



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT115
Project title	Demand reduction for threatened freshwater turtles and tortoises in Bangladesh.
Country/ies	Bangladesh
Lead Partner	Wildlife Conservation Society, Bangladesh Program
Project partner(s)	N/A
IWTCF grant value	£ 320,000
Start/end dates of project	01/07/2022 to 31/03/2026
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2022 to April 2023 (Annual Report 1)
Project Leader name	Md. Zahangir Alom
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Md. Zahangir Alom

1. Project summary

Illegal trade of tortoises and freshwater turtles (TFTs) is a major threat to the survival of at least four Critically Endangered species in Bangladesh: river terrapin (*Batagur baska*), elongated tortoise (*Indotestudo elongate*), Asian giant tortoise (*Manouria emys*), Assam roofed turtle (*Pangshura sylhetensis*). Over a ten-year period (2012-2021), more than half of ~ 34,000 reported illegally traded wildlife specimens in Bangladesh were TFTs, with the country identified as a source, demand, and transit country (WCS 2018).

Most activities conducted in Bangladesh to combat trafficking of TFTs, 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 TFTs 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, these efforts alone are failing to really improve the outlook for many critically endangered species.

To ensure long-term conservation of TFT 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. This project aims at understanding and effectively addressing the drivers of trade and consumption, including socio-economic factors, to 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.

The project will utilise market and knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys to inform the development of a targeted behaviour change campaign to reduce demand for TFTs. The project will measure behaviour change through standardised consumer interviews, and the approach and lessons learned will be shared with other countries. This project will also establish collaborations with India to better prevent cross-border trafficking, and work to strengthen the national wildlife protection laws related to TFTs.

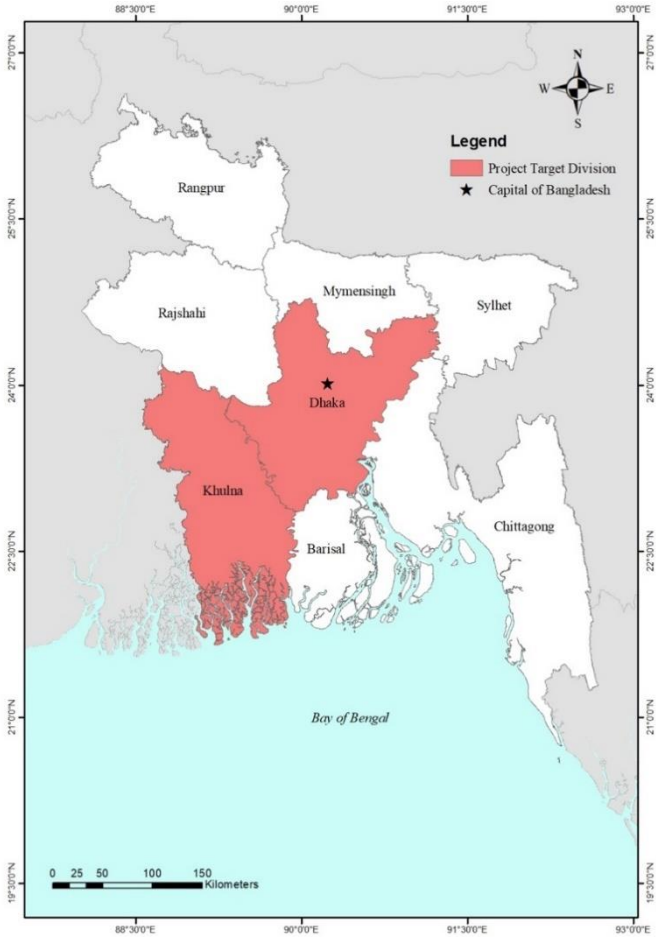


Figure 1: Target areas of the project in Bangladesh (highlighted in red).

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

There are no formal partners for this project, however we collaborate with the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD), communicating regularly with our Focal Point (the Conservators of Forests, Wildlife and Nature Conservation Circle, BFD) via phone and emails. We keep them informed about the project progress and seek guidance or involvement on specific aspects. For the market surveys we recruited surveyors from a conservation network affiliated to BFD. We have invited BFD officials to trainings on TFT market and KAP surveys.

During design of the KAP surveys informal discussions were held with members of minority communities involved in TFT consumption as important project stakeholders. These

discussions were used to guide the approach and the detailed design of the surveys to ensure they considered cultural sensitivities. We will also engage with opinion leaders from the target communities in developing communications and with the communities during the next years of the project through behaviour change campaigns.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Behavioural change strategy developed for reducing the demand for TFTs based on improved understanding of market dynamics and consumer motivations.

Activity 1.1: Media search and data analysis to identify TFT consumption and trade hotspots and continued monitoring of seizures.

Media data on the illegal trade of TFTs was collected throughout the reporting period and will be collected throughout the project. As an indication of this activity 636 TFT individuals (610 live & 26 dead) were detected from media reports as confiscated from July 1, 2022 until March 31, 2023. This included individuals from seven species: Indian eyed turtle *Morenia petersi* EN (2), Indian flapshell turtle *Lissemys punctata* VU (420), Indian peacock softshell turtle *Nilssonina hurum* EN (6), Indian roofed turtle *Pangshura tecta* VU (86), Ganges softshell turtle *Nilssonina gangetica* EN (1), narrow-headed softshell turtle *Chitra indica* EN (1), Indian star tortoise *Geochelone elegans* VU (47), and 73 unidentified turtles.

Activity 1.2: TFT market surveys.

The initial market surveys have been completed. A TFT market survey protocol was developed (Annex 4). We organised a training for TFT market surveyors and completed the surveys in 40 sub-districts of 15 identified districts in the two target divisions. Surveys covered 78 markets and were conducted by WCS staff and 26 local surveyors.

Activity 1.3: Develop and finalise map of TFT consumption and trade hotspots and consult with key stakeholders.

We have generated a map of TFT confiscations based on data collected under Activity 1.1. This data has been complemented by data collected under separate funding. A detailed map showing sub-district level confiscations (hotspots) was developed and was used to inform the locations of market surveys. We have also produced a map of the distribution of Hindu communities (a key consumer group for TFTs according to previous research) across Bangladesh. This map, along with the media map and TFT market survey results, helped us to identify core TFT consumer hotspots and to develop a sample frame for the 280 households (40 households from each district) interviewed in KAP surveys. These maps are available in Annex 5. The map will be further developed as additional information is collected, including details on where consumption of TFTs occurs.

Activity 1.4: Develop pre and post KAP survey in consultation with the key stakeholders.

Good progress has been made in regard to this activity. We developed the pre-campaign KAP survey protocol and methodology (Annex 6) for the initial surveys. Eight WCS staff completed an online course on Social & Behavioural Research from the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) program and the WCS Institutional Review Board approved our application for research involving human subjects (Annex 7 and 8). We also provided training for surveyors on the pre campaign KAP survey methodology.

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

The pre-KAP survey has been completed and covered 280 households in Dhaka, Gazipur, Madaripur, Gopalganj, Khulna, Jashore and Satkhira districts in Dhaka and Khulna divisions. The surveys were conducted by WCS staffs (Ten males and eight females). We are now analysing the data to develop a baseline KAP survey report. A total of 560 interviews were conducted in 280 households (one male and one female household member). An additional 15 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with traders in fish and other aquatic products in the seven districts to gather more information on TFT trade, consumer demand, drivers for

TFT consumption, trade routes, and seasonality. The KAP survey results will be used to help establish baseline data on TFT consumption and to inform the behavioural change campaign scheduled for Y2.

Activity 1.6:

Scheduled for Y2.

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

As the baseline KAP survey was slightly delayed we were not able to start developing the demand reduction behaviour change strategy. This activity will be started as soon as the pre-KAP survey analysis and results are completed.

Activities 1.8, 1.9, and 1.10:

Scheduled for Y2.

Output 2: Behaviour change strategy implemented resulting in measurable changes to knowledge, attitudes and practices of TFT consumers, and lessons learned to improve future campaigns.

Activity 2.1: Develop awareness raising key messages and materials.

We are currently analysing the pre-KAP survey. The results will serve as the basis to develop awareness raising messages and materials. This activity will be completed once analysis of the survey results has completed.

Activity 2.2: Documentary film on reducing TFT consumption.

We have started drafting Terms of Reference (ToR) for the filmmaker. This ToR will be advertised once the KAP survey results are available, as they will be used for developing the film.

Activity 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7:

Scheduled for Y2, Y3 and Y4.

Output 3: Establish collaboration for behaviour change for TFT 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.

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

The first of these meetings is tentatively scheduled for Y2Q2. Discussions on a separate topic were held with WCS India, and we used this opportunity to also discuss next steps for organizing these meetings. It was agreed that Bangladesh Government would invite the Forest Department from India to visit Bangladesh in Y2Q2. Initial discussions have commenced with government partners in Bangladesh to arrange the meeting. The Chief Conservator of Forests in BFD approved this meeting and the tentative date.

Activity 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5:

Scheduled for Y2, Y3 and Y4.

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

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

We have drafted (Annex 9) the proposal for listing all threatened TFT species under the Wildlife Act, 2012 and shared it with BFD. The proposal will be amended following consultations with BFD and other stakeholders during Y2.

Activity 4.2: Prepare a proposal to clarify definitions of Schedule I and II protected species in the Wildlife Act, 2012.

An initial draft (Annex 10) of the proposal to clarify definitions of Schedule I and Schedule II protected species in the Wildlife Act, 2012 has been completed and the document was shared with the Bangladesh Forest Department for review before submission to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Activity 4.3 and 4.5:

Scheduled for Y2.

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.

We are slightly behind schedule with this activity and will prepare the proposal within the first half of Y2, to have it ready for consultation with the customs agency. We used the opportunity of a training organised by WCS Bangladesh on August 28, 2022 to initiate discussions about this with the Deputy Commissioner of Customs. He confirmed Custom's interest, and they are willing to receive our proposal.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Behavioural change strategy developed for reducing the demand for TFTs based on improved understanding of market dynamics and consumer motivations.

When we started the project, through the media reports that WCS is monitoring, we knew that a considerable number of TFTs were being confiscated by law enforcement agencies every year. However, we had a limited understanding of the drivers of the illegal trade of TFTs. Since the project started, we have identified a number of consumption and trade hotspots for TFT trafficking (indicator 1.1). This can be verified through the TFT consumption and trade hotspot maps that we developed, as well as media scanning reports. From baseline KAP survey and FGD results, we are starting to build an understanding of market dynamics and consumer motivations (indicator 1.2). We expect to make further progress during Y2, through the behavioural change strategy for reducing the demand for TFTs (indicator 1.3) and the development of a report on socio-economic drivers of illegal TFTs trade (indicator 1.4).

Output 2: Behaviour change strategy implemented resulting in measurable changes to knowledge, attitudes and practices of TFT consumers, and lessons learned to improve future campaigns.

During the first year of the project, we conducted research on consumer motivations and market dynamics through the pre- KAP survey and TFT market survey. These will be used to inform the development of a behaviour change strategy. This strategy will aim to address the underlying drivers of demand for these species, and will hopefully result in changes in knowledge, attitude and practice of TFT consumers. We will develop messaging and interventions that target key consumer groups and address the underlying drivers of demand for TFTs in this strategy. We will achieve the indicators related to this output during Y3 and Y4.

Output 3: Establish collaboration for behaviour change for TFTs 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.

At the start of the project, limited collaboration existed between national and regional stakeholders on behaviour change for TFTs. We have initiated a discussion between WCS India and Bangladesh on how to best engage with government officials and other decision-makers to raise awareness about illegal trade of TFTs and behavioural change approaches. However, most activities for this output are scheduled for the coming years, so we will be able to provide details about meetings and progress in the next report.

Output 4: Bangladesh’s national wildlife protection laws strengthened for TFT protection.

Work under this output only started in the last quarter of Y1. Therefore, we have limited progress to report on this output. We focused on preparatory tasks under activity 4.1 (draft proposal for listing all the threatened TFT species under the Wildlife Act, 2012) and 4.2 (proposal to clarify definitions of Schedule I and II protected species in the Wildlife Act, 2012).

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Reduction in consumption of TFTs in Bangladesh as a result of behaviour change of consumers, sharing of lessons learned and increased protection of threatened species.

To achieve a reduction in consumption of TFT’s in Bangladesh, a multifaceted approach is necessary, involving behaviour change of consumers and increased protection of threatened species. Progress in Y1 has concentrated on the collection of data to inform the strategy and provide a baseline against which the outcome indicators will be measured. The KAP surveys, market surveys and media monitoring all provide the baseline data and the information needed to design effective behaviour change approaches. Good progress has been made in this regard as we have collected the baseline data. Having completed this activity successfully we believe it will be possible to repeat these surveys and effectively measure any changes in TFT consumption in the areas targeted for behavioural change (indicator 01). A lack of TFT trade detected in the initial market surveys raises the concern that it might be difficult to use market surveys to measure an overall reduction in trade by Y4 (indicator 0.2). Further market surveys in the peak demand seasons in Y2, plus continued media monitoring and information collected from discussions with households, will be used to strengthen data on trade. At this stage we expect to achieve the Outcome by the end of project, but measurement of a reduction in trade will be challenging.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Behavioural change can be detected through standardized interviews at the beginning and end of the project.

Comment: We are only at the end of Year 1 of the project, therefore it is too early to say whether this assumption holds true or not. We conducted standardized interviews with 280 households in Dhaka and Khulna Divisions using the KAP methodology, to understand the drivers of TFT demand, nature of consumption, and trade. We will conduct interviews using the same methodology at the end of the project and anticipate that analysis and comparison of both data sets will help us detect behavioural change. We will only be able to assess this assumption at the end of the project.

Assumption 2: Self-reported consumption of TFTs is a reliable measure of actual consumption levels. Market surveys, media reports, and detections can accurately provide an indication of scale of trade.

Comment: It is difficult to assess whether TFT consumption was accurately reported in the KAP surveys, but there was no indication that respondents hid their practices in interviews and TFT consumption was quite widely reported (by about 1-in-6 households). However, during Y1 we have conducted surveys in 78 local markets in 15 districts and found the presence of open TFT trade in only four markets. This could be due to the timing of the surveys, which were not linked to the Hindu festivals (to be addressed in 2023), but our KAP survey indicates that illegal TFT trade is continuing (see assumption 5). The media also reported nine seizures during which 636 TFTs confiscated within Year 1 from July 2022 to March 2023. We believe that self-reported consumption and media reports can still provide an accurate indication of the scale of the trade.

Assumption 3: A decrease in observed trade through market surveys can be used to indicate reduced demand.

Comment: The Y1 market survey results discussed under assumption 2 indicate that market surveys are unlikely to be suitable for measuring any reduction in trade, and that the actual trade might be higher than recorded. Outcome indicators are expected to depend more on media monitoring and household surveys.

Assumption 4: Target audience will respond positively to messaging.

Comment: We will be able to comment on this assumption in Y2, after the first campaigns have been implemented.

Assumption 5: Trade does not go “underground” to the extent that the sale and consumption of TFTs cannot be detected through market surveys, media reports, and confiscations and arrests by government officers.

Comment: The small number of TFTs observed during market survey, could indicate that the trade has gone ‘underground’ already. However, we were still able to detect TFT trade through media seizure reports.

Assumption 6: Willingness to share experiences and knowledge between Bangladesh and India on demand reduction of TFTs will be supported by wildlife agencies of both countries. No further restrictions as a result of new COVID-19 variations.

Comment: We will be able to comment on this assumption in Y2, after the first online meeting has been facilitated. COVID-19 is unlikely to impact collaborations although the situation can change rapidly.

Assumption 7: TFT market dynamics and consumer motivations can be fully understood and addressed in the behaviour change strategy.

Comment: We will be able to comment on this assumption in Y2, after the data analysis is completed and the strategy developed.

Assumption 8: Consumers can be identified and are willing to participate in research on motivations. Consumers honestly report on their consumption and demand.

Comment: We were able to reach customers throughout KAP surveys. Some respondents willingly told us about having consumed TFTs within the last year. It remains difficult to assess if they were completely honest. Some might have consumed TFT but not reported it. However, the openness of some of the respondents is positive.

Assumption 9: Self-reported levels of consumption indicate a drop in actual consumption and demand. Enforcement by government agencies remains a priority and data can be accessed.

Comment: We will be able to comment on assumption later in the project.

Assumption 10: WCS can obtain government approval of the behaviour change strategy in Year 1.

Comment: WCS Bangladesh is a trusted conservation partner with the BFD since over 17 years. Therefore, we are confident that we will get the approval needed for the behaviour change strategy. The behaviour change strategy will only be shared with BFD in Y2, as its development is pending completion of the baseline KAP survey data analysis.

Assumption 11: Analysis of TFT market survey and KAP survey data can be completed and a report on socio-economic drivers can be prepared.

Comment: Data cleaning and analysis of the TFT market survey and baseline KAP survey is ongoing, and we are confident that they will be completed as planned.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

The expected impact of this project is **Improved conservation prospects for threatened TFTs in Bangladesh through a targeted behaviour change campaign to reduce consumption and exploitation.**

To ensure long-term conservation of TFT species in Bangladesh and across their range, there is an urgent need to reduce the demand. Understanding and effectively addressing the drivers of this demand, more specifically 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.

It is currently too early to assess the project's contribution towards the expected impact. However, we have started to build a strong evidence basis for developing and implementing a strategy to reduce demand for TFT species in Bangladesh, including socio-economic drivers. This 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.

4. Thematic focus

This project aligns with two IWT Challenge Fund themes:

Reducing demand for IWT products: The project has collected baseline data on TFT consumption in Bangladesh, this will be used to develop a strategy for changing consumer behaviour and reducing demand for TFT products.

Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents: The project aims to help the Government of Bangladesh bring all threatened TFT species occurring in Bangladesh clearly under the provisions of existing wildlife legislation and its schedules. This will be a focus of the coming year (Y2).

5. Impact on species in focus

The project's primary focus is on reducing demand for threatened TFT species, particularly the Critically Endangered river terrapin (*Batagur baska*), elongated tortoise (*Indotestudo elongate*), Asian giant tortoise (*Manouria emys*) and Assam roofed turtle (*Pangshura sylhetensis*). If demand for these species decreases, there is likely to be less poaching of TFTs to supply the trade. The project's impact on these species may not be immediately apparent, as behaviour change campaigns can take time to influence consumer attitudes and behaviours, and the campaign is scheduled to start in Y2. However, the media monitoring, market surveys and KAP surveys (baseline and after the campaign) record TFTs to species level, and therefore may reveal impacts on reduced consumption these species by the project end.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

Previous research indicated that the majority of TFT consumers in Bangladesh come from minority disadvantaged communities, particularly but not exclusively Hindus. They form the main target group and beneficiaries of the project; by changing their behaviour to reduce consumption of TFTs they will improve their security to the extent that they no longer engage in an illegal activity and thereby avoid potential actions by law enforcement agencies. Similarly, we have anecdotal evidence that many of those involved in (hidden) retail trade in TFT are poor women whose part time trading activities potentially bring them into conflict with law enforcement agencies. To the extent that the project can help reduce this trade it also would reduce their insecurity with respect to law enforcement agencies.

Reduced TFT consumption and trade are unlikely to significantly affect the livelihoods of consumers (TFT are more of a luxury item) but may adversely impact the livelihoods of traders. As part of the anticipated behaviour change campaigns in Y2, the project will aim to mitigate such impacts and bring about indirect poverty reduction by connecting vulnerable TFT consumers and traders with NGOs active in the project locations that offer poverty reduction programmes.

The project also offers indirect poverty impacts by promoting the conservation of TFTs, which in turn will help to maintain ecosystem services and sustain natural resources. This will ensure the long-term viability of wetland ecosystems and their natural resources, which are important to the livelihoods of the local communities.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	The project has no formal project board. 28% of the senior leadership team, composed of seven staff, are women. Technical support on project implementation is provided by the WCS CWT Regional Coordinator and Programme Officer who are both women. The other five staff working on the project are males (Country Representative and Senior Project Manager, Senior Consultant, CWT Regional Analyst, Education and Outreach Manager, and CWT Coordinator).
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	None.

The project ultimately targets TFT consumers and traders, many of whom are women. Therefore, in this year (Y1) the baseline KAP survey was designed to deliver gender disaggregated data, with modules that were answered separately by women and men from the surveyed households. This was complemented and implemented by recruiting a team of men and women to conduct the surveys, to ensure the acceptability of the surveyors to the respondents. Analysis of this gender disaggregated data will help identify gender roles and dynamics in the trade and consumption of TFT in Bangladesh, and to develop gender sensitive behavioural change campaigns.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

This project employs various systems and processes internally to monitor and evaluate its progress and impact on a regular basis. The project has developed a detailed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan that outlines specific indicators, targets, and data collection methods for each outcome, output, and activity.

To demonstrate that the outputs and activities of the project contribute to the project outcome, the project team will conduct regular site visits to monitor progress, conduct interviews with project beneficiaries, and collect data on the number of people reached through various awareness-raising activities. The project team also analyses data on the number of illegal trade

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

incidents and seizures of freshwater turtles and tortoises to assess the effectiveness of their interventions in reducing demand for these species. A substantial part of the project comprises surveys (baseline and impact) which will directly lead to evaluation evidence. In addition, M&E will comprise of regular reporting and minutes of meetings and interactions with government stakeholders in Bangladesh, and also in India. Analysis and reporting will be shared with stakeholders – BFD, potential collaborating NGOs, and local community organisations.

There have been no significant changes to the M&E plan over the reporting period. However, if necessary, the project team will adjust the data collection methods to ensure more accurate and reliable data collection.

9. Lessons learnt

Lesson 1: The time required to process WCS safety and security clearance for some activities such as the market surveys, must be better integrated with project planning.

Comment: In 2021 WCS issued CWT (Counter Wildlife Trafficking) Safety and Security Guidelines, applicable to all staff implementing CWT works globally. These guidelines require approval of a field operation plan including the name of involved staff and detailed locations of markets before any survey can be undertaken. Recruiting 26 local surveyors, identifying 78 markets and collecting their GPS locations, and then obtaining approval was a lengthy process that took about four months. This also had a knock-on effect, delaying the baseline KAP surveys. While we managed to catch up for the delay, we will make sure to anticipate this process for the next rounds of surveys.

Lesson 2. Cooperation between WCS Bangladesh and WCS India improved our research design.

Comment: Meetings with WCS India field staff who research TFT trade near one of our study sites provided valuable technical assistance during the inception of our research design. During online discussions, we gathered anecdotal information about cultural practices within similar target stakeholders in West Bengal (adjacent to our Khulna study site). We learned about species favoured for consumption and specific festivals which may converge with consumption habits. WCS India provided feedback on our draft market survey instrument and mock data. Through facilitating discussions with WCS colleagues in the South Asia region who have direct experience researching TFT sale and consumption, we managed to improve the technical basis of our research design.

Lesson 3. Incorporating a range of cultural and gender sensitivities and reducing our own bias allowed us to adjust our research design and build trust with our target stakeholders during surveys and FGD.

Comment: During our market survey and KAP study training events and pilots, we held informal FGDs and side meetings with non-Muslim stakeholders to gather their opinion on our plans and ensure that both our methodology and research tools respected our target stakeholders' cultural sensitivities. Questions or wording that were marked as potentially confusing or insensitive to Bangladesh's non-Muslim minority, or target stakeholders, were eliminated. Topics or wording in the questionnaire that appeared to demonstrate biases were highlighted and modified. Further, to mainstream gender, we employed female researchers, and at our KAP inception event, following a roleplay of the questionnaire and FGD guide, we invited them to comment on the research tools from the perspective of female household members who they then went on to interact with during data collection. Through recruiting female enumerators, market survey, and baseline KAP training and inception events, we navigated cultural sensitivities, monitored the research team's biases, mainstreamed gender, and adjusted our KAP research tools in a way that developed a constructive relationship with the target stakeholders.

Lesson 4: Preparing backup plans and adaptations to research instruments based on undesirable outcomes is key and should be prioritized in future market survey rounds.

Comment: In recent years, TFT trade in Bangladesh appears to be less overt than what was expected by the research team based on previous studies and personal observations. Our market survey instrument was designed as a direct observation tool and was not appropriate for the underground type of TFT trade we now believe to be more common. We successfully utilized this finding to adjust our KAP questionnaire instrument to probe stakeholders on how trade has changed over time, which has resulted in insightful findings. However, in following market survey rounds, if TFT trade continues to appear covert, WCS Bangladesh will prepare to incorporate ad hoc key informant interviews at marketplaces with traders, particularly to help identify where and who to engage our SBC with. This plan will be subject to the approval of a continued WCS IRB review and CWT Safety and Security Operational Planning.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable.

11. Risk Management

No new risks impacting the project have emerged in the first year. We will update the risk register during the coming year as needed. We also continue to monitor existing risks listed in the Risk registry, and to implement the mitigation measures as planned. For example, safeguarding procedures were followed, and appropriate training was provided to staff recruited under short term contracts to conduct the surveys. It resulted in efficiently mitigating the risk related to “staff experience”.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Not applicable.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Since its inception, this project is progressively getting known by stakeholders within Bangladesh, such as the BFD and other local conservation organizations.

Capacity building of both WCS staff and stakeholders will contribute to the sustainability of this work. This project has already provided training to more than 40 youths on how to conduct TFT market surveys and KAP surveys (including TFT species identification, interview techniques, ethics in conducting research with human subjects, etc.), equipping them with a methodology and skills that they might use again in other works. Building capacity of WCS staff in implementing demand reduction interventions, from the research and evidence collection stage until the monitoring of proposed interventions, is likely to be an important legacy of this project as well.

This project will also make a range of resources and materials available to the public on WCS Bangladesh Program’s website, that are likely to inform other project related to similar topics. These will include project reports, training materials, outreach resources.

At this stage we believe the intended sustainable benefits are still valid. For example, if the targeted policy and legislative schedule changes are adopted by government then these will continue to have impacts long after the project ends. In addition, during the coming year we will explore with opinion leaders from the target communities how a wider legacy can be established in terms of cultural support for changed demand and behaviour.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

Most project communication activities that will raise the IWT Challenge Fund (IWT CF) identity are scheduled in Y2 and Y3. Nevertheless, this project has made efforts to publicize the IWT

Challenge Fund so far. We used the IWT CF logo on the promotional materials (notebook and posters) to highlight the funding source and support for the fund's mission. The project acknowledged the UK Government's contribution to its work through the IWT CF in project reports, social media posts, and other communications, but also when organising activities such as trainings. The IWT Challenge Fund is currently not widely known in Bangladesh, and we expect this project to directly contribute to raise awareness about the Fund amongst local stakeholder including local conservation organizations and government officials.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Md. Zahangir Alom, PhD
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% [10] Planned: 0% [and number]
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>WCS strict requirements on safeguarding has allowed us to efficiently mitigate risks. Guidelines related to market surveys have been complied with, while there was limited the scope to interact with traders. For the KAP surveys, staff were trained to comply with ethical standards regarding research on human subjects. The KAP survey plan was reviewed and approved by WCS' Institutional Review Board. The recruitment of female surveyors to better enable interviews with women respondents contributed to ensuring a gender sensitive safeguarding approach.</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>The project will continue to ensure the implementation of safeguarding policies. Should any new staff be recruited, they will receive appropriate training on these, whether internally or through the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative.</p>	

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	50,025.00	50,025.00		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact: Improved conservation prospects for threatened freshwater turtles and tortoises (TFTs) in Bangladesh through a targeted behaviour change campaign to reduce consumption and exploitation		Steps towards an understanding of consumer behaviours and market dynamics for TFT in Bangladesh.	
Outcome Reduction in consumption of TFTs in Bangladesh as a result of behaviour change of consumers, sharing of lessons learned and increased protection of threatened species.	0.1 A 30% reduction in consumption of TFTs amongst targeted consumers (n=2,000) by Y4Q4 from project baseline. 0.2 A 30% reduction in the number of threatened TFTs traded in Bangladesh by Y4Q4 from project baseline. 0.3 Bangladesh and India share lessons learned and information on efforts to change the behaviour of TFT consumers through at least 2 annual meetings.	0.1 We will report on this indicator in Y4Q4. Baseline has been developed. 0.2 We will report on this indicator in Y4Q4. Baseline has been developed. 0.3 WCS Bangladesh and India started sharing information, such as lessons learned from WCS India about the TFT market survey they conducted in the District of North 24 Pargana.	We will share the baseline KAP survey findings. We will arrange a country visit for Indian Forest Department in Bangladesh in Y2.
Output 1. Behavioural change strategy developed for reducing the demand for TFTs based on improved understanding of market dynamics and consumer motivations.	1.1 TFT consumption and trade hotspots identified by Y1Q4. 1.2 A KAP survey is conducted to increase knowledge on consumers and market dynamics for TFTs including identification of baselines, target consumer groups and their motivations for consumption by Y2Q2. 1.3 A behavioural change strategy for reducing the demand for TFTs developed in collaboration with and approved by government partners by Y2Q2. 1.4 Socio-economic drivers of involvement in illegal trade and	1.1 TFT consumption and trade hotspots identified. Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 5 (maps). 1.2 KAP survey completed. Evidence provided in section 3.2 and Annex 6. 1.3 We will report on this indicator in Y2. 1.4 We will report on this indicator in Y2.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	consumption are identified and a summary report prepared by Y2Q2.		
Activity 1.1: Media search and data analysis to identify TFT consumption and trade hotspots.		Media search and data analysis conducted.	Continue media search and analysis.
Activity 1.2: TFT market survey.		TFT market survey concept notes and methodology developed and finalized. TFT market survey was completed (134 visits to 78 local markets covering 15 districts).	Conduct another round of market surveys at a higher demand time in November 2023 prior to Durga Puja.
Activity 1.3: Develop and finalise map of TFT consumption and trade hotspots and consult with key stakeholder.		Three maps developed using data collected in Activity 1.1.	Update maps as needed, based on additional data collected in Activity 1.1 and 1.2.
Activity 1.4: Develop pre and post KAP survey in consultation with the key stakeholder (e.g., Forest Department (BFD)).		Baseline KAP survey method, concept note, questionnaire, IRB application were developed. IRB approval was granted.	No action due in next reporting period. In Y3 the post (impact) survey methodology, design and questionnaire will be developed based on the pre survey.
Activity 1.5: Conduct pre-KAP survey in identified TFT consumption and trade hotspots.		KAP surveys were conducted in 280 households with 560 (280 M, 280 F). 15 FGDs were conducted to supplement the KAP findings.	This activity is completed.
Activity 1.6: Meeting with the Forest Department to share pre-KAP survey results.		This activity will start in Y2Q1 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Share Baseline KAP survey result findings with the Forest Departments of Bangladesh and India.
Activity 1.7: Develop a draft TFT demand reduction behaviour change strategy in consultation with BFD and stakeholders.		Preparatory work started (initiated the analysis of KAP surveys data).	Continue working towards developing a demand reduction behaviour change strategy.
Activity 1.8: Consultation workshop/meeting with Forest Department for approval of TFT demand reduction behaviour change strategy.		This activity will start in Y2Q2 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Organize a consultation meeting with the Bangladesh Forest Department to introduce the strategy.
Activity 1.9: Analyse the KAP survey data to identify socio-economic drivers of illegal trade and consumption and prepare summary report.		This activity will start in Y2Q2 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Analyse the baseline KAP survey data to identify the socio-economic drivers of TFT consumption. and report writing.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.10: Repeat market surveys throughout project to monitor any drop in size of market to support indication of reduced demand.		This activity will start in Y2Q3 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Conduct TFT market surveys before Durga Puja/Kali Puja.
Output 2. Behaviour change strategy implemented resulting in measurable changes to knowledge, attitudes and practices of TFT consumers, and lessons learned to improve future campaigns.	<p>2.1 A minimum of 2,000 people are exposed to targeted behaviour change messaging, including gender and cultural considerations, in local dialects by Y3Q4.</p> <p>2.2 50% increase in number and accuracy of articles on the illegal trade and ecological role of TFTs including the penalties involved in their illegal capture, possession, sale and consumption by Y3Q1 (baseline = 25 articles).</p> <p>2.3 15% decrease in consumer self-reported consumption in responses to the behaviour change campaign in a post-campaign KAP survey of at least 200 (50% women) individuals by Y3Q1.</p> <p>2.4 30% decrease in demand and consumption of TFTs linked to the behaviour change campaign in the final KAP survey of at least 200 (50% women) individuals by Y4Q3.</p>	<p>2.1 We will report on this indicator in Y4.</p> <p>2.2 We are monitoring articles and will report on this indicator in Y3.</p> <p>2.3 Data was collected with KAP surveys, which we will use to develop the baseline. We will report on this indicator in Y3.</p> <p>2.4 Evidence was collected and will inform our behaviour change campaign. We will report on this indicator in Y4.</p>	
Activity 2.1: Develop awareness raising key messages and materials.		Activity slightly delayed, due to slight delay in conducting TFT market survey and baseline KAP surveys.	Develop the awareness raising key messages and materials based on the KAP survey findings.
Activity 2.2: Documentary film on reducing TFT consumption.		Activity was originally (wrongly) scheduled to start in Y1Q4 but can only start after KAP baseline survey results are available. Rescheduled to Y2.	Develop the story board for the film maker to produce the documentary film.
Activity 2.3: Design TFT consumer demand reduction campaign.		This activity will start in Y2Q1 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Design the campaign based on results of Activity 1.9 and 2.1, and

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
			consultations with stakeholders and target community opinion makers.
Activity 2.4: Execute campaign in identified TFT consumption and trade hotspots.		This activity will start in Y2Q3 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Execute the campaigns in the TFT consumption and trade hotspots.
Activity 2.5: Organize and hold two journalist training workshops.		This activity will start in Y2Q4 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Organize two journalist workshops.
Activity 2.6: Conduct post-KAP surveys in the areas where TFT demand reduction campaign took place.		This activity will start in Y2Q3 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Conduct post-KAP surveys.
Activity 2.7: Repeat market surveys.		This activity will start in Y2Q3 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Conduct market surveys using the same protocol as in Y1Q4.
Output 3. Establish collaboration for behaviour change for TFTs 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.	3.1 Four meetings (virtual and in-person) held between Bangladesh and India on illegal trade of TFTs by Y3Q4. 3.2 A replicable, adaptable behaviour change model for reducing demand in TFT species is developed by Y2Q2. 3.3 TFT demand reduction strategy and model shared with colleagues in India by Y4Q2. 3.4 A summary report on socio-economic drivers of involvement in illegal trade and consumption is shared with development agencies in Bangladesh over emails by Y2Q2.	3.1 Discussions between WCS India and Bangladesh on this topic were initiated. We will report on this indicator in Y3. 3.2 We collected evidence to inform the development of this behaviour change model. We will report on this indicator in Y2. 3.3 We collected evidence to inform the development of the demand reduction strategy and model. We will report on this indicator in Y4. 3.4 We collected evidence to inform the development of this behaviour change model. We will report on this indicator in Y4.	
Activity 3.1: Organize two virtual meetings between India and Bangladesh.		Organized one virtual meeting between WCS India and WCS Bangladesh on sharing the TFT market survey experience from India.	Organize at least another virtual meeting with WCS India to share the TFT market survey and baseline KAP survey findings.
Activity 3.2: Organise an in-person meeting at Bana Bhaban in Bangladesh with participation by forest officials from Bangladesh and India.		This activity will start in Y2Q3 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Organize an in-person meeting with BFD and Indian Forest Department as per schedule.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.3: Organise an in-person meeting at Aranya Bhaban in India with participation by forest officials from Bangladesh and India.		This activity will start in Y3Q3 as per agreed implementation timetable.	This activity will not start within the next reporting period (Y2).
Activity 3.4: Distribute summary report on socio-economic drivers of involvement in illegal trade and consumption with stakeholders including development agencies.		This activity will start in Y2Q2 as per agreed implementation timetable.	Develop the summary report after analysing the KAP survey data and share with relevant Law Enforcement Agencies and potential development and livelihood support NGOs working in the target areas.
Activity 3.5: Share TFT consumer demand reduction campaign strategy and model with WCS India and other organisations		This activity will start in Y2Q2 as per agreed implementation timetable.	We will share the document with WCS India and relevant agencies once it ready in Y2Q4
Output 4. Bangladesh's national wildlife protection laws strengthened for TFT protection.	4.1 All threatened TFT species listed under Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 and the definitions clarified of Schedule I and II protected species by Y4Q4. 4.2 Customs agency empowered to implement provisions of (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 by Y4Q4.	4.1 We drafted the TFT species list to submit to BFD for review. We will report on this indicator in Y4. 4.2 We will initiate related activities in Y2 and Y3 and will report on this indicator in Y4.	
Activity 4.1: Prepare background document and draft proposal for listing all threatened TFT species under the Wildlife Act, 2012.		Background document and proposal for listing all threatened TFT species under the Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 was drafted.	Share draft document with BFD by Y2Q1.
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.		Proposal to clarify definitions of Schedule I and II protected species in the Wildlife Act, 2012, was drafted and send it to BFD for review.	Follow up with the BFD and the relevant ministry.
Activity 4.3: Follow-up meetings and engagement with BFD on proposals to list threatened TFT species and clarify definitions of Schedule I and II protected species in the Wildlife Act, 2012.		This activity will start in Y2Q1 as per agreed implementation table.	Organize a meeting with the BFD in Y2Q1 to discuss the drafts prepared in 4.1 and 4.2. Then follow ups with BFD in an iterative process to finalise texts, and support BFD in approaching and obtaining approval from the Ministry of

<i>Project summary</i>	<i>SMART Indicators</i>	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
			Environment, Forest, and Climate Change.
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.		This activity is slightly delayed and will start after Activity 4.1-4.3 are completed, as they updates made to the Wildlife Act will be determining the ones in the Import Policy Order	We will draft this document for Customs.
Activity 4.5: Follow-up with Customs Agency through meetings and engagement on the proposal.		This activity is slightly delayed, pending completion of Activity 1.4.	Organize a meeting with the Customs and take the necessary steps.

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Improved conservation prospects for threatened freshwater turtles and tortoises (TFTs) in Bangladesh through a targeted behaviour change campaign to reduce consumption and exploitation. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Reduction in consumption of TFTs in Bangladesh as a result of behaviour change of consumers, sharing of lessons learned and increased protection of threatened species.	0.1 A 30% reduction in consumption of TFTs amongst targeted consumers (n=2,000) by Y4Q4 from project baseline.	0.1 Standardized interviews conducted at the beginning and end of the project indicate, Triangulation of consumer survey results with market surveys to support any reported reduction in demand, responses from traders regarding demand and price	Behavioural change can be detected through standardized interviews at the beginning and end of the project. Self-reported consumption of TFTs is a reliable measure of actual consumption levels. Market surveys, media reports and detections can accurately provide an indication of scale of trade. Decrease in observed trade through market surveys can be used to indicate reduced demand. Target audience will respond positively to messaging. Trade does not go "underground" to the extent that the sale and consumption of TFTs cannot be detected through market surveys, media reports and confiscations and arrests by government officers. Willingness to share experiences and knowledge between Bangladesh and India on demand reduction of TFTs will be supported by wildlife agencies of both countries. No further restrictions as a result of new COVID-19 variations.
	0.2 A 30% reduction in the number of threatened TFTs traded in Bangladesh by Y4Q4 from project baseline.	0.2 Market surveys, media reports and detections of illegal trade of threatened TFTs, trader surveys.	
	0.3 Bangladesh and India share lessons learned and information on efforts to change the behaviour of TFT consumers through at least 2 annual meetings.	0.3 Attendance records (disaggregated by gender) and minutes from meetings; copies of presentations and meeting agenda.	
Outputs: 1. Behavioural change strategy developed for reducing the demand for TFTs based on improved understanding of market dynamics and consumer motivations.	1.1 TFT consumption and trade hotspots identified by Y1Q4.	1.2 Copies of TFTs consumption and trade hotspots maps, report on media scanning and trade hotspots.	TFT market dynamics and consumer motivations can be fully understood and addressed in the behaviour change strategy. Consumers can be identified and are willing to participate in research on motivations. Consumers honestly report on their consumption and demand. Self-reported levels of consumption indicate a drop in actual consumption and demand.
	1.2 A KAP survey is conducted to increase knowledge on consumers and market dynamics for TFTs including identification of baselines, target consumer groups and their motivations for consumption by Y2Q2.	1.2 Copies of consumer surveys, Results of consumer surveys (disaggregated by gender), Summary report on market dynamics and consumer motivation for TFTs including identification of any gender roles. Triangulation of results with market surveys (reduction in demand	

		reflected in reduced presence in the market).	Enforcement by government agencies remains a priority and data can be accessed. WCS can obtain government approval of the behaviour change strategy in Year 1. Analysis of TFT market survey and KAP survey data can be completed and a report on socio-economic drivers can be prepared.
	1.3 A behavioural change strategy for reducing the demand for TFTs developed in collaboration with and approved by government partners by Y2Q2.	1.3 Meeting minutes, attendance records (disaggregated by gender), reviewed behavioural change strategy, approved strategy.	
	1.4 Socio-economic drivers of involvement in illegal trade and consumption are identified and a summary report prepared by Y2Q2.	1.4 Summary report on socio-economic drivers of illegal TFT trade.	
2. Behaviour change strategy implemented resulting in measurable changes to knowledge, attitudes and practices of TFT consumers, and lessons learned to improve future campaigns.	2.1 A minimum of 2,000 people are exposed to targeted behaviour change messaging, including gender and cultural considerations, in local dialects by Y3Q4.	2.1 Copies of materials with messaging produced, photos of messaging in locations, recordings of radio spots with listener numbers.	Sufficient public interest in TFTs for people to pay attention to the materials shared and engage in interactive exhibitions. Sufficient interest among journalists to write articles on the illegal trade of TFTs.
	2.2 50% increase in number and accuracy of articles on the illegal trade and ecological role of TFTs including the penalties involved in their illegal capture, possession, sale and consumption by Y3Q1 (baseline = 25 articles).	2.2 Training materials, workshop attendance records (disaggregated by gender), pre and post surveys of participants, copies of articles, media survey results.	Media outlets are willing to run stories on this issue and journalists can develop interesting content. We will be able to accurately measure changes in the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of TFT consumers through KAP surveys conducted at the beginning and the end of the campaign.
	2.3 15% decrease in consumer self-reported consumption in responses to the behaviour change campaign in a post-campaign KAP survey of at least 200 (50% women) individuals by Y3Q1.	2.3 KAP survey questions, Survey responses (disaggregated by gender); interim report on consumer responses to campaign activities and messaging, market surveys.	Market survey results reflect actual drop in consumption and number of products for sale.
	2.4 30% decrease in demand and consumption of TFTs linked to the behaviour change campaign in the final KAP survey of at least 200 (50% women) individuals by Y4Q3.	2.4 KAP survey questions, Survey responses (disaggregated by gender), report on impact from campaign.	Market survey results and media reports of seizures can be accurately triangulated with consumer survey results.
3. Establish collaboration for behaviour change for TFTs through sharing of the approach between wildlife managers, law enforcement officials and development agencies in Bangladesh and India on	3.1 Four meetings (virtual and in-person) held between Bangladesh and India on illegal trade of TFTs by Y3Q4.	3.1 Proceedings from meetings and minutes from informal meetings between Bangladesh and India.	There will be sufficient interest among wildlife managers to engage in bilateral meetings on TFT protection.
	3.2 A replicable, adaptable behaviour change model for reducing demand in TFT species is developed by Y2Q2.	3.2 Report outlining the model used and its impact.	COVID-19 Pandemic does not continue to impact ability to hold meetings. Development agencies are willing to understand socio-economic drivers of

successes and failures in demand reduction.	3.3 TFT demand reduction strategy and model shared with colleagues in India by Y4Q2.	3.3 Record of meetings to share lessons learned; strategy and the model; record of meeting participants; pre and post meeting surveys to measure change in knowledge and any change in approach to demand reduction.	involvement in illegal trade and integrate these considerations into poverty alleviation projects.
	3.4 A summary report on socio-economic drivers of involvement in illegal trade and consumption is shared with development agencies in Bangladesh over emails by Y2Q2.	3.4 Summary document of socio-economic drivers of illegal TFT trade; Record of communications with stakeholders including development agencies.	
4. Bangladesh's national wildlife protection laws strengthened for TFT protection.	4.1 All threatened TFT species listed under Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 and the definitions clarified of Schedule I and II protected species by Y4Q4.	4.1 & 4.2 Minutes of meetings with Government partners, documents submitted to support changes to Schedule I and II, Legal changes published in the Government of Bangladesh Gazette.	WCS can successfully promote the planned legal changes. Government is willing to update Schedule I and II of Wildlife Act. Customs agency willing to implement provisions. Customs agency has the capacity to implement provisions.
	4.2 Customs agency empowered to implement provisions of (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 by Y4Q4.	4.2 Minutes of meetings with Customs agencies, meetings with Customs staff.	
<p>Activities</p> <p>Output 1</p> <p>Activity 1.1: Media search and data analysis to identify TFT consumption and trade hotspots.</p> <p>Activity 1.2: TFT market survey.</p> <p>Activity 1.3: Develop and finalise map of TFT consumption and trade hotspots and consult with key stakeholder.</p> <p>Activity 1.4: Develop pre and post KAP survey in consultation with the key stakeholder (e.g., Forest Department (BFD)).</p> <p>Activity 1.5: Conduct pre-KAP survey in identified TFT consumption and trade hotspots.</p> <p>Activity 1.6: Meeting with the Forest Department to share pre-KAP survey results.</p> <p>Activity 1.7: Develop a draft TFT demand reduction behaviour change strategy in consultation with BFD and stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 1.8: Consultation workshop/meeting with Forest Department for approval of TFT demand reduction behaviour change strategy.</p> <p>Activity 1.9: Analyse the KAP survey data to identify socio-economic drivers of illegal trade and consumption and prepare summary report.</p> <p>Activity 1.10: Repeat market surveys throughout project to monitor any drop in size of market to support indication of reduced demand.</p> <p>Output 2</p> <p>Activity 2.1: Develop awareness raising key messages and materials.</p> <p>Activity 2.2: Documentary film on reducing TFT consumption.</p> <p>Activity 2.3: Design TFT consumer demand reduction campaign.</p> <p>Activity 2.4: Execute campaign in identified TFT consumption and trade hotspots.</p> <p>Activity 2.5: Organize and hold two journalist training workshops.</p> <p>Activity 2.6: Conduct post-KAP surveys in the areas where TFT demand reduction campaign took place.</p> <p>Activity 2.7: Repeat market surveys.</p>			

Output 3

Activity 3.1: Organise 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 TFT 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 TFT 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 TFT 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.

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

We were only able to identify four relevant core indicators for this project.

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B07	Number of illegal wildlife products/shipments detected.	Number of illegal TFT products/shipments traded in Bangladesh, detected through media monitoring.	Number	By species	9	9	N/A (depends on the media)
IWTCF-B20	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries.	Number of amendments to the Wildlife Act, 2012.	Number	Disaggregated by whether they are on wildlife legislation, serious and organized crime or closing markets.	0	0	2
IWTCF-B21	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.	Number of amendments to the Import Policy Order of Customs.	Number	Typology of policy. By new policy or framework vs amended.	0	0	1
IWTCF-B24	Number of government institutions/ departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues.	Number of government institutions/ departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues.	Number	Government institutions (Customs, BFD)	0	0	2
IWTCF-CO1	Number of people reported with changed behaviour	Number of TFT consumers self-reported having stopped to consume TFT post demand reduction campaign.	Number	Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group	N/A	N/A	N/A

	in IWT post-intervention.			Categories of IWT behaviour; Typology of surveys.			
WTFC[1]C02	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced and distributed.	Number of awareness raising material to reduce TFT demand in Bangladesh produced and distributed.	Number and volume	Language (local/other) Typology of materials produced (i.e. print media, Radio...).	N/A	N/A	10 materials and approximately 10,000 copies in total.
IWTFC-C03	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message.	Number of communication channels carrying TFT demand reduction campaign message.	Number	Typology of communications channel (Radio, miking, audio-video visuals, poster-leaflets	N/A	N/A	5
IWTFC-C04	Number of partners with influence on target audience that have distributed campaign message(s).	Number of partners with influence on target audience that have distributed TFT demand reduction campaign message(s).	Number of partners	Organisation Type; Stakeholder group	BFD	N/A	1
IWTFC-C05	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience).	Number if people reached with behaviour change messaging on TFT consumption in Bangladesh.	Number	Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Nationals, public sector, civil society, private sector.	N/A	N/A	10,000
IWTFC-C06	Number of consumers that have demonstrated the desired behaviour change.	% of target consumers having reduced TFT consumption by the end of the project, from baseline.	Number or %	Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group	N/A	N/A	30%
IWTFC-C07	Number of consumers targeted in demand country(ies).	Number of consumers targeted in TFT demand reduction behaviour change campaign in Bangladesh.	Number	Gender; Age Group; Stakeholder group:	N/A	N/A	2,500

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

No publications were produced during Y1.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	No
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	