighbouring communities are invited, held to encourage replication of ideas;</p> <p>2.8. Mixed methods evaluation (with communities) of schemes and practices completed and results discussed with communities.</p>			

- 3.1 Baseline qualitative data collection completed (focus groups, semi-structured interviews) in project communities;
- 3.2. Baseline quantitative survey developed, piloted and administered in project and comparison communities;
- 3.3. Assessment of markets, value chains and micro-finance opportunities completed and viable alternative livelihoods identified;
- 3.4. Training schemes for alternative livelihoods developed and workshops held in project communities (e.g. acquisition of start-up equipment or materials, skills training such as book keeping and accessing markets);
- 3.5. Alternative livelihoods initiatives (including necessary SHGs or cooperatives) established in project communities with supported where necessary by SM campaign (see 5.1-5.5) and continuing guidance for start-up households/groups provided;
- 3.6. Livelihood practices monitored, reviewed (with communities) and adapted as necessary;
- 3.7. Training and information-sharing events, to which neighbouring communities are invited, held to encourage replication of ideas;
- 3.8. Mixed methods evaluation (with communities) of livelihood practices completed and results discussed with communities.

- 4.1. Baseline qualitative data collection completed (focus groups, semi-structured interviews) in project communities;
- 4.2. Baseline quantitative survey developed, piloted and administered in project and comparison communities;
- 4.3. Camera trapping and line transect study completed in forest areas adjacent to project and comparison communities;
- 4.4. Buffer-zone wide HTC rapid assessment survey developed, piloted and administered with a representative sample of buffer zone inhabitants.
- 4.5. Monitoring and evaluation of social conditions favourable to tiger presence completed (mixed methods M&E);
- 4.6. Data analysis, paper writing and dissemination of findings.

Social Marketing Activities: *Following feedback on our Stage 1 application to provide more information on social marketing and, as the SM campaign is potentially applicable to activities associated with several outputs (1-3), we summarise the SM campaign activities here rather than repeating for each of the outputs. The SM campaign will be used as necessary to enhance adoption rates of certain alternative behaviours (i.e. those for which the associated current behaviour is entrenched or particularly challenging to address as identified during the initial learning phase in project communities). As with all project activities it will be tailored to each of the project communities.*

- 5.1. Baseline qualitative and quantitative data collection completed to explore the economic and social drivers of natural resource use behaviours and to assess prevalence of these behaviours and likelihood of change in these behaviours);
- 5.2. Situation-specific and culturally relevant social marketing campaign developed in close collaboration with community members (target behaviours and influential community members identified; relevant campaign messages finalised and best means of communicating messages within target communities established (e.g. Butler et al 2013: <http://www.rare.org/sites/default/files/Principles%2520of%2520Pride%25202013%2520lo%2520res.pdf>));
- 5.3. Campaign activities rolled-out in time to support the roll-out of relevant project activities;
- 5.4. Campaign monitored (with communities) and adapted as necessary;
- 5.5. Campaign evaluated (with communities) through mixed-methods M&E.

24. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2016)

Activity	No of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Safe working practices in the buffer zone and community forests established, and predator-safe livestock husbandry methods adopted by project villages													
1.1 Baseline qualitative data collection (learning phase) completed in project communities (focus groups, semi-structured interviews, staff observation) (N.B. This process will begin before the Darwin start date of April 2016, scheduled January 2016)	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X											
1.2 Baseline quantitative survey developed, piloted and administered in project and comparison communities (N.B. This process will begin before the Darwin start date of April 2016, scheduled January 2016)	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X											
1.3 Baseline qualitative and quantitative survey data analysed	6	X	X										
1.4 Trial safe working and livestock husbandry practices identified (research, baseline data, community consultation)	6	X	X										
1.5 Training schedules developed and workshops held	6		X	X	X								
1.6 Safe working and livestock husbandry practice schemes rolled out in project communities	12					X	X	X	X				
1.7 Monitoring and adaptation of practices completed (every six months)	18						X		X		X		
1.8 Training and information sharing events (for neighbouring communities) run	3										X		
1.9 Evaluation surveys completed in project and comparison communities, data analysed and papers/reports written and disseminated	6											X	X
Output 2 Household consumption of natural resources reduced by identifying, and building capacity for the uptake of, resource alternatives or more efficient use practices													

2.1	Baseline qualitative data collection (learning phase) completed in project communities (focus groups, semi-structured interviews, staff observation) (N.B. This process will begin before the Darwin start date of April 2016, scheduled January 2016)	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X											
2.2	Baseline quantitative survey developed, piloted and administered in project and comparison communities (N.B. This process will begin before the Darwin start date of April 2016, scheduled January 2016)	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X											
2.3	Baseline qualitative and quantitative survey data analysed	6	X	X										
2.4	Alternatives to natural resources or more efficient use practices identified (research, baseline data, community consultation) and interest in these assessed (community consultation)	6	X	X										
2.5	Training schedules developed and workshops held	9		X	X	X								
2.6	Alternatives or efficient use schemes rolled out in project communities	12					X	X	X	X				
2.7	Monitoring and adaptation of practices completed (every six months)	18						X		X		X		
2.8	Training and information sharing events (for neighbouring communities) run	3										X		
2.9	Evaluation surveys completed in project and comparison communities, data analysed and papers/reports written and disseminated	6											X	X
Output 3	Capacity for, and new sources of, alternative livelihoods and income generation established in project villages													
3.1	Baseline qualitative data collection (learning phase) completed in project communities (focus groups, semi-structured interviews, staff observation) (N.B. This process will begin before the Darwin start date of April 2016, scheduled January 2016)	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X											
3.2	Baseline quantitative survey developed, piloted and administered in project and comparison communities (N.B. This process will begin before the Darwin start date of April 2016, scheduled January 2016)	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X											

3.3	Baseline qualitative and quantitative survey data analysed	6	X	X									
3.4	Assessment of markets, value chains and micro-finance opportunities completed	9	X	X	X								
3.5	Viable alternative livelihoods options identified (research, baseline data, community consultation)	9	X	X	X								
3.6	Training schedule developed and workshops held	9			X	X	X						
3.7	Livelihoods start ups / SHGs/ cooperatives established across project communities	12					X	X	X	X			
3.8	On-going advice and support provided for livelihoods start ups / SHGs / cooperatives	27					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.9.1	Monitoring and adaptation of livelihoods schemes completed (every six months)	18						X		X		X	
3.9.2	Training and information sharing events (for neighbouring communities) run	3										X	
3.9.3	Evaluation surveys completed in project and comparison communities, data analysed and papers/reports written and disseminated	6											X
Output 4	Social and ecological conditions favourable to continued or increasing tiger presence in project area are achieved in project focal areas												
4.1	Baseline qualitative data collection (learning phase) completed in project communities (focus groups and semi-structured interviews) (N.B. This process will begin before the Darwin start date of April 2016, scheduled January 2016)	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X										
4.2	Baseline quantitative survey developed, piloted and administered in project and comparison communities (N.B. This process will begin before the Darwin start date of April 2016, scheduled January 2016)	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X										
4.3	Baseline qualitative and quantitative survey data analysed	6	X	X									
4.4	Baseline camera trapping and line transect surveys completed in forests adjacent to project & comparison communities	12	X	X	X	X							

4.5	Buffer Zone-wide HTC Rapid Assessment Survey developed, piloted and administered in CNP and BNP	12					X	X	X	X				
4.6	Buffer Zone-wide survey data entry, analysis and write up complete & results disseminated	12								X	X	X	X	X
4.7	Evaluation camera trapping and line transect surveys completed in forests adjacent to project & comparison communities	12								X	X	X	X	
4.8	Data analysed, reports and papers written ²	6 (on going)										X	X	
4.9	Evaluation surveys completed in project and comparison communities, data analysed and papers/reports written and disseminated	6										X	X	
Output 5	Social Marketing Campaign (as per the request from the reviewers at Stage 1, we have provided more detail on the social marketing campaign activities and timeline)													
5.1	Natural resource use and collection behaviours and livestock husbandry behaviours which exacerbate HTC identified	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X											
5.2	Prevalence and frequency of these behaviours determined	6 in total; 3 in Darwin time frame	X											
5.3	Possible alternative behaviours (alternatives to resources, alternative livestock husbandry practices, more efficient use practices, safe working practices & alternative livelihoods) identified	6	X	X										
5.4	Barriers to and incentives for current and alternative behaviours identified (i.e. drivers of these behaviours)	9	X	X	X									
5.5	Key local institutions / respected individuals / early adopters identified	9	X	X	X									
5.6	Social marketing strategy developed (in consultation with local communities) i.e. messages, tools and means of conveying	6		X	X	X								

² It is likely that some papers based on the social and ecological research carried out as part of this project will be prepared and published after the end date of the Darwin project.

	campaign messages decided													
5.7	Strategy rolled out across project communities	12					X	X	X	X				
5.8	Monitoring and adaptation of livelihoods schemes completed (every six months)	18						X		X		X		
5.9	Evaluation surveys completed in project and comparison communities, data analysed and papers/reports written and disseminated	6											X	X

25. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

(Max 500 words)

M&E will be overseen by the Project Leader, with the help of the project coordinators (UK & Nepal) and the impact evaluation advisors. The Research Assistant's ecological and social data collection will also contribute to M&E. The field teams will participate in M&E by carrying out surveys as well as qualitative assessments with villagers. All field staff will be trained in relevant social research methods and data entry.

For our M&E plan we will collect the data necessary to assess project impact and adaptively manage the four project sub-components. We will carry out thorough assessments at baseline (start of the project, before any actions are implemented), and at project-end (in the last two quarters of the project term). In between, at six-month intervals, informal assessments will be carried out, in order to adapt activities optimally as needed. We will use mixed methods to collect primary M&E data - which will be gender disaggregated - and complement this with secondary data - for example, HTC incident data collected by our collaborators to monitor tiger attacks on people and livestock and the number of tigers killed or removed – thereby ensuring triangulation of data.

At baseline (i.e. the learning phase) extensive qualitative research in project communities (focus groups, participant observation, semi-structured interviews) will allow us to build an in depth understanding of the local context; potential markets for locally produced goods; project communities' perceptions of wellbeing, the factors associated with this and indicators appropriate for assessing wellbeing impact; livestock husbandry practices; and, the economic and social drivers of current resource use behaviours.

Qualitative research will also be carried out at project-end to provide greater insight into and bring greater rigour to project impact assessment. In particular it will allow us to explore carefully, poverty and wellbeing impacts, perceived ability to generate income or protect people or livestock from tigers, social norms associated with natural resource use and overall support for tiger conservation.

Complementing the qualitative data collection at baseline and project end, will be a carefully designed questionnaire survey. Using a quasi-experimental approach, we will administer questionnaire surveys in project and matched comparison communities. Surveys will collect the following data:

- frequency and characteristics of tiger attacks on people and/or livestock;
- tolerance levels, attitudes toward tigers and support for tiger conservation;
- self-reported behaviours and perceptions relevant to tiger conflict;
- beneficiaries' socio-economic situations;
- focal communities' use of forest products / natural resource collection habits;
- safety measures taken to protect people/livestock from tigers;
- livestock husbandry practices;
- observed and perceived capacities to manage risk of losses to tigers without third party;
- uptake of livelihood opportunities, livestock protection and safe working practices.

Finally, we will monitor the distribution of tigers (and leopards, which are affected by the dynamics of tiger populations) in the buffer zone forests adjacent to project communities with camera traps and scat surveys. Camera trap surveys will be carried out at baseline and project-end stages.

Total budget for M&E	£11,940
Percentage of total budget set aside for M&E	3%

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

26. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The budget was worked out together with the project manager in Nepal, and based on his and colleagues' experienced estimates of costs. Nearly all of the Darwin funds, (except for auditing costs in year 3 and travel costs to Nepal for overseas advisors) will be spent in Nepal: on field staff salaries, essential infrastructure and project operating costs, and for the purpose of assisting communities with poverty and protecting them as well as tigers. The project has considerable matching funds (57%) with Chester Zoo covering UK staff and their travel, and contributing a donation of £5K/yr received from a company local to Chester, towards the ecological tiger monitoring. WildCRU will lend camera trapping equipment (worth £20K) to the project and has already raised the funds for DPhil fees for our Research Assistant. Our in-country development partners SCAD and the Buffer Zone management councils have offered to contribute some seed funding towards livelihoods initiatives, from the revenues they collect from the two National Parks. We have at this point not asked them to specify an amount, but their willingness and potential to leverage further seed funding from local microfinance organisations is important. An assumption is made that there will be no drastic changes in exchange rates over the next three years that would affect the sums substantially.

27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

We would like to use approximately 2% (under £5000) of the Darwin funds for capital items needed in Nepal to set up field offices and provide our field staff with transport, computers and field equipment. Specifically, these items are: generators for offices, office furniture, GSP units, cameras, laptops and voice recorders. We also need three second-hand scooters/motorbikes for our field staff to travel between villages. There is no need for us to buy a project vehicle; for the occasional travel between Kathmandu and Chitwan and Bardia, long-distance buses, renting a car, or flying are all options which are more cost effective. There are other capital costs to this project, such as the ecological monitoring equipment (camera traps) – but these will be provided as matching in kind by WildCRU and incur no cost to the Darwin grant.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) ~~Yes, advice attached~~ **No**

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/~~company~~* of **Chester Zoo**

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of **£189,000** in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports (if appropriate)

Enclosed as PDFs and also available at:

<http://www.chesterzoo.org/global/north-of-england-zoological-society/annual-reports#archive>

Chester Zoo Annual Report 2013 & Financial Statement (see pages 46-61 for accounts)

Chester Zoo Annual Report 2014 & Financial Statement (see pages 48-63 for accounts)

Name (block capitals)	DR MARK PILGRIM
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR GENERAL

Signed**

signed on separate PDF document

Date:

01-12-2015

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	yes
Have you indicated whether you are applying for DFID or Defra funding? NB: you cannot apply for both	yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	yes
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	yes
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	checked website
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	electronic links given
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Tuesday 1 December 2015 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.