

Applicant: **Alom , Zahangir**
Organisation: **Wildlife Conservation Society**
Funding Sought: **£320,000.00**

IWTR8S2\1035

Demand reduction for threatened freshwater turtles and tortoises in Bangladesh.

Illegal trade of freshwater turtles and tortoises (FTTs), due to domestic and international demand, is a major threat to the survival of globally endangered species in Bangladesh. Consumers and traders have a poor understanding of protection laws and rules. WCS will identify FTT consumption and trade hotspots and conduct a targeted behaviour change campaign to reduce demand, measuring behaviour change through standardised interviews with consumers and sharing the approach and lessons learned with other countries.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Zahangir
Surname Alom
Organisation Wildlife Conservation Society
Website [REDACTED]
Tel [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Zahangir
Surname Alom
Organisation Wildlife Conservation Society
Website [REDACTED]
Tel [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Wildlife Conservation Society
Phone	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Website	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Objectives, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:

Demand reduction for threatened freshwater turtles and tortoises in Bangladesh.

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR8S1\1001

IWTR8S1\1162

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

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

- Reducing demand for IWT products
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents

Q5. Species project is focusing on

Where there are more than four species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

River terrapins (*Batagur baska*); Critically Endangered; CITES Listed App I

Elongated tortoise (*Indotestudo elongate*); Critically Endangered; CITES Listed App II

Spotted pond turtle (*Geoclemys hamiltonii*); Endangered; CITES Listed App I

Indian peacock softshell turtle (*Nilssonina hurum*); Endangered; CITES Listed App I

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Narrow-headed softshell turtle (*Chitra indica*); Endangered; CITES Listed App II

Indian roofed turtle (*Pangshura tecta*); Vulnerable; CITES Listed App I

Indian flapshell turtle (*Lissemys punctate*); Vulnerable; CITES Listed App II

Other species of freshwater turtles and tortoises detected in trade

Q6. Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Illegal trade of freshwater turtles and tortoises (FTTs), due to domestic and international demand, is a major threat to the survival of globally endangered species in Bangladesh. Consumers and traders have a poor understanding of protection laws and rules. WCS will identify FTT consumption and trade hotspots and conduct a targeted behaviour change campaign to reduce demand, measuring behaviour change through standardised interviews with consumers and sharing the approach and lessons learned with other countries.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than four countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1 Bangladesh

Country 2 *No Response*

Country 3 *No Response*

Country 4 *No Response*

Do you require more fields?

No

Q8. Project dates

Start date:

01 July 2022

End date:

31 March 2026

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

3 years, 9 months

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total request
Amount:	£66,984.00	£100,680.00	£87,419.00	£64,917.00	£ 320,000.00

Q10. Proportion of IWT Challenge Fund budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

Q11a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Matched funding will be provided through existing funding awards to WCS Bangladesh from the US government, a private foundation and from individual donors supporting WCS's existing work in Bangladesh and at a regional level. Match funding will cover staff costs for support from the Regional Coordinator, Counter Wildlife Trafficking and Regional Finance and Admin staff, who will provide technical and project management support. Additional funding is being sought to expand the reach of the campaign.

Q11b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

Q11c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Match funding for this project is [redacted] of the total project budget. Of that [redacted] has already been secured. [redacted] of the identified match funding is unconfirmed at the time of writing the Stage 2 proposal. This funding is predominantly staff time and will be covered through unrestricted funding from WCS that is confirmed within a financial year.

WCS will continue to develop proposals focusing on this work to ensure the match funding is secured and any funding additional to that identified will be used to expand the reach of the activities.

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q12. Project stage

With reference to the application guidance, please select the relevant project stage.

Main

Q13. 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. Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please 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.

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document).

Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) remains a major threat to freshwater turtles and tortoises (FTTs) in many countries across their range. Often overlooked in global IWT, the trade in these species has been highlighted in IUCN Red List Assessments for many taxa as a key threat. Increasingly, species of FTTs are proposed for CITES listing, recognising the impact illegal and unregulated trade is having on their conservation. In Bangladesh, the illegal trade in FTTs includes at least four Critically Endangered species (River terrapins (*Batagur baska*), Elongated tortoise (*Indotestudo elongate*), Asian giant tortoise (*Manouria emys*), Assam roofed turtle (*Pangshura sylhetensis*)). Illegal trade in these and other species of FTTs often disproportionately affects poorer communities through association with other criminal activities undertaken by groups trading in FTTs and enforcement actions that target low-level traders and buyers.

Over a ten-year period (2012-2021), more than half of ~ 34,000 reported illegally traded wildlife specimens in Bangladesh were FTTs with the country identified as a source, demand, and transit country (WCS 2018). Slightly less than half of the 82 incidences of illegal trade in FTTs reported during this period involved international links, mostly with India. The remaining incidences were domestic, most often linked to demand from ethnic minorities for food consumed during Hindu festivals (WCS 2018, ShamsurRahman et al. 2013, Rashid & Khan 2000, Das 1990). Despite seizures involving large numbers of specimens and knowledge of trade routes, legal loopholes continue to hamper enforcement efforts to protect threatened FTTs and current efforts target low-level traders.

To ensure long-term conservation of FTT species in Bangladesh and across their range, there is an urgent need to reduce the demand for these species as a food item, share information on effective approaches to reducing demand, and address legislation gaps. Understanding and effectively addressing the drivers of trade and consumption, including socio-economic factors, will support efforts to prevent IWT and reduce the need for enforcement actions focussed on local communities, which often result in punishments (fines and custodial sentences) that further exacerbate poverty in ethnic minorities and fail to target those profiting from the illegal trade.

By fully understanding the trade and demand for FTT species, including socio-economic drivers, the project will provide valuable information on the interaction between poverty and illegal trade in these species and allow for an evidence-based approach towards efforts to not only reduce demand but also reduce poverty. Comprehensive understanding of gender differences in trade chains, as well as consumption, will enable appropriate targeting and design of development activities. Socio-economic drivers for involvement in trade will be made available to organisations working to reduce poverty in the identified groups and the behaviour change strategy and results will be shared with others to inform efforts to conserve these often-overlooked species.

Q14. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill. Extra projects should also provide evidence of the intervention's success at a smaller scale.

Most activities conducted in Bangladesh to combat trafficking of FTTs, along with other species, have focused on capacity building and strengthening law enforcement. Although these activities have resulted in an increase in seizures and in some cases arrests, the demand for FTTs for consumption during religious and cultural festivals remains high. Law enforcement efforts have focused on low-level traders with others stepping in to take their place after enforcement actions. While there have been some successes, they alone are failing to really improve the outlook for many critically endangered species.

There is an urgent need to better understand and address the drivers of demand for these species through effective, targeted efforts. Anecdotal evidence suggests many consumers, as well as some local traders, are unaware of the laws and rules protecting FTTs. Meanwhile, gaps remain in laws, with several threatened species not currently included in Schedule I or II of the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 (Wildlife Act, 2012). Implementation rules are also lacking, which limits use of the Act for prosecuting those trafficking in FTTs. To address the illegal trade in FTTs and ensure their long-term conservation, demand reduction efforts along with legal and policy changes are urgently needed.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q15. 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.

(Max 250 words)

This project contributes towards the following national and international objectives and commitments:

National

NBSAP of Bangladesh (2016-2021):

- 4.1.1: Supports raising awareness among citizens on the importance of biodiversity.
- 4.1.2: Supports participation of women in biodiversity conservation.
- 4.3.7: Supports implementation of NBSAP towards achieving SDGs 2030.

Bangladesh Wildlife Conservation Master Plan (2015-2035):

- 5.8 Contributes to combat international trafficking of FTTs.

Bangladesh Eighth Five Year Plan (2020-2025):

- 8.6.3 (Objective 2) Contributes to combat transboundary wildlife crime.

International

London Declaration 2014:

- i: Supports eradication of demand through evidence-based behaviour change approaches, carefully targeted to consumer groups.
- v: Supports implementation of CITES e.g., Resolution Conf 17.4 on demand reduction strategies for CITES-listed Species.
- xxiv: Fills knowledge gaps on IWT market dynamics.

Kasane Statement 2015:

- A. Supports eradicating demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products (IWPs).
 1. Supports regional partnerships to share expertise and knowledge to reduce demand and supply of IWPs.
 2. Supports research to strengthen action to reduce demand for IWPs.
 3. Contributes to strengthening partnerships among source, transit and destination countries to CWT.

Hanoi Statement 2016:

- A. Supports eradicating the market for illegal wildlife products:

London Declaration 2018:

- 19: Responds to the urgent need for demand reduction.
- 20: Uses evidence-based methods for behaviour change, builds on best practice and tailors the response to specific drivers of demand.

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

Q16. Methodology

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

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The need for this work and a justification of your proposed approach.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

A 2018 WCS study in Bangladesh found that about 50% of individuals detected in illegal trade were FTTs, including at least ten globally threatened species. With funding from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, WCS conducted an analysis of legal gaps hampering efforts to combat IWT in Bangladesh and provided training to law enforcement agencies. Despite these efforts, trade remains a threat to FTTs. There is an urgent need to reduce demand for FTTs to ensure their future conservation. This project will complement existing enforcement focused efforts, through a targeted behaviour change strategy and campaign.

Output 1: Behaviour change strategy developed.

Previous work on the consumption of FTTs in Bangladesh has provided data indicating primary consumers of these species are non-Muslim communities (WCS 2018, ShamsurRahman 2013, Rashid & Khan 2000). WCS will further identify hotspots of FTT trade and consumption by analysing media data on FTT seizures and a market survey to ground-truth hotspots and better understand the distribution of trade and consumption.

WCS will undertake a KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) survey, recruiting appropriate support to conduct surveys and using existing in-house expertise and experience. Surveys will target households within trade hotspots, including ethnic minorities and non-Muslim communities.

Respondents' pre- and post-campaign KAP survey data will be gender and age-disaggregated, include frequency of FTT consumption, and drivers of consumption. Effectiveness of campaign interventions will be recorded in Year 2 and Year 4. Baseline data will be set based on initial KAP survey results. Reported FTT consumption, increase in public awareness and changes in opinions will be measured. The number of FTT confiscations by law enforcement agencies reported in the media throughout the project will be monitored to measure project impact.

Target survey areas will be identified based on media data and market surveys. A 5-square kilometre grid map will be produced and computer-generated random points representing 200 households will be selected and approached to participate in the KAP survey. This process of selecting 200 households' will be repeated for the post-campaign KAP surveys in Year 2 and Year 4.

Output 2: Behaviour change strategy implemented.

Based on the initial KAP survey, including identifying the most appropriate messenger and message, WCS will develop a behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for FTTs, considering socio-economic drivers identified in the survey. A detailed campaign design and key messages will be developed and tested. The results of the initial KAP survey will be shared with the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) and will be used to develop the strategy in partnership with BFD.

KAP survey results will identify target consumer groups and campaign activities will be designed based on the most effective ways of communicating with these groups. It is expected that this will include messages specific for school children, ethnic communities, religious leaders, and household members but this will only be confirmed once the survey has been completed.

The project will conduct campaign activities in Year 2 and 3 and KAP surveys during Year 2 and Year 4 to measure impact of the campaign. These surveys in randomly selected households will attempt to gauge the effectiveness of responses to specific campaign activities and messaging. Responses, including consumption trends will be monitored, and campaign interventions will be modified accordingly.

Output 3: Increased capacity for behaviour change.

WCS Bangladesh will organize meetings with colleagues from India to share lessons learned from the campaign and shall also organize a visit by the Indian Forest Department to Bangladesh and a reciprocal visit for the BFD to India. These visits

will focus on sharing information regarding trade of FTTs and lessons learned from the behaviour change campaign.

Output 4: Bangladesh's national wildlife protection laws strengthened for FTTs.

WCS Bangladesh has developed and successfully achieved a revision to Schedule I and II of the Wildlife Act, 2012 to include shark and ray species. Engagement with the government indicates a strong commitment to strengthening efforts to combat IWT through this mechanism. A similar approach will be used to advocate for and support efforts to include FTT species in the Act, along with the required guidance. The Customs Agency, as the first line of defence at points of export and import, needs to be empowered to combat FTT trade through adding provision of the Wildlife Act into the Import Policy Order under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950. WCS will prepare a proposal for this and follow previous successful procedures for the listing of shark and ray species.

Q17. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

WCS has been working to combat wildlife trafficking in South Asia for many years and has a strong background and track record in this work. Activities to date in Bangladesh have focused on capacity building for detection and prosecution of wildlife criminals and strengthening collaboration between national law enforcement agencies to combat IWT. Current staff have experience in the approaches outlined in this proposal and this project will focus on targeted behaviour change interventions to reduce demand for FTTs and reform of relevant legislation.

We will work closely with our long-term partners in the BFD, engaging them in all stages of the project, to build local capacity and understanding of targeted demand reduction activities. This will help sensitize them on the importance of FTTs and empower them to address wildlife trade issues in Bangladesh from a consumer perspective, using tools such as educational outreach to support effective behaviour change.

WCS Bangladesh staff have expertise and experience in the required KAP survey methods, will engage with local experts in behaviour change from other sectors to understand successful approaches and will learn from colleagues in other countries who have implemented similar work. We will develop maps of the trade chains of FTTs and local trade hotspots to best target interventions, including areas identified from previous work on CWT species commonly traded. Staff will complete the WWF Gender and IWT toolkit to ensure organisational capacity in considering gender issues, not only in the implementation of key activities but to ensure gender considerations are fully considered throughout the project.

WCS Bangladesh has strong relationships with government agencies and has worked successfully to engage them on legal reviews and legislation reform including the recent listing of sharks and rays in the schedule I and II of the Wildlife Act, 2012.

Q18. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans.

FTT traders and consumers include men and women. Previous work and analysis conducted on trade and consumption of FTTs indicates that men are generally involved in poaching and transporting while women appear to be more involved in trading at the local level. Project market and consumer surveys will work to better understand gender-based roles within the FTT trade and help to tailor interventions accordingly with gender appropriate messaging and activities. The project will seek to provide additional information on:

- Who is poaching, processing, marketing, selling and consuming FTTs (sex, age, social status etc.)? Helping to identify gender differences along the trade chain.
- Who is receiving material and status benefits from trading FTTs?
- Who are the decision makers along the trade chain and specifically in terms of consumption of FTTs?
- Would the impact of stopping trade or consumption be the same for women and men?

WCS staff and partners will all complete the WWF Gender and IWT toolkit to ensure awareness and knowledge on gender

equality issues in IWT, ensuring gender considerations are considered when planning and implementing project activities.

Consultations, data collection and particularly discussions and interviews around consumption of FTTs will engage both women and men in terms of those conducting the survey and those being interviewed. Surveys with women will be led by female team members to help ensure they can openly discuss their knowledge, attitudes, and practices. Demand reduction campaigns will consider gender appropriate messaging, which do not reinforce stereotypes but also help to target men and women in their respective roles in the trade. Meetings and educational activities will, as far as possible, involve a demographically diverse (class/ethnicity/age/sex) group of participants.

Q19. 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).

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.

Expected short-term changes include:

Improved understanding of FTT consumption, including specific drivers of demand, exploitation and trade.

Identification, knowledge and understanding of socio-economic drivers of demand and trade.

An effective, evidence-based demand reduction strategy based on market surveys and for FTTs that considers drivers linked to poverty and identifies options to address these e.g., are traders selling FTT species purely for financial benefit due to poverty and limited alternatives.

FTT demand reduction strategy based on market surveys, and pre-campaign KAP surveys in 200 households, including identification of socio-economic drivers and interventions at the household level to address socio-economic drivers, if they are found to be important.

Increased knowledge of patterns and trends in FTT trade, allowing adaptive improvements in behaviour change and law enforcement efforts.

Increased capacity within partner agencies, including at least 16 BFD staff, and grass-root leaders, particularly women, to promote behaviour change approaches that incorporate activities beyond awareness raising. Potentially including alternative livelihood activities if socio-economic drivers are found to be critical to the trade in FTTs.

Eight undergraduates/graduates gain skills through engagement in the conservation of FTTs, particularly survey activities.

Increased knowledge of the ecological role and conservation status of FTTs, laws and rules regulating their trade, and consumption.

Improved collaboration and knowledge sharing among wildlife management agencies in Bangladesh and India to reduce trade of FTTs and share the experience of demand reduction approaches.

Improved integration of conservation into relevant development activities and projects including poverty reduction initiatives.

Increased awareness of and support for the conservation of FTTs in at least 500 households involved in the KAP surveys along with targeted consumer groups.

Increased knowledge of FTTs and ability to report on illegal wildlife trade for at least 70 journalists with resulting articles reaching a national audience.

Strengthened national laws for the conservation of FTTs.

Expected long-term changes include:

Significant decline in the consumption of FTTs through demand reduction efforts and outreach that supports positive changes in the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of consumers.

A 30% reduction in illegal trade and consumption of FTTs will have a significant impact on households negatively impacted by illegal trade, specifically those that experience increases in other illegal activities resulting from of linked to IWT.

Better designed and targeted poverty alleviation interventions to address socio-economic drivers of illegal wildlife trade, specifically in FTTs, resulting in better outcomes for households.

Potential poverty alleviation interventions in FTTs consumption and trade hotspots including 200 households, depending on identified socio-economic drivers of trade and consumption.

Improved integration of conservation considerations into development projects aimed at poverty alleviation resulting from increased understanding of socio-economic drivers of illegal trade.

Increased collaboration and information sharing on effective approaches to reduce demand for threatened FFT among wildlife management agencies in Bangladesh and India leading to significant reductions in cross border trade.

Improved conservation prospects for several Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable FTT species.

Strengthened capacity of partner agencies on FTT conservation efforts by being engaged in the development and implementation of the consumer demand reduction strategy.

Q20. Pathway to change

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

Our pathway to reducing trade and consumption of FTTs recognises the importance of an evidence-based approach, including surveys to establish baselines and inform interventions e.g., identification of socio-economic drivers and gender differences will ensure messages are effective at driving changes in behaviour and reduced demand.

A campaign developed with market and KAP survey results, will allow identification of drivers of consumption, and target audiences. Development and implementation of culturally appropriate messages that are tailored to address underlying drivers are more likely to elicit a reduction in consumption and trade of FTTs. An understanding of these drivers will allow effective work to reduce trade and demand through a respectful, tailored campaign appropriate for identified consumers and their circumstances.

Increasing the capacity of Bangladeshi and Indian Forest Departments to implement behaviour change approaches, will facilitate similar efforts and results across the species ranges and in other areas they are traded. Sharing the approach and lessons learned will enable the implementation of effective demand reduction efforts.

Inclusion of these species under national wildlife protection laws will not only benefit the campaign through use of messages on the illegal nature of consumption but will also ensure a legal basis for protection of these species.

Q21. Exit Strategy

How the project will reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will the activities require funding and support from other sources, or will they be mainstreamed in to "business as usual"? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled?

This project will create sustained changes in the attitudes and behaviours of consumers and traders through an effective, far reaching demand reduction campaign. Transformation of consumer behaviour across the project's target areas will be




a replicable model for other countries.





We will produce a variety of demand reduction campaign tools, potentially including an entertaining film, innovative community radio, television and internet programs in local dialects, interactive exhibitions, posters, and leaflets on reducing consumption and trade of protected FTT species. Developing a FTT behaviour change strategy will have significant added value as a catalyst or model for developing future strategies for demand reduction of other illegally traded and consumed wildlife in Bangladesh such as CITES protected birds, which are in high demand to supply local pet trade, and sharks and rays, which have recently become locally popular for consumption after their fins are sold and exported internationally. We expect that the positive conservation benefits for FTTs will extend well beyond the end of the project as well as to other globally threatened and CITES protected species.





WCS is committed to demand reduction as a key approach for combating IWT. We will use lessons learned from other Country Programs in the development and implementation of the demand reduction strategy for FTTs including ways to ensure it is sustainable. Beyond this project, WCS will continue to adapt the strategy, build national capacity for behaviour change approaches, and encourage local ownership of the demand reduction campaign.

The revision of the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 and the Import and Exports (Control) Act, 1950 to specify species of FTTs will help to ensure efforts to combat illegal trade in these species are continued and will provide the necessary legal protection for these species in the long-term.

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

 [Annex 3. Map. Freshwater Turtle & Tortoise Confiscation Incidents in Bangladesh \(WCS Media Search 2012-2021\)](#)
 21/03/2022
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 [Annex 2. Visual theory of change FTT demand reduction](#)
 21/03/2022
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 pdf 116.42 KB

 [Annex 1. References v1](#)
 21/03/2022
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 pdf 17 KB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q22. 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.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register, using the [Risk Assessment template](#), and be prepared to submit this when requested if you are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
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<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Internal financial procedures are insufficient or applied incorrectly which leads to mishandling or misappropriation of funds.</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	<p>WCS is a global organisation with a proven track record of fiscal accountability. Existing and effective financial systems, and processes and traceability are in place to ensure risk is minimized for all project related transactions with all Country offices adhering to these processes, systems and related policies.</p>	Minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Research conducted during project activities places staff in unsafe situations as they collect data on what could be viewed as a sensitive subject.</p>	Major	Unlikely	Major	<p>WCS has “Counter-Wildlife Trafficking Safety and Security Guidelines” with all staff required to complete Operational Plans for approval before conducting activities. Plans require a clear assessment of risk and activity specific mitigation actions. WCS also has a Code of Conduct which provides clear guidance to ensure staff’s safety and security.</p>	Minor
<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>FFT behaviour change messages are not appropriate or are ineffective for the target communities.</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Major	<p>The campaign and targeted messages will be designed based on evidence from the WCS wildlife trade media search, FTT market survey and pre-campaign KAP survey. A KAP survey will be conducted after 1 year of the campaign to measure impact and inform any adjustments, if required.</p>	Minor
<p>Risk 4</p> <p>Political unrest occurs during and after the national election and causes delays in timely delivery of project outputs.</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	<p>We will monitor announcements on the timing of the national election and adjust the planned timeline for activities to avoid election month and a month post the election if possible. This will help to avoid impacts from any unrest and limit impacts on the project.</p>	Minor
<p>Risk 5</p> <p>Limited availability of experienced and skilled staff.</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	<p>WCS has included experienced and skilled staff who have managed several projects including implementation of KAP surveys. If a staff member becomes unavailable, others will take over responsibilities while recruitment takes place. Financial management will also be monitored at the regional and global level.</p>	Minor

Risk 6	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	New team members will be trained on WCS policies, field procedures and must adhere to WCS's Safeguarding Policy. They will be required to complete gender and ethics training prior to participating in activities and will be accompanied by and mentored by experienced WCS colleagues for the first few field visits/surveys.	Major
Newly recruited members of the survey team are involved in misconduct with respondents.					

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

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 fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

Monitoring and evaluation of the project and its activities will be conducted by the Project Leader and the Senior Program Coordinator from WCS Bangladesh. The overall goal of this project is to reduce consumer demand for FTTs. To monitor progress towards this goal we will utilize objectively verifiable media data on the seizures and trade of these FTT species throughout the project. This data will be utilized alongside consumer focussed data collected through KAP surveys at set times throughout the project. KAP surveys will be conducted not only at the beginning and conclusion of the project, but also during its execution, to better identify behavioural barriers and conduct adaptive management.


Information from WCS media data and FTT market trade surveys will be used to identify FTT consumption hotspots and

KAP surveys for consumers will be focussed within these areas. Baseline data will be based on initial KAP survey results. Percentage of FTT consumption rate, increases in public awareness and changes in opinions, will be measured through repeat surveys.

We will conduct an annual work planning process to monitor and evaluate progress in project implementation and adjust accordingly in response to any identified changes to the project timeline. WCS uses a process of 'health checks' to gather qualitative and quantitative data on project implementation and this process will be utilized throughout this project. Conducted on a quarterly basis, the health checks use a traffic light system to assess progress on activities (green = on track; yellow = slightly behind schedule; orange = significantly behind schedule; red = no progress/serious challenges). Work plans will be adapted based on the health check results. Financial management of project activities is also included in the health check process, and this allows identification of any budget issues and the project to adapt accordingly.

To further ensure good practice, the project will start with workshops convening regional and global expertise to review the evidence-based project theory of change and agree on a project timeline, along with monitoring and evaluation benchmarks. A similar workshop will be held to develop the project behaviour change strategy, alongside a monitoring framework specific to the planned campaign activities.

WCS has successfully worked with government partners to achieve amendments to the Wildlife Act, 2012. This process can often be long and is subject to delays from staff changes or shifting priorities. We have set targets of achieving three new amendments, two under the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 and one for Import and Exports (Control) Act, 1950 to ensure the effective legal framework for the conservation of FTTs in Bangladesh. We will work with government partners to outline a timeline for these changes and will assess progress regularly allowing for early identification of any challenges and appropriate responses.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs) 

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%) 

Number of days planned for M&E 800

Section 10 - Logical Framework





Q25. Logical Framework

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.

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible**. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

 [04 IWT-R8-St2 Logical-Framework Bangladesh 0803 2022](#)
 21/03/2022
 14:32:09
 pdf 62.02 KB

Impact:

Improved conservation prospects for threatened freshwater turtles and tortoises (FTTs) in Bangladesh through a targeted

behaviour change campaign to reduce consumption and exploitation.

Outcome:

Reduction in consumption of FTTs in Bangladesh as a result of behaviour change of consumers, sharing of lessons earned and increased protection of threatened species.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Behavioural change strategy developed for reducing the demand for FTTs based on improved understanding of market dynamics and consumer motivations.

Output 2:

Behaviour change strategy implemented resulting in measurable changes to knowledge, attitudes and practices of FTT consumers, and lessons learned to improve future campaigns.

Output 3:

Increased capacity for achieving behaviour change for FTTs through sharing of the approach between wildlife managers, law enforcement officials and development agencies in Bangladesh and India on successes and failures in demand reduction.

Output 4:

Bangladesh's national wildlife protection laws strengthened for FTT protection.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities

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

Output 1

Activity 1.1: Media search and data analysis to identify FTT consumption and trade hotspots.

Activity 1.2: FTT market survey.

Activity 1.3: Develop and finalise map of FTT consumption and trade hotspots and consult with key stakeholder.

Activity 1.4: Develop pre and post KAP survey in consultation with the key stakeholder (e.g., Forest Department (BFD)).

Activity 1.5: Conduct pre-KAP survey in identified FTT consumption and trade hotspots.

Activity 1.6: Meeting with the Forest Department to share pre-KAP survey results.

Activity 1.7: Develop a draft FTT demand reduction behaviour change strategy in consultation with BFD and stakeholders.

Activity 1.8: Consultation workshop/meeting with Forest Department for approval of FTT demand reduction behaviour change strategy.

Activity 1.9: Analyse the KAP survey data to identify socio-economic drivers of illegal trade and consumption and prepare summary report.

Output 2

Activity 2.1: Develop awareness raising key messages and materials.

Activity 2.2: Documentary film on reducing FTT consumption.

Activity 2.3: Design FTT consumer demand reduction campaign.

Activity 2.4: Execute campaign in identified FTT consumption and trade hotspots.

Activity 2.5: Organize and hold two journalist training workshops.

Activity 2.6: Conduct post-KAP surveys in the areas where FTT demand reduction campaign took place.

Output 3

Activity 3.1: Organize two virtual meetings between India and Bangladesh.

Activity 3.2: Organise an in-person meetings at Bana Bhaban in Bangladesh with participation by forest officials from Bangladesh and India.

Activity 3.3: Organise an in-person meetings at Aranya Bhaban in India with participation by forest officials from Bangladesh and India.

Activity 3.4: Distribute summary report on socio-economic drivers of involvement in illegal trade and consumption with stakeholders including development agencies.

Activity 3.5: Share FTT consumer demand reduction campaign strategy and model with WCS India and other organisations.

Output 4

Activity 4.1: Prepare background document and draft proposal for listing all threatened FTT species under the Wildlife Act, 2012.

Activity 4.2: Prepare a proposal to clarify definitions of Schedule I and II protected species in the Wildlife Act, 2012, and submit to BFD for taking necessary steps by forwarding it to Ministry, including meetings and discussions with stakeholders.

Activity 4.3: Follow-up meetings and engagement with BFD on proposals to list threatened FTT species and clarify definitions of Schedule I and II protected species in the Wildlife Act, 2012.

Activity 4.4: Prepare a proposal to add regulatory directives from the Wildlife Act, 2012 to the Import Policy Order under the Imports and Exports

(Control) Act, 1950 and submit it to Customs.

Activity 4.5: Follow-up with Customs Agency through meetings and engagement on the proposal.

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. 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.





Note that there are different templates for projects requesting under £100,000 and over £100,000. Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.

- [Budget form for projects under £100k](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100k](#)

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed IWT Challenge Fund Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [EXTERNAL Budget-for-IWT-R8-over-100k-Mar22-Final-17Mar22_FINAL](#)
 21/03/2022
 14:38:50
 xlsx 99.11 KB

Q27. Funding

Q27a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

This is a new initiative looking at reducing the demand for FTTs in Bangladesh. It builds on previous work looking at species in illegal trade, which identified FTTs as a priority group and provided an estimate of the extent of trade (WCS 2018). It builds on research by ShamsurRahman et al (2013), Rashid & Khan (2000), and Creative Conservation Alliance (2020), which detected and reported on trade in FTTs.

Under current funding provided to WCS Bangladesh and WCS India we have conducted a training on identification of FTT species detected in trade while also increasing capacity on IWT laws. This has included discussions with colleagues in India, specifically regarding international trade in FTTs.

FTTs have been included in previous capacity building activities for law enforcement agencies, including as part of a WCS INL funded project. However, to our knowledge no one has specifically looked at the drivers of demand for these species in Bangladesh or developed behaviour change activities to address demand.

USAID and other INL funded projects to combat IWT are currently being implemented in Bangladesh but to the best of our knowledge these projects do not include a focus on FTTs or demand reduction approaches.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

No

Q28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT 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.

Two laptop computers will be purchased with funding from this proposal. This will cost less than 1% of the total IWT requested funding. We anticipate that at the end of the project these computers will continue to be used by WCS staff in Bangladesh to support further efforts on CWT.

Q29. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

This project builds upon existing information in relation to the trade of FTTs in Bangladesh. Knowledge and experience from previous work, including data identifying possible FTT trade and consumption hotspots (WCS 2018, ShamsurRahman et al. 2013, Rashid & Khan 2000 and Das 1990), will be used to inform activities under this project. This also enables efforts to focus on additional information specific to consumer hotspots of FTTs and the identification of the drivers of consumption.

Staff and infrastructure required to implement the project are already in place limiting recruitment costs and largely avoiding any capital expenditures or start-up costs.

WCS Bangladesh has over 10 years of experience in species-focused awareness campaign design and development, and this will be utilized in the implementation of the behaviour change campaign.

The following policies are followed to control costs and help ensure maximum value for money:

- Internal procurement policies require three quotations for any purchase over \$ [REDACTED]
- WCS works with and through local partners to reduce costs where possible.

The project will draw on internal technical expertise, not only a major asset for the project, but to also help in minimize external costs. Efforts to reduce demand for wildlife products have already been implemented by WCS colleagues in China and we will work with these colleagues to learn from their experience. This will not only build the capacity of WCS staff in Bangladesh but also project stakeholders and remove the need to hire consultants with specific expertise which would be more costly.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

If your project involves data collection and/or analysis which identifies individuals (e.g. biometric data, intelligence data), please explain the measures which are in place and/or will be taken to ensure the proper control and use of the data. Please explain the experience of the organisations involved in managing this information in your project

WCS's Safeguarding Policies specify the organizations commitments to safeguarding and inform WCS personnel and partners of their responsibilities regarding the safeguarding of children and adults. This includes protection from sexual exploitation, and abuse in connection with WCS's work and programs. All staff and partners are required to adhere to safeguarding policies, including ensuring there is a mechanism in place for reporting suspected violations of this policy and they are fully aware of this mechanism.

WCS personnel and partners are required to report any suspected policy violation immediately.

WCS Bangladesh has a Handbook of Standard Operating Procedures, including Code of Conduct, Equality of opportunity and Harassment and bullying policies. These will be shared with all partners working on this project. WCS Staff and partners will be required to sign acknowledgement and understanding of these policies before participating in project activities. WCS's policies and practices used in the field with its community, government and private sector partners are designed to ensure that WCS's conservation actions are consistent with best practices for social safeguards and comply with international human rights standards.

Respondents' personal information will not be recorded in any surveys, and data protection standards will be followed during analysis and reporting.

Q31. Ethics

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

WCS's policy is to ensure its conservation operations do not prejudice poor, vulnerable, or marginalized people who rely on natural resources. We strive to conserve biodiversity using methods that improve human well-being and social fairness whenever feasible.

As a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights WCS works to ensure ethical approaches to biodiversity conservation. These efforts are supported by the WCS Institutional Review Board (IRB), which is charged with reviewing the level of risk to human subjects in research, assessing the methodology and protections afforded those subjects, and ensuring they are exposed to no greater risk than they would experience in everyday life.

WCS will ensure that staff involved in the design/conduct of research receive appropriate guidance to ensure confidentiality, privacy and safety. KAP survey participants will be asked for informed consent. Rights, privacy, and safety of people will be ensured by not recording their identity while collecting information or conducting surveys, safeguarding them from direct or indirect impacts of project activities.

Indigenous and local knowledge shall be respected and, with the consent of knowledge holders, incorporated alongside other scientific approaches and methods. There is/will be an accessible, culturally acceptable, and open grievance system in place.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q32. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.


No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO 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.

 [Email exchange British High Commission Stage 2](#)

 14/03/2022

 19:46:21

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. 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. Md. Zahangir Alom	Project Leader	34	Checked
Samiul Mohsanin	Senior Program Coordinator (CWT). Will plan, implement and monitor project activities and write project reports.	27	Checked
Arif Hossain Prodhan	Program Coordinator (CWT). Will involve in planning, implementing and monitoring project activities, as well as report writing.	47	Checked
Nadim Parves	Senior Program Coordinator (Educational Outreach). Will engage in designing and field executing of surveys and campaigns as well as preparing campaign messages and tools.	23	Checked

Do you require more fields?





Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Md. Tariqul Islam	Senior Advisor (Terrestrial). Will liaise with ministry and the BFD about legal reforms and organise meetings and workshops with them.	21	Checked
Dr. Laskar Muqsudur Rahman	Legal Advisor (Terrestrial). Will prepare background documents and proposal for legal reformation; facilitate meetings and workshops with BFD, Customs, ministries and journalists.	20	Checked
Sabbir Ahmed	Media Data Collector (CWT). Will do daily media search and compile wildlife trade reports in WCS's wildlife trade database.	31	Checked

Md. Arafat Rahman Khan	Visual Communication Officer (Educational Outreach). Will design visual communication materials and tools for campaigns, workshops and educational outreach.	21	Checked
Bangladesh Finance and Admin Team	Finance and administrative management. Will maintain the finance, banking, procurement, proper documentation, auditing, HR issues and NGO Affairs Bureau liaison.	22	Checked
Dr. Naomi Clare Doak	Regional Coordinator, CWT. Will provide technical support to project activities and reporting.	4	Checked
Masudur Rahman Saikat	Regional grant and finance support. Will provide technical support to finance team.	5	Checked
To be hired	International Advisor -Terrestrial program. Will review and provide expert input in planning, designing, monitoring and reporting project activities.	8	Checked

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

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [Bangladesh Core Project Staff CV's](#)
 14/03/2022
 19:52:25
 pdf 1.15 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead partner name: Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Bangladesh

Website address: bangladesh.wcs.org; www.wcs.org

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

WCS Bangladesh will be the lead organization on this project. Under the definition of project partners provided there are no other partners for this work. WCS will lead on coordinating, implementing and administering all project activities providing technical implementation and financial management.

WCS Bangladesh will provide all required technical and financial reports. The organization has recognised capacities in leading projects which involve data collection and implementation of activities. We will use local staff with a long-standing relationship with government partners. WCS Bangladesh will engage with WCS India on the activities that require cross border collaboration. This project will build on the long history of collaboration in support of government partners, namely the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD). We are currently supporting BFD through a number of projects focused on capacity building, with funding provided by the US government.

Allocated budget (proportion or value):

██████████

Represented on the Project Board

No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

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

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

There are no other project partners under the definition of partners provided for this proposal. Other organizations directly involved in the project are considered Stakeholders as they have no budget management role (e.g., Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD)).

Website address:

bforest.gov.bd

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

The Forest Department's role in the project will be as an important Stakeholder. WCS Bangladesh has a long-standing working relationship with BFD and they will be engaged to develop the demand reduction strategy for FTTs. BFD will also assist with market and consumer surveys, activities within the demand reduction campaign, and be engaged with the meetings with government agencies from India to exchange information on the approach being undertaken to reduce demand in FTTs. WCS Bangladesh will work with BFD on the efforts to reform national laws for strengthening trade protections for FTTs. As a CITES Management Authority and lead implementing agency for Wildlife Act, 2012, the BFD is mandated to combat wildlife trafficking.

Allocated budget:

██████████

Represented on the Project Board

No

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

2. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on Yes
the Project Board No

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

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on Yes
the Project Board No

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

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

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

Allocated budget: £0.00





Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No





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

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

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

 [01 IWT-R8-St2 WCS Letters of Support](#)
 15/03/2022
 14:46:11
 pdf 788 KB

 [02 IWT-R8-St2 Cover letter Bangladesh FINAL \(1\)](#)
 15/03/2022
 14:44:26
 pdf 151.41 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded IWT 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
IWT084	Andrew Dunn	Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Nigeria-Cameroon Green Corridor
IWT080	Robert Wallace	Expanding Local Intelligence Networks to Combat Jaguar IWT in Bolivia
IWT076	Roan Balas McNab	Cross-Border Coordination to Reduce IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor
IWT075	Edgard Herrera	Reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the Honduran Moskitia
IWT073	Simon Nampindo	Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda
IWT069	Sofi Mardiah	Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia

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

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of







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, letters of support, budget, logframe, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (or other financial evidence – see [Financial Guidance](#)) are also enclosed.

Checked




Name	Joe Walston
Position in the organisation	Executive Vice President for Global Conservation
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 Joe W. Signature 2  21/03/2022  14:48:20  jpg 41.3 KB
Date	21 March 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [Audited Financial Statements 2021 WCS](#)




 14/03/2022
 20:10:09
 pdf 375.63 KB


 [Audited Financial Statements 2020 WCS \(1\)](#)




 14/03/2022
 20:08:20
 pdf 355.93 KB


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




 [1. WCS Safeguarding Policy FINAL EN 2020 1203](#)

 14/03/2022
 20:08:05
 pdf 517.23 KB




 [2. WCS Harassment Sexual Harassment Policy Revised Feb 2021](#)

 14/03/2022
 20:08:05
 pdf 413.84 KB

 [3. WCS Code of Conduct APPROVED 2019-02-26](#)

 14/03/2022
 20:08:04
 pdf 239.39 KB

 [4. WCS Whistleblower Policy English Approved 2014-05-19 \(2017-12-06\)](#)

 14/03/2022
 20:08:04
 pdf 198.65 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked

The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	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 included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, which covers the criteria listed in Question 30.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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