



APL on Strengthening Regional Cooperation For Wildlife Protection in Asia (P121210)

SOUTH ASIA | South Asia | Environment & Natural Resources Global Practice |
IBRD/IDA | Adaptable Program Loan | FY 2011 | Seq No: 14 | ARCHIVED on 14-Dec-2016 | ISR25669 |

Implementing Agencies: Bangladesh Forest Department, Department of Forests, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forests

Key Dates

Key Project Dates

Bank Approval Date:07-Apr-2011

Effectiveness Date:29-Jun-2011

Planned Mid Term Review Date:15-May-2014

Actual Mid-Term Review Date:26-May-2014

Original Closing Date:31-Dec-2016

Revised Closing Date:31-Dec-2016

Project Development Objectives

Project Development Objective (from Project Appraisal Document)

The project aims to assist the participating governments to build or enhance shared capacity, institutions, knowledge and incentives to collaborate in tackling illegal wildlife trade and other select regional conservation threats to habitats in border areas.

Has the Project Development Objective been changed since Board Approval of the Project Objective?

No

Components

Name

Bangladesh: Component 1: Capacity building for addressing the illegal trans-boundary wildlife trade:(Cost \$12.69 M)

Bangladesh: Component 2: Promoting wildlife conservation in Asia:(Cost \$15.45 M)

Bangladesh: Component 3: Project coordination and communication:(Cost \$6.66 M)

Nepal: Component 1: Capacity building for addressing the illegal trans-boundary wildlife trade:(Cost \$1.00 M)

Nepal: Component 2: Promoting wildlife conservation in Asia:(Cost \$1.80 M)

Nepal: Component 3: Project coordination and communication:(Cost \$0.20 M)

Overall Ratings

Name	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Progress towards achievement of PDO	● Moderately Unsatisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory



Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	● Moderately Unsatisfactory	● Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	● High	● High

Implementation Status and Key Decisions

All activities have been completed and 84% of the resources in Bangladesh and 100% of the resources in Nepal disbursed. The project objectives, design and implementation remain highly relevant to the client and Bank's priorities and project resources have been used efficiently. The PDO and its results indicators -- which are regional in scope --- have been achieved. Shared capacity, institutions, knowledge and incentives have been enhanced through strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks, well-equipped specialized agencies and systems, as well as relevant training and awareness programs for staff across the range of agencies that contribute to the enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations. The successful creation and legal ratification of the South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) agency is a significant achievement under the project. This new institution will serve as the vehicle for regional cooperation between all partner nations to address issues of wildlife crime and trafficking, transboundary conservation threats and joint capacity building and training efforts to address critical problems and agree on joint solutions. Progress toward the achievement of the PDO is rated as **Moderately Satisfactory**. [OO1]

The objective to assist participating governments to build or enhance shared capacity, institutions, knowledge and incentives to collaborate in tackling illegal wildlife trade and other select regional conservation threats to habitats in border areas was achieved through the development of a sustainable regional mechanism for addressing wildlife conservation threats, an effective institutional structure and strengthened capacity as a result of pilot initiatives for trans-boundary human wildlife conflict management, and creation of enforcement agencies to carry out the Wildlife Conservation Act. A Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) including a forensics lab is now operational. Knowledge and collaboration was strengthened through the development of over fifty knowledge products and a platform to share these knowledge products and the results of innovative pilot projects on wildlife conservation among the three APL countries. The other regional conservation threats that have been identified and mitigated by the project are:

Elephant Habitat loss /degradation /fragmentation - mitigation efforts are (a) plantation in Sherpur for elephant, (b) solar fencing to protect local community and reduce HEC, (c) bi-lateral meetings (on-going) with India for elephant corridors identification and protection; Degradation of tiger habitat in the Sundarbans – mitigation efforts are: (a) 1 MoU signed between India and Bangladesh to protect Sundarbans. (b) 1 protocol signed for conservation of tiger, (c) bi-lateral meeting between India and Bangladesh. Specific achievements as measured by the PDO indicators are as follows:

PDO indicator 1 - Achieved: The development of a sustainable regional mechanism for addressing wildlife conservation threats is being supported through: (i) endorsement of the South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) statute by the Governments of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; (ii) India's signature of bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal on cross-border cooperation; (iii) Bangladesh's leadership for regional collaboration in trans-boundary wildlife protection and management by convening three thematic meetings among the countries in the region; and (iv) institutional capacity building for the SAWEN Secretariat under the Nepal project (APL 1) and an Institutional Development Fund (IDF) grant from the Bank.

With the endorsement of the SAWEN Statute by five member countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) SAWEN is now a legitimate intergovernmental agency designed to promote regional cooperation in tackling the burgeoning and transnational wildlife trade and crime in South Asia. Convening the First Executive Committee Meeting of SAWEN in Bangladesh on October 25 and Third SAWEN annual meeting as an intergovernmental agency in Bangladesh on October 26 – 27, 2016, SAWEN has officially started regional collaboration among the member countries, including those participating in the APL. Nepal has pledged US\$100,000 to SAWEN as seed money for operations to encourage other member countries to similarly contribute.

Indicator 2 - Achieved: The countries participating in the APL agreed to develop and share knowledge products on wildlife crime and/or wildlife conservation among the SAWEN countries. The three countries produced over fifty knowledge products which have been published on their Ministry websites, and in hard copy for distribution. The three thematic meetings hosted by Bangladesh on October 28-29, 2016; December 11-14, 2015; and March 10-11, 2015 provided the platform to share the knowledge products and the results of innovative pilot projects on wildlife conservation among the three APL countries.

Indicator 3 - Achieved: Enforcement agencies were created in each participating country and the APL program is supporting collaboration among them.

Indicator 4 - Achieved: The three APL countries have completed implementation of pilot initiatives for trans-boundary human wildlife conflict management. The pilot initiatives implemented in Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal have worked on elephant, tiger, snow leopard, rhinos, white-rumped vulture, lengur, spoon bill sandpiper, etc.

Indicator 5 - Achieved: Tiger conservation efforts initiated through tiger population survey in Bangladesh and Bhutan and SMART patrolling in the Sundarbans Reserve Forest in Bangladesh and Chitwan National Park, Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Banke National Park in Nepal.

Risks

Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool



Risk Category	Rating at Approval	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	--	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	--	● Moderate	● Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	--	● High	● High
Technical Design of Project or Program	--	● High	● High
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	--	● High	● High
Fiduciary	--	● High	● High
Environment and Social	--	● Low	● Low
Stakeholders	--	● Moderate	● Moderate
Other	--	--	--
Overall	--	● High	● High

Results

Project Development Objective Indicators

► PDO 1: A regional mechanism is developed and operational for addressing illegal wildlife trade and other conservation threats (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	Institutional capacity building support for the SAWEN Secretariat is being provided under the Nepal project. The Second SAWEN Meeting took place in August 2014 in Kathmandu with support from the IDA grant to Nepal for APL 1. The SAWEN statute was approved at the meeting but ratification by the governments of member countries that was expected in November 2014 is delayed. With support from the IDA credit to Bangladesh, the first thematic meeting on wildlife crime control mechanisms and measures was held on March 10-11, 2015 in Dhaka.	Target Achieved Three annual meetings have been held.	SAWEN statute drafted, adopted and one annual meeting held after statute approval.



Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016
------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Comments

Nepal, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh have formally endorsed the statute. SAWEN is now officially an intergovernmental organization

Bhutan is in the midst of processing the formal Government's endorsement of the SAWEN statute. It is expected to be endorsed on/before December 2016.

The third SAWEN conference was successfully conducted from 26-27 October 2016 in Dhaka, Bangladesh

► PDO 2: Number of agreed knowledge products developed and shared among SAWEN countries on wildlife crime and/or wildlife conservation. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	47.00	15.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	12-Mar-2015	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved and exceeded

Bhutan's knowledge product includes:

1. National Tiger survey,
2. Trans-boundary Human Wildlife Conflict
3. Wildlife rescue
4. National Snow leopard survey
5. Bhutan Forest and Wildlife Enforcement Database (BhuFWED).

Nepal's knowledge products:

1. Human-Elephant Conflict in Jhapa
2. Wildlife habitat management in Chitwan National Park
3. SMART Patrolling to reduce wildlife poaching
4. Rapid Response Team (RRT) to improve park people interface
5. Strengthening park management through park infrastructures
6. Strengthening WCCB to reduce wildlife crime
7. Enhancing wildlife habitat through water resources management
8. Strengthening regional cooperation through SAWEN

Bangladesh : Knowledge products includes:

9. Sundarbans Tiger Survey
10. Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan (2018-27)
11. Bangladesh Tiger Recovery Program
12. Elephant Corridor & Route Atlas of Bangladesh
13. National Vulture Census Report
14. Vulture Conservation Action Plan
15. Breeding Sites Identification and Foraging Habitat Survey of Olive Ridly Sea turtle
16. Nijhum Dweep National Park Management Plan
17. Sundarbans West Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plans
18. Dudpukuria-Dhopachari Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plans
19. Bhawal National Park Management Plans



20. Altadighi National Park Management Plans
21. Sundarbans West Sanctuary Eco-tourism Management Plan
22. Nijhum Dwip National Park Eco-tourism Management Plan
23. Altadighi National Park Eco-tourism Management Plan
24. Birds Management Action Plans
25. Mammal Management Strategies
26. Herpetofauna Management Strategy
27. Bangladesh Wildlife Master Plan
28. 8 volumes of RED List updating
29. Habitat Improvement and Eco-tourism development of Satchari National Park
30. Development of facilities for biodiversity conservation & eco-tourism in Hakaluki Haor, Moulvibazar
31. Boundary demarcation of elephant corridors in Serpur in Bangladesh
32. Habitat resoration & ecotourism development of Altadighi National Park in Bangladesh
33. Ensuring conservation & habitat improvement of the terrestrial animals in Teknak Wildlife Sanctuary (focusing Asian Elephant, Fishing Cat, Indian Civet, Hog Badger, Wild Pig, Indian Porcupine and Barking Deer) in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
34. Habitat Management Plan & Conservation Action for the critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper at its wintering Ground in Bangladesh
35. Three proceedings of 1st, 2nd & 3rd Thematic meetings
36. Char Kukrimurki Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan
37. Ramsagar National Park Management Plans
38. Kadigar National Park Management Plans
39. Sundarbans South Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plans
40. Kuakata National Park Management Plans
41. Sonarchar Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plans
Hazarikhil –Bariadhala National Park Management Plan

► PDO 3: Wildlife crime control institutions established in the three participating countries. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	12-Mar-2015	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

In Bhutan, it is called 'Forest Protection and Surveillance Unit'.

Nepal created the Wildlife Crime Control Coordination Committee (WCCC) and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB); 22 WCCB Units have been formed in 24 districts.

Bangladesh established the Wildlife Crime Control Unit in Dhaka; Three new Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Divisions created for wildlife conservation leading the Wildlife Crime Control Unit (Regional Units)

In Bangladesh, the WCCU is working all over the country and the results in combating illegal wildlife trade/poaching – (i) total wildlife offense detected in 2012 was 42, which increased to 130 in 2015; cases filed in police station – total # 5 in 2012 and 11 in 2015; number of mammals rescued 15 in 2012 and 61 in 2015, birds rescued – 961 in 2012 and 3,897 in 2015;



► PDO 4: Number of implemented pilot initiatives that address trans-boundary wildlife issues. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	--	17.00	3.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	12-Mar-2015	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved and exceeded

Pilot initiatives:

Nepal = 7 sub-project

Bhutan = 3 sub-projects

Bangladesh = 11 sub-projects

Nepal's pilot initiatives include the following:

1. Strengthening the new national park - the Banke National Park
2. Mitigating Human-Elephant Conflict in Jhapa
3. Strengthening Wildlife Protection in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
4. Grassland and Water Resource Management in Parsa Wildlife Reserve
5. Habitat Management in Padampur, Chitwan National Park
6. MIST-based SMART Patrol System in Chitwan National Park
7. Improving Management of Bardia National Park through Habitat and Human Wildlife Conflict Management

Bhutan's pilot initiatives include the following:

1. National tiger survey report
2. National snow leopard survey report
3. Human wildlife conflict project interventions

Bangladesh's pilot initiatives include the following:

1. Human Elephant conflict (HEC) management in the Trans-boundary area of northern part of Bangladesh. (1st HEC dialogue between Bangladesh- India occurred in India on August 2015 & 2nd will be in Dhaka on November 2016)
2. Conservation of sea turtle in Bangladesh Coastal and Marine Territory
3. White-rumped Vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*) Conservation in Bangladesh: Establishment of toxic drug free Vulture Safe Zones (VSZ) and monitoring of the population trend
4. Globally Threatened water bird Conservation in the Coastal Areas of Bangladesh
5. Boundary Demarcation of Elephant Corridors
6. Reviewing Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan and Implementation of National Tiger Recovery Program
7. Gharial Conservation in Bangladesh
8. Habitat Management plan and Conservation Action for the critically endangered spoon-billed sandpiper at its wintering Ground at Sonadia Island, Bangladesh
9. Regional meeting of SAWEN member countries
10. Annual stocktaking meeting of the tiger range countries
11. Pilot Program to Identify Effective Measures to reduce the HEC

► PDO 5: Number of activities contributing to tiger conservation. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	--	11.00	5.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	--	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016



Comments

Target achieved and exceeded:

Bhutan -

1. Bhutan's national tiger report completed in June 2015.
2. Human wildlife conflict management project (interventions contribute to address tiger human conflicts)
3. Bhutan Forest and Wildlife Enforcement Database operationalized

Nepal -

1. MIST based SMART Patrolling in Chitwan National Park
2. Smart Patrolling in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
3. SMART Patrolling System in Banke National Park

Bangladesh

1. Tiger survey has been completed and survey report has been published & the study claimed that Sundarbans tiger population is in the range of 83 to 130 (average 106). This is the baseline. This survey was completed in 2015. Therefore, it is too early to initiate another survey to monitor tiger numbers increased or reduced.
2. Implementation of National Tiger Recovery Program & Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan
3. SMART patrolling in the Sundarbans, which is protecting tiger and its prey.
4. Annual stocktaking meeting of the tiger range countries
5. UNODC training program for strengthening Law enforcement agencies of Bangladesh located in Sundarbans, Chittagong, Sylhet, Dhaka & Rajshahi. Border Guard, Coast Guard and Forest Department front level staffs benefitted to protect tiger and other Sundarbans wildlife.

Overall Comments

Target achieved and exceeded:

Bhutan -

1. Bhutan's national tiger report completed in June 2015.
2. Human wildlife conflict management project (interventions contribute to address tiger human conflicts)
3. Bhutan Forest and Wildlife Enforcement Database operationalized

Nepal -

1. MIST based SMART Patrolling in Chitwan National Park
2. Smart Patrolling in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
3. SMART Patrolling System in Banke National Park

Bangladesh

1. Tiger survey has been completed and survey report has been published & the study claimed that Sundarbans tiger population is in the range of 83 to 130 (average 106).
2. Implementation of National Tiger Recovery Program & Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan
3. SMART patrolling in the Sundarbans, which is protecting tiger and its prey.
4. Annual stocktaking meeting of the tiger range countries
5. UNODC training program for strengthening Law enforcement agencies of Bangladesh located in Sundarbans, Chittagong, Sylhet, Dhaka & Rajshahi. Border Guard, Coast Guard and Forest Department front level staffs benefitted to protect tiger and other Sundarbans wildlife.

Intermediate Results Indicators

► Regional 1: Number of agreed research programs for regional wildlife management developed among participating countries. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	--	5	3
Date	07-Mar-2011	12-Mar-2015	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments



Target achieved

Nepal: Studies conducted as a part of the two subproject in Jhapa District and Kathmandu Valley has resulted in documentation of project knowledge specific to the effectiveness, impacts and implications of HEC fencing and insights into the nature, extent and causes of human leopard conflict. The findings of the study were shared at a knowledge sharing forum comprising of high level government officials, media and conservation partners. These documents will support for implementing HEC mitigation projects elsewhere and give directions to the mitigation of conflicts in urban areas and future research in the area.

An assessment study conducted prior to development of Koshi sub-project resulted in a report highlighting the challenges and threats in terms of biodiversity, local community and reserve management hindering the effectiveness of the reserve. The assessment was conducted by a team of biodiversity expert, livelihood expert and law and policy expert. The findings were shared at a high ministerial level workshop. This document presents an example of an expert based analysis of the issues and ways to improve the effectiveness of the reserve.

Bhutan: Two consultative meetings took place between Bhutan and India on 20 February 2013 and 15-16 February 2016. It includes agreement to formalize a MoU between the two governments on transboundary biodiversity conservation mainly focusing on tigers and rhinoceros to initiate collaborative research, joint strategy for recovery sites in transboundary areas, and strengthen restoration and management of wildlife corridors. The agreement is expected to be signed soon.

Bangladesh: Tiger Survey in Sundarbans using camera trapping will provide individual tiger stripe photo bank would use regionally/internationally linked tiger skin prosecution;

Dialogue between India –Bangladesh regarding elephant human conflict and research on elephant corridor and development of conflict mitigation protocol; Exposure visit in Nepal & India to develop knowledge of Vulture Conservation and research

► Regional 2: Number of thematic meetings on wildlife crime and trans-boundary conservation issues among participating and other relevant countries (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	The first thematic meeting in March 2015 was attended by the project directors/ coordinators/managers from Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. At that meeting, it was agreed that two more events will be convened during the project period.	3	3
Date	07-Mar-2011	12-Mar-2015	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved

1st thematic meeting on trans-boundary wildlife Crime Control was held in Dhaka on March 10-11, 2015, Dhaka, Bangladesh and the participating countries were Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan.

2nd thematic meeting on Human Wildlife Conflict (HEC) management was held in Sundarban from 11-14 December, 2015 and the participating countries were Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal. A HEC protocol was developed in this meeting along with HEC management action plan.

The 3rd thematic regional meeting was held on 28-29 October 2016 focusing on sharing the innovative projects and models for wildlife conservation and habitat protection developed by the Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP) Project in Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal



► Bangladesh Component 1: Indicator 1: New draft Wildlife Conservation Act giving more powers to the Wildlife Circle approved by Parliament (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	Completed. Approved by Parliament on July10, 2012.	Completed. Approved by Parliament on July10, 2012.	Yr 2 - 100%. The target has been achieved.
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2013

Comments

Target achieved and exceeded

Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act 2012 approved by Bangladesh Government
Additionally 21 Rules have been developed.

► Bangladesh Component 1: Indicator 2: Number of staff added to the Wildlife Circle and who have been trained on enforcement and wildlife crime control. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Inadequate capacity to respond to wildlife crimes	To date, 43 Wildlife Circle staff members benefited from foreign training in wildlife crime control, CITES and PA surveillance. All 105 staff members supported under the project received local training.	107	105
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved

107 officer/staff appointed in the project has been added the wildlife circle and also received training.
Two Officers got Masters of Conservation Biology from abroad now working in the Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Division;
Another officer is being graduated on Conservation Biology
240 Officers got training on Wildlife Crime Database and Wildlife Crime Monitoring System
275 field officers received training on wildlife crime control organized by UNODC



20 new officers trained on Protected Area Surveillance organized by Wildlife Centre
 20 officers from BFD, BP, BC, BCG received wildlife crime intelligence training using ANACAPA module
 10 officers from BFD, BP, BC, BCG received wildlife crime intelligence training using IMBi2 software.

► Bangladesh Component 1: Indicator 3: Establishment and Operationalizing of Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) with at least forensic section, legal support arm and wildlife crime bank (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No wildlife crime control agency at present	The construction of the two floors in the BFD headquarters building which will house the WCCU and the forensics laboratory will be completed in July 2015. A workshop on the draft WCCU rules to operationalize the Wildlife Act took place in February 2015. BFD has a legal unit with lawyers on retainer.	WCCU fully operational Operation of forensic and legal units started	WCCU fully operational. Operation of forensic and legal units started. Wildlife crime bank fully operational.
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target Achieved

Bangladesh established a Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) including a forensics lab.
 A rule is developed title- Wildlife Crime Control Unit Rule 2016' to provide legal support to WCCU.
 Construction of vertical extension BFD H/Q for functionalize the office of the Director, Wildlife Crime Control Unit along with wildlife forensic lab
 Wildlife Crime Database and Wildlife Crime Monitoring Software has already developed by the Center for Environment and Geographic Information System (CEGIS), which will also upload wildlife forensic reports case by case.
 Wildlife Forensic Protocol will be prepared within December 2016 by an international wildlife forensic expert & two training will be organized for front line staffs and law enforcement officers.



► Bangladesh Component 1: Indicator 4: Number of training modules developed and delivered by the Wildlife Center (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	Actual: 10 modules developed and delivered with three more to be completed	11	10
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved and exceeded.

11 training modules developed for WC and 3 short trainings will be delivered by the Wildlife Center within project period.

► Bangladesh Component 1: Indicator 5: Number of BFD staff trained in wildlife crime and/or conservation. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	907.00	1672.00	1000.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

► Bangladesh Component 2: Indicator 1: Number of flagship species for which breeding habitats have been identified in targeted areas. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target Achieved

Tiger:

As tigers are territorial animals, whole Sundarbans has been recognized as tiger breeding area.

Elephant:

Elephant breeding site is identified landscape and a digital map of the landscape will be produced showing the breeding sites.

Vulture:

Vulture breeding sites will be identified on vulture safe zones and a digital map of safe zones will be produced showing the breeding sites.



► Bangldsh Comp 2: Indicator 2: Number of species conservation pilot plans developed for more effective wildlife management. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	9.00	6.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target Achieved

1. Human-Langur Conflict Mitigation Protocol
2. Elephant Conservation action plan (EAP)
3. Vulture Conservation Action Plan
4. Salt water Crocodile Management Conservation Action Plan
5. Habitat management plan and conservation action for spoon-billed sandpiper
6. Gharial Conservation Action Plan
7. Bangladesh Tiger Action Plan (BTRP) (2018-2027)
8. NTRP
9. Bangladesh Wildlife Master Plan

► Bangladesh Component 2: Indicator 3: Number of national parks with an ecotourism plan. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	Sub-projects focused on eco-tourism development are underway. It is doubtful whether baseline revenue at the household or tourism entity level was assessed, which could make it difficult to measure the increase in revenues. An international eco-tourism adviser has begun to assist in developing ecotourism plans for selected protected areas but it is not clear that the revenue target can be measured or achieved by the end of the project.	13	10
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016



► Areas brought under enhanced biodiversity protection (ha) (Hectare(Ha), Core)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	27582.00	4738000.00	25000.00
Date	07-Dec-2012	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

This indicator was added in the middle of the project as a corporate requirement. The 25,000 was chosen as a ball park figure and then the GoB designated vast areas for vulture habitat protection which accounts for the very large number.

► Bangladesh Component 3: Indicator 1: Effective project coordination among participating countries at each regional thematic meeting. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	--	3	3
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

TARGET ACHIEVED

This indicator is measuring the number of meetings that had coordination from all three coun

Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and India all worked together to organize and set the agenda and program for the three thematic meetings.

► Bangladesh Component 3: Indicator 2: Development and implementation of project communication plan (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	A project website was developed. A communications strategy, developed and will be implemented through a consultancy assignment by a media firm.	20 communication outputs produced Communication plan executed	20 communication outputs produced. Plan developed.
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2013

Comments

42. TV Spots (2)

43. Short Film

44. Poster (9 Categories)



45. Newsletter
46. Leaflet
47. Sticker
48. Note book
49. Pen
50. Folder
51. T- shirt
52. Cap
53. Round Table Discussion
54. News Paper Ad
55. International Day Observation
56. Awareness Campaign Logo
57. Bill Board
58. Web site Development
59. Mobile TEXT message on wildlife conservation
60. Communication strategy developed

► Nepal Comp 1: Indicator 1: Implementation challenges of key policy and legislation identified. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Nepal currently has - National Parks and Wildlife conservation Act, Forest Act and Forest rules	Completed. These policies were reviewed. The key constraint identified was weak implementation rather than policy shortcomings.	Completed. These policies were reviewed. The key constraint identified was weak implementation rather than policy shortcomings.	Updated policies and regulations fully operational.
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

The policies were reviewed but not updated as the evaluation was that it was an issue of implementation and not policy weakness

► Nepal Comp 1: Indicator 2: Wildlife crime control mechanisms institutionalized and operationalized with capacity for forensic, legal support, and wildlife crime data access and collection. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	Central-level WCCB was created and sixteen field level WCCBs were established in 18 districts. Capacity building for NAFOL(National Forensic Laboratory) and training for law	Completed	WCCB fully operational.



enforcement agencies
are ongoing.

Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016
------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Comments

WCCB has been established at central level and twenty two district level WCCB established at field level

Enforcement of wildlife crime in Nepal involves a network of security forces, government agencies and conservation partners. The effective enforcement is limited by lack of adequate resources and the science and technology necessary. NAFOL is the only forensic laboratory that deals with both human and wildlife forensics. To enhance its capacity in dealing with wildlife enforcement, trainings focused on morphological identification and DNA based analysis were undertaken.

Similarly, to enhance the enforcement capacity of the frontline agencies (Nepal Army and Armed Police Force), trainings were conducted focusing on the sensitization of the illegal wildlife trade problem, wildlife laws, and management of information and intelligence.

Following are the list of activities undertaken.

- Capacity building in wildlife forensic of NAFOL (National Forensic Laboratory) and DPR (Department of Plant Resources) to a total of 9 staffs.
- International training on 'Environmental Enforcement Information and Intelligence Management Course' together with INTERPOL to 28 participants from 11 countries.
- National trainings for law enforcement agencies with total 31 trainees.
- Judicial dialogue on wildlife crime with the judges of Kathmandu Valley and participated by 83 participants.
- Wildlife Crime Database – Management Information System (WCD-MIS) has been in place.
- Wildlife DNA Barcoding training for staffs of NAFOL and NAST at WII, India (10 staffs).
- “Strengthen Wildlife Forensic Capacity of NAFOL” to equip the wildlife unit of NAFOL with advanced and dedicated instruments for wildlife DNA analysis.
- “DNA barcoding of the threatened Nepalese Flora and Fauna” to build capacity of NAST for implementing DNA barcoding, develop comprehensive database of wildlife and control unsustainable use of wildlife.
- “Wildlife Law Enforcement training for Armed Police Force” to build awareness on wildlife crime control along with biodiversity conservation, motivation and commitment to work in curbing wildlife crime and identification of wildlife and their parts. Total 31 participants.
- “Wildlife Stockpile Reference Sampling and Inventory System Development” conducted in Kasara and Tikauli, Chitwan that resulted in inventorying of more than 4,000 stockpiles, tagging and storing of 50 reference samples and laboratory sampling of 50 stockpile samples.
- Development of “Wildlife Stockpile Management System” – a web-based application to manage stockpile data.



► Nepal Comp 1: Indicator 3: Legislation for effective compliance of CITES established. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	Nepal is signatory to CITES but needs to revise local laws and regulations to ensure more effective compliance of its obligations under CITES. Legislation to address these shortcomings has been drafted but has not yet received parliamentary approval.	Legislation to address shortcomings in Nepals ability to fulfill obligations under CITIES has been drafted but has not yet received parliamentary approval.	Legislation completed.
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

► Nepal Comp 1: Indicator 4: Number of staff trained in state of the art tools on wildlife conservation. (Percentage, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	--	320.00	180.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved and exceeded

A total of 320 staffs were trained in state of the art tools on wildlife conservation. These includes:

159 park staffs trained in topics of :

61. Tiger Prey base monitoring
62. Smart patrolling
63. Scene of crime and wildlife forensics
64. Wildlife crime control
65. Wildlife stockpile management
66. Basic GIS
67. Identification of conservation issues

161 staffs from law enforcement agencies including Customs, Nepal Police, Nepal Army, Armed Police Force, National Forensic lab, Judiciary trained in the following topics:

68. DNA based Wildlife forensics
69. Wildlife crime law enforcement
70. Wildlife crime law enforcement

Besides this, a total of 43 government staffs pursuing BSc and MSc degree were provided with the research grant.



► Nepal Comp 2: Indicator 1: Number of pilot projects designed and implemented to improve protection and conservation of key flagship species. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	9.00	11.00	9.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

► Nepal Comp 2: Ind 2: Number of models developed for more effective wildlife management. (Number, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	--	7.00	2.00
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved and exceeded

The ongoing pilot projects have lead to models on

- (i) Human-Elephant conflict management,
- (ii) Habitat management - grassland management, wetland management, water resource management
- (iii) Anti-poaching (SMART, RRTs and MIST)
- (iv) A wildlife product destruction and inventory system
- (v) Strengthening existing forensic laboratory with better equipment and skill
- (vi) Enhancing park management by improving physical facilities
- (vii) Wildlife crime control by capacitating WCCB

► Nepal Comp 2: Ind 3: A ranging model developed based on research information for elephant conservation to reduce conflict with humans. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	The Window 2 sub-projects include: (i) community based human-elephant conflict management in Jhapa District; (ii) improving management of Bardia National Park through habitat and human wildlife conflict management. Models will be developed based on the experiences of these sub-projects prior to the end of the project.	The Window 2 sub-projects include: (i) community based human-elephant conflict management in Jhapa District; (ii) improving management of Bardia National Park through habitat and human wildlife conflict management. Models are being developed based on the experiences of these sub-projects, final product will be available prior to the end of the	Yr 2 - 5 testing of models.



			project.	
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

► Nepal Comp 2: Ind. 4: A replication strategy developed with action plan for mitigating human elephant conflict. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	Based on the outcomes from the Window 2 sub- projects mentioned above, a regional replication strategy and action plan will be put in place.	A strategy and action plan are developed	Strategy and master plan developed.
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved

A 12 month long research to document Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) mitigation has been completed. Significant evidences have been documented on elephant behavior and lesson learned from our HEC subproject. This will be a scientific report with a replication strategy. The report is in the final write up phase.

A Community-based Action Plan to mitigate human-elephant conflict is in place.

► Nepal Comp 2. Indicator 5: An ecotourism plan for Banke National Park developed. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	Procurement of consultant for assessment of ecotourism potential is on the way	The plan is developed	Yes
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved

BaNP with Banke's Local

Development Office conducted a workshop to develop ecotourism in the park. This has resulted in development of an "Ecotourism Development Plan for BaNP" with financial support of SRCWP.



► Areas brought under enhanced biodiversity protection (ha) (Hectare(Ha), Core)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	372000.00	325400.00
Date	07-Dec-2012	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Comments

Target achieved and exceeded - This is for Nepal

BaNP – 55,000 ha

BNP – 96,800 ha

CNP – 93,200 ha

KTWR – 17,600 ha

PWR – 63,000 ha

SWR- 30,500 ha

SNNP – 15,900 ha

TOTAL: 372,000 ha

► Nepal Comp 3 Ind 1: Effective project coordination among participating countries at each regional thematic meeting. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0	--	3 meetings were conducted with all countries coordinating and participating	3
Date	07-Mar-2011	16-Mar-2016	17-Nov-2016	31-Dec-2016

Overall Comments

Data on Financial Performance



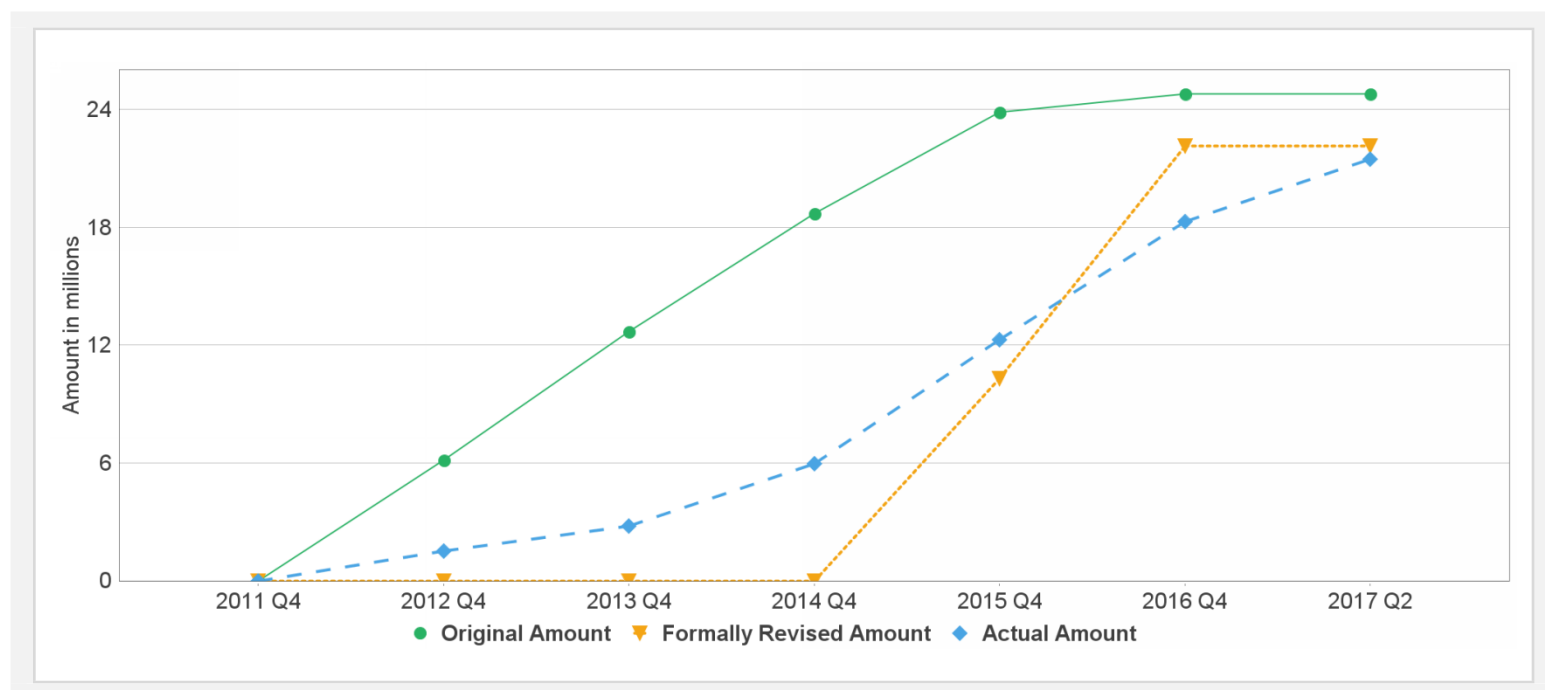
Disbursements (by loan)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Currency	Original	Revised	Cancelled	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Disbursed
P121210	IDA-49090	Effective	XDR	22.90	22.89	0.01	19.48	3.40	85%
P121210	IDA-H6660	Effective	XDR	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	100%

Key Dates (by loan)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Approval Date	Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Orig. Closing Date	Rev. Closing Date
P121210	IDA-49090	Effective	07-Apr-2011	02-Jun-2011	29-Jun-2011	31-Dec-2016	31-Dec-2016
P121210	IDA-H6660	Effective	07-Apr-2011	27-Jun-2011	20-Jul-2011	31-May-2016	31-Dec-2016

Cumulative Disbursements



Restructuring History

Level 2 Approved on 27-Feb-2014 ,Level 2 Approved on 17-Dec-2015

Related Project(s)



There are no related projects.
