
IWTEVR11\1097

Trade Transparency to Combat Timber Trafficking and Associated Financial Crimes

This innovative project leverages trade discrepancy analysis through the enhanced, user-friendly TimberStats platform to detect timber trafficking and trade-based money laundering. By integrating cutting-edge data analysis and trend visualisation, it empowers law enforcement and financial institutions to identify red flags and target action. Scalable across the Latin America and Caribbean region, this model can be adapted to other countries, fostering stronger law enforcement response and transparency in the timber trade, and contributing to broader efforts against illicit financial flows.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

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GMS ORGANISATION


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Section 2 - Title, Themes, Species & Summary


Q3. Title:


Trade Transparency to Combat Timber Trafficking and Associated Financial Crimes

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [Timber discrepancy_TRAFFIC Cover letter](#)

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Q4a. Is this a resubmission of a previously unsuccessful application to any of the Biodiversity Challenge Funds?

No

Q5. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund themes will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note that projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

- Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents
- Strengthening law enforcement

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Yellowwood (*Podocarpus parlatorei*)

Ipê (*Handroanthus* spp.; *Tabebuia* spp.)

Bigleaf Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*)

Rosewood (*Dalbergia* spp.)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

5. Tornillo (*Cedrelinga cateniformis*)

6. Capirona (*Calycophyllum spruceanum*)

7. Cachimbo (*Cariniana domesticata*)

8. Cedar (*Cedrela* spp.) and other tropical hardwoods

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

This innovative project leverages trade discrepancy analysis through the enhanced, user-friendly TimberStats platform to detect timber trafficking and trade-based money laundering. By integrating cutting-edge data analysis and trend visualisation, it empowers law enforcement and financial institutions to identify red flags and target action. Scalable across the Latin America and Caribbean region, this model can be adapted to other countries, fostering stronger law enforcement response and transparency in the timber trade, and contributing to broader efforts against illicit financial flows.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1 Bolivia

Country 2 Peru

Country 3 *No Response*

Country 4 *No Response*

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2025

End date:

31 March 2026

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

1 year

Q10. Budget summary

Year:

2025/26

2026/27

Total Request

Amount:

£99,975.92

£0.00

99,975.92

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

The TimberStats platform was developed and piloted for use in Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Vietnam and China under a project funded by NORAD NICFI. Staff time of two key staff, Fred Ellis and Chen Hin Keong, who work on the development and piloting of Trade Discrepancy Analysis (TDA) provides match funding of £10,000.

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

The forests of Bolivia and Peru are vital for global climate, biodiversity and sustainability. Illegal logging and associated trade (ILAT) pose a severe threat. According to Forest Trends, 2021, both countries are classified as high-risk for ILAT. Key species such as *Podocarpus p.* (CITES Appendix I), *Swietenia m.*, and *Cedrela spp.*, are not only CITES-listed, but also categorized as at risk by the IUCN, highlighting their vulnerability to illegal exploitation and urgent need for protection.

Forest-dependent communities suffer as ILAT destroys ecosystems they depend on, reducing their access to sustainable and legal income. Criminal networks destabilize these regions perpetuating violence and corruption.

Effective forest governance in these countries has historically been weak. The growing global demand for timber is expected to quadruple by 2050. Currently, much of this demand is met by ILAT, with most of Bolivia's and Peru's timber believed to come from illicit sources.

The ease of performing trade mis-invoicing in this context of rising global demand for timber products is a key factor facilitating ILAT. Manipulations like under-invoicing and overvaluation enable illicit financial flows (IFFs) and trade-based money laundering, making it difficult for authorities to detect illegal timber activities. A rapid TDA study by Pardo (2021) in Peru, identified significant and consistent discrepancies in the international trade of wood and wood products. These illicit activities divert resources from poverty reduction efforts and undermine communities that rely on legal timber production.

This project aims to increase the evidence base needed to combat ILAT by examining trade data between Bolivia, Peru, and their primary trading partners. Through the innovative TimberStats platform, the project will identify discrepancies that may indicate illegal activities – not only ILAT, but also the associated tax evasion, fraud, or trade-based money laundering.

By leveraging TimberStats (a user-friendly platform to display and analyse discrepancies using UN ComTrade timber trade data) and TDA, the project will empower law enforcement, customs authorities, and financial institutions to identify red flags in nominally 'legal' trade data collated and reported by each country and their trade partners. Although these discrepancies are not the root cause of ILAT, they are critical indicators of suspicious transactions. These indicators can assist enforcement agencies in focusing their investigative capacity more effectively along supply chains and associated IFFs of timber traffickers. Targeting high-risk companies, trade routes, and ships will help close the financial loopholes that allow ILAT to persist.

TRAFFIC has approached the Peruvian Intelligence Unit as well as Bolivia's environmental police, POFOMA, both of whom expressed interest in TRAFFIC conducting this work. Furthermore, FIU-Peru indicated their willingness to involve customs authorities, and POFOMA expressed interest in involving ABT, the administrative authority overseeing the forest sector in Bolivia.

By curbing ILAT and promoting financial transparency, this project improves governance fostering economic stability. These efforts will ensure that legal timber management contributes to protecting the environment, to poverty reduction and sustainable development. Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement and financial institutions in preventing illegal timber flows, will ensure that forest-dependent communities benefit from legal timber.

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? Evidence projects should describe how the improved evidence base will be used to design an intervention and the gap the intervention will fill.

Existing approaches often focus on risk profiling and reactive enforcement, such as forest monitoring and port inspections, without addressing the financial and trade mechanisms that facilitate illegal activities. There is limited understanding of how trade discrepancies, including the manipulation of customs harmonized codes (HS), and financial manipulations hide illegal timber trade and other ancillary crimes, leaving authorities with few proactive intervention tools.

The project will analyse trade data, identifying high-risk trade routes, illegal financial flows, ships, and companies, allowing for direct information sharing and cooperation between enforcement agencies in Peru and Bolivia, with their trade partners, critically including the USA. Recent reporting (Yansura, 2024) suggests the USA is the most common foreign jurisdiction receiving illegally sourced wildlife products and illicit funds, and only a quarter of illegal logging investigations involve financial probes—a vital gap to address.

This data-driven project fills the gap in detecting trade discrepancies and complements with additional information that could trigger financial investigations associated with timber trafficking.

In a second phase for a future "main" DEFRA project, the evidence generated will support targeted investigations, capacity-building for frontline customs (via a TRAFFIC-developed handbook), stronger enforcement case files, and improved suspicious transaction reporting (STRs) by the financial sector.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from

the relevant commitment.

London Conference Declaration (2014)

The project strengthens enforcement by providing tools to detect timber trafficking and related financial crimes in line with statement of taking action to strengthen anti-corruption and money-laundering activities (Action IX).

Kasane Statement on the Illegal Wildlife Trade (2015) and Hanoi Statement (2016)

The project assists the financial sector by helping institutions identify and report suspicious timber trade transactions, and utilizing trade-based money laundering detection techniques. It further integrates financial tools into wildlife crime prevention in line with Kasane statement of ensuring that relevant prosecutors, judges, Financial Intelligence Units, and authorities engaged in law enforcement, have the resources, knowledge and capacity effectively to investigate and prosecute financial crimes associated with wildlife crime (Action 5).

The project provides tools to strengthen law enforcement in line with the Hanoi statement (Action C).

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework – Target 5

This project directly contributes by identifying illegal timber flows and improving enforcement, aligning with the global goal to halt illegal and unsustainable logging and protect biodiversity in Bolivia and Peru.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Post Project Sustainability

Q17. Methodology

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

- How you have reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What the main activities will be and where these will take place.
- How you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- How you have engaged with partners or communities involved to design the project; if this has not been done please explain why.

Evidence/learning

This project builds upon previous research from the Targeting Natural Resource Corruption consortium in Peru and Vietnam (Pardo, 2021) and methodological lessons from a TRAFFIC study across Southeast Asia, Europe, and the USA (Hin Keong, 2008). These analyses highlight the value of early detection of illicit activities through data-driven methods and emphasize collaboration among law enforcement, customs, and financial institutions. The project aligns with insights from the Basel Institute on Governance (Costa, 2024), which highlights how natural resource extraction often enables bribery and corruption in Latin America; similarly, TRAFFIC's findings (Bagot & Sipos, 2024) demonstrate how supply chain weaknesses in the timber sector facilitate corruption.

The project aims to enhance transparency in the timber trade by transforming insights from TDA on the TimberStats platform into actionable intelligence for law enforcement and financial sector investigations. TimberStats compares trade statistics between exporting and importing countries, flagging discrepancies that may signal criminal activity, such as HS code misclassification, document fraud, tax evasion, smuggling, corruption, and trade-based money laundering.

These discrepancies allow resource-limited authorities to target high-risk areas effectively, focusing on search

and seizure, documentation verification, and identifying high-risk companies and ships. When overlaid with Bill of Lading data, they can further identify specific companies and ships involved in ILAT, supporting the detection of politically exposed persons (PEPs).

Given limited enforcement capacity, high timber trade volumes, and significant corruption in Bolivia and Peru, a data-driven approach is essential. This project therefore applies TDA via TimberStats and refines it through Bill of Lading data analysis to empower authorities in identifying high-risk trade routes, companies, and commodities tied to illegal timber flows or IFFs.

Activities

-TimberStats Update: TimberStats will be updated with the latest UN Comtrade data, covering Latin America and all major trading partners, with a Spanish version developed to support local stakeholders. This enables tracking of high-risk routes between Peru, Bolivia, and critical trade partners.

-Data Analysis: TimberStats will conduct comprehensive analyses of trade data (HS codes, routes, values, net weight) from Bolivia, Peru, and key trading partners to detect discrepancies linked to illegal timber trafficking, trade-based money laundering, and misreporting. Bill of Lading data will complement these analyses by identifying specific high-risk ships and companies, with TDA identifying trade routes and commodities and Bill of Lading data isolating the facilitators of these routes.

-Report Generation and Sharing: Detailed reports on trade discrepancies and high-risk actors will be distributed to relevant authorities and stakeholders in focal countries and among trading partners, including law enforcement and financial institutions.

-Capacity Building: Online and in-person training sessions for law enforcement, customs, and financial institutions will cover using TimberStats for TDA, strategic targeting for resources (search and seizure), information sharing across trade partner countries, and the investigation of high-risk companies and ships. Financial institutions will also learn how TimberStats supports client risk assessments, enhances due diligence (DD) checks, and strengthens Know Your Customer (KYC) protocols.

-Manual and Training Material Development: Customized training materials and a user manual will be developed for stakeholders in Peru and Bolivia. This manual will provide step-by-step TDA guidance, enabling law enforcement, customs, financial intelligence units (FIUs), and financial institutions to conduct independent risk analyses and identify high-risk companies.

-Monitoring and Evaluation: In collaboration with key stakeholders, the project will conduct periodic evaluations to assess the impact of data analysis and enforcement actions. These evaluations will measure project progress, highlight additional training needs, and address any institutional capacity gaps.

Management

TRAFFIC, as the lead organization, will manage this project. A dedicated project manager will coordinate daily activities, oversee timelines, and track milestones. Standard project management tools, risk registers, and regular review meetings will ensure progress and address emerging challenges. Risks such as data inaccessibility or government reluctance will be mitigated through contingency plans and by fostering strong partnerships with stakeholders.

Engagement

To ensure project success and sustainability, we have proactively engaged key partners, including FIU-Peru, POFOMA in Bolivia, the Jaguar Network, Interpol, and the World Customs Organization (WCO). FIU-Peru and POFOMA are integral partners in detecting and mitigating IFFs linked to illegal timber trafficking, supporting the identification and investigation of suspicious financial transactions.

Interpol and the Jaguar Network offer critical cross-border law enforcement support, essential for addressing the transnational nature of illegal timber trade and related financial crimes. The WCO will provide guidance in enhancing customs procedures and strengthening institutional capacity.

The project will bolster governance in Bolivia and Peru and establish a scalable model to address illegal timber trade and its financial enablers across Latin America.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels?

National customs, law enforcement, and financial institutions in Bolivia and Peru will benefit directly from specialized reports using TimberStats that flag trade discrepancies. This will demonstrate the value of TDA and TimberStats, while training will ensure they have the skills to use the tools directly providing opportunities for formal criminal or civil investigation. In line with our commitment to gender equity, we will encourage inclusive participation in the use of these tools, ensuring that women and underrepresented groups within these institutions have access to the data and insights.

We anticipate that after the project, stakeholders will continue using TimberStats. As an open-access tool, TimberStats enables NGOs, anti-corruption activists, environmental defenders, journalists, and researchers rapid access to trade discrepancy data, thus building capacity of civil society to hold regulators and companies to account for ILAT. International shipping companies, the financial sector, and importers associated with timber exports from Bolivia and Peru will have greater capacity to identify potential risk areas and cease involvement with illicit timber.

In a future "main" DEFRA project, the evidence generated will support targeted investigations, capacity-building for frontline customs (via a TRAFFIC-developed handbook), stronger enforcement case files, and improved suspicious transaction reporting (STRs) by the financial sector. Beyond this project, future endeavours can be targeted towards National Statistics Departments within Ministries and Governments. Direct comparison of UN Comtrade data can ensure that trade data collection methods and reporting processes are robust and trustworthy. This will provide further accuracy to the TDA process for law enforcement to detect the facilitators of ILAT and trade-based money laundering. This will help strengthen governance, support sustainable legal timber trade, and improve financial transparency.

Q19. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work in.

In both Bolivia and Peru, customs, law enforcement, and financial institutions tend to be male-dominated, with fewer women and marginalized groups occupying decision-making or technical roles. While the project focuses on strengthening the capacity of these institutions, we are committed to integrating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) principles to ensure empowering women and marginalised groups by increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities. Additionally, the negative impacts of ILAT disproportionately affect marginalized populations, especially rural and indigenous communities who rely on forest resources for their livelihoods.

Several barriers may prevent individuals from equal participation in this project:

-Gender Imbalances in Key Sectors: Women and individuals from marginalized groups may have less access to training, decision-making positions, and opportunities in the relevant institutions. This imbalance can limit the diversity of perspectives, particularly in efforts to combat ILAT.

-Limited Technical Skills: Women and marginalized communities may have had fewer opportunities to build technical skills. As a result, they could struggle to engage fully with project activities, particularly the technical aspects of TimberStats and TDA, and application of TDA findings to further investigations.

To address these challenges and ensure inclusive participation, we will take several measures:

-Inclusive Training and Capacity Building: We will aim to achieve at least 40% female participation in all training sessions and technical workshops. This will ensure that women and underrepresented groups have equal opportunities to learn and apply TimberStats and TDA methodology. Furthermore, the project will ensure that training materials are designed to be accessible, simple, and user-friendly, so individuals from diverse backgrounds can engage effectively.

-Gender-Sensitive Design of Tools: The TimberStats platform and training materials will be developed with a focus on simplicity, using a highly visual and intuitive interface. This will help participants with varying levels of technical expertise, including those from marginalized groups, to understand and use the tools effectively.

-Monitoring GESI Impact: The project will collect gender-disaggregated data to monitor the participation and outcomes for women and marginalized groups. This will enable us to assess whether the project is achieving its intended gender and inclusion objectives, ensuring equitable benefits for all participants.

While the project does not directly engage with local communities, we will ensure that project activities do not unintentionally reinforce gender or social inequalities within the institutions we are working with. Additionally, by reducing ILAT and identifying corruption risks, the project will indirectly benefit rural communities reliant on forest resources by protecting their livelihoods and reducing environmental damage. By increasing the chances of illegal timber being detected and intercepted, rural IPLCs can benefit as their legitimate efforts at sustainable forest management would face less competition from illicit trade.

Q20. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what evidence will be gathered and how it might be used to inform future interventions. Please include who will benefit from these interventions, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential scalability of the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short term:

By gathering critical evidence on how international ILAT operates in Peru and Bolivia, along with its associated IFFs, the project will empower law enforcement agencies to more effectively identify and target suspicious timber trade activities. In the short term, we aim to identify and flag high-risk timber trafficking routes, specific HS codes, as well as companies and ships potentially involved in illegal activities. These insights will enhance the capacity of law enforcement and financial institutions, allow for targeted resource allocation, helping to reduce illegal timber flows, and strengthen institutional law enforcement capacity.

The project will equip at least 30 personnel from law enforcement agencies with the necessary skills to use TimberStats and conduct TDA. This training will significantly improve their ability to combat illegal timber trade and its financial enablers. A strong focus on gender equality will ensure at least 40% female participation in training sessions, promoting greater inclusion in traditionally male-dominated sectors.

Scalability for future interventions in other Latin American countries to key markets in the USA, EU and Southeast Asia:

Evidence collected and lessons learned will enable refinement of the TDA methodology, identify data gaps in Bill of Lading providers and reinforce relations with regional law enforcement agencies. The process can be scaled to additional countries at minimal cost as the required development for TimberStats will have been completed, requiring only maintenance and API fees for continued access to the data. TDA analysis for Peru and Bolivia will open opportunities to engage directly with corresponding law enforcement agencies in their trade partner countries, demonstrating value and the ability to replicate in other high-risk jurisdictions.

Future follow-up can ensure anti-corruption activists, environmental defenders, NGOs, researchers and journalists across Latin America secure maximum benefit from access to trade discrepancy data. It can ensure the private sector, shipping companies, the financial sector, and importers of Latin American timber from around the world will be better able to identify and avoid risks.

Long-term:

The project's evidence—on trade discrepancies, enforcement outcomes (new investigations and targeted search and seizures of assets in containers), and financial crime data—will inform future policy interventions and guide development of stronger protocols for customs officials. It will also help financial institutions enhance their Due Diligence and improve the Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs).

The sustained use of TimberStats by national institutions will lead to lasting reductions in ILAT: by integrating these tools into routine operations, it will become more difficult for traffickers, as the risk of detection and financial asset seizures increases.

By reducing ILAT and enhancing enforcement, the initiative will indirectly support local economies dependent on legal timber harvesting, helping to preserve jobs and secure incomes for forest-dependent households. The project will contribute to the sustainable use of forest resources, ensuring that legal forestry remains a viable economic activity, enabling recouperation of lost tax revenue from the harvesting of state natural resources. Long term, the project supports endangered species, and safeguards sustainable livelihoods for communities and economic growth in the region.

Q21. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, in the longer term, impacts on IWT and poverty reduction.

The project will leverage the power of TDA through the TimberStats platform to gather evidence of illegal timber trafficking and associated IFFs in Bolivia and Peru, empowering law enforcement and financial institutions to target high-risk transactions.

First, TimberStats will be updated to operate in Spanish and include new trade data from the most important timber trade partners for Peru and Bolivia, making it fully operational for law enforcement and the financial sector. Using this platform, TDA will identify significant trade discrepancies and IFF modalities in timber trade. Bill of Lading analysis will refine this by identifying high-risk companies and ships operating in these high-risk trade routes for further investigation.

The project will train 30 law enforcement personnel in using the tools to ensure they have the capacity to use it.

In the long term, this tool will lead to stronger enforcement protocols and sustained reductions in illegal timber

trafficking. The project will also contribute to poverty reduction by supporting legal and sustainable timber trade, securing jobs, and promoting gender inclusivity in enforcement sectors. The evidence gathered will strengthen the evidence base for civil society in Latin America, and inform future interventions, offering a scalable solution to combat illegal wildlife trade.

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q22a. How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

TimberStats will remain freely available for users, making the project highly sustainable. TimberStats provides complex TDA in seconds, and offers highly visual outputs, making it accessible across Latin America's regulatory sectors, private sector, and civil society. The platform draws data from UN Comtrade, which is free and accessible to all up to a certain threshold, further ensuring its long-term utility. Funding towards an upgrade to the TimberStats (to incorporate all necessary data within storage facilities) is a one-off capital cost, not required again, with ongoing costs being reduced to maintenance, storage and API fees to UN Comtrade to ensure the running of the platform.

The project will create a group of skilled users who can train others, ensuring that the knowledge and skills are passed on. This approach will build local capacity, transparency and accountability, through an open-access platform that can be used long after the project ends.

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

There is significant potential for scaling to other countries facing similar challenges in ILAT and IFFs, as the platform remains available globally. TimberStat's use of UN Comtrade data, combined with its user-friendly interface that provides visual analyses in seconds, makes it easy and cost-effective for new users to adopt. Scaling could encourage use by civil society and researchers who share the aims of timber trade transparency to address ILAT.


Scaling among enforcement agencies may face barriers such as lack of political willingness in some countries or corruption within enforcement agencies. Strong advocacy efforts and partnerships with international organizations, ministries, trade bodies and embassies could encourage transparency and promote TDA's benefits.


Ongoing cloud hosting and maintenance costs for TimberStats may rise with increased use or energy cost changes. However, the fees are not expensive, and timber trade will remain a TRAFFIC priority, so future projects are expected to cover these.


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

 [Timber discrepancy TRAFFIC Supporting materia](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Even though the project does not have implementing partners with shared funds, there is still a risk of mismanagement within the project team itself, such as poor financial oversight, incorrect allocation of resources, or delays in procurement processes.</p>	moderate	rare	minor	We will establish strict internal financial controls, including regular financial audits, transparent reporting protocols, and adherence to established procurement guidelines. The project will also have a dedicated financial manager responsible for budget tracking and ensuring proper allocation of resources.	minor
<p>Safeguarding (SEAH)</p> <p>The project's focus on law enforcement, customs, and financial institutions, traditionally male-dominated sectors, may unintentionally exclude women or underrepresented groups from training opportunities.</p>	moderate	possible	major	The project will ensure gender-balanced recruitment for training, aiming for at least 40% female participation. We will work with national institutions to prioritize women's inclusion and ensure training materials are accessible and inclusive.	minor
<p>Safeguarding (HSS)</p> <p>There is a risk that corrupt officials or companies involved in illegal timber trafficking may retaliate against the project team for exposing their activities, either through threats, intimidation, or other retaliatory measures.</p>	major	possible	major	Implement security protocols for team members, including anonymous data reporting, and coordinating closely with local authorities. Communications about the project's findings will be carefully managed to prevent direct targeting of individuals or companies. We will collaborate with NGOs that specialize in protecting whistleblowers and human rights defenders to mitigate risks.	minor

Delivery Chain	Partner institutions may lack the technical or logistical capacity to effectively adopt and implement the TimberStats platform, reducing the project's impact.	major	possible	major	TimberStats is highly intuitive and visual, with glossaries, making it easy to use even for personnel with limited technical or technological skills. TimberStats is available in English, French, Vietnamese and Chinese, with this project enabling a Spanish version. Training, follow-up support and a user-friendly manual in Spanish will further assist.	minor
Risk 5	Corruption in customs or law enforcement agencies could undermine the project's efforts to reduce illegal timber trafficking	major	possible	major	The project's key strength lies in TimberStats' independent analysis that can be widely replicated outside of law enforcement by other organisations. Transparent evidence, once shared, can compel action. Engaging financial institutions supports their compliance efforts, providing another critical factor in meeting the project's objective of reducing ILAT and IFF.	minor
Risk 6	The project relies on access to timely and accurate data for bill of lading. Inaccessible or incomplete data may hinder effective analysis using TimberStats.	major	rare	moderate	Where this data is inaccessible, we will engage with private data providers who offer the data for purchase, ensuring continuity of analysis.	minor
Risk 7	The TimberStats platform relies on data from UN Comtrade. If this data is incomplete, outdated, or inaccurate, it could compromise the effectiveness of the analysis and identification of trade discrepancies.	major	possible	major	TimberStats relies on an API link to UN Comtrade. Should this fail, analysis can continue by downloading UN Comtrade data directly. The project will cross-reference with bill of lading data to ensure comprehensive and accurate analysis. The team will also encourage national authorities to report the most up-to-date data available.	minor

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).


Yes


Please provide details.





Q25. Workplan

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

 [Timber discrepancy TRAFFIC workplan](#)

 28/10/2024

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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




IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be led by Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Manager Philippa Dyson, with additional support from Project Lead Renata Cao. From the outset, a detailed M&E plan will be developed and agreed upon, outlining timelines, milestones, and roles and responsibilities for gathering and analysing the indicator data.

The indicator data will be gathered through a combination of activities, such as simple analysis of the Timberstats platform use, law enforcement stakeholder engagement to gather feedback on the use of data to inform their actions. Surveys of training participants will take place directly and a few months after the trainings to monitor increase in knowledge gained from the trainings as well as retention and application of tools and knowledge in their daily duties.

Regular monthly project calls and quarterly monitoring meetings will be scheduled to track progress against the work plan and indicator targets. Challenges or delays will be addressed adaptively through these regular meetings, with actions developed to keep activities on course where needed. Halfway through the project a mid-term reflection session will be held to review the progress in more depth, project strengths and weaknesses, its impacts so far (including any unintended positive or negative impacts), the identified project risks and the logic of the intended pathway to change, as well as identify any external issues or opportunities and determine if any strategic adaptations are needed to increase the success of the project.

Finally, an end-of-project M&E Report will assess results against indicators and reflect on lessons learned, informing future improvements.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	
Number of days planned for M&E	

Section 10 - Indicators of success & Standard Indicators

Q27a. Indicators of success

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

	SMART Indicator	Means of Verification
Outcome Identification of timber trade discrepancies between Bolivia, Peru and trading partners, enable law enforcement and financial institutions to target high-risk illegal timber activities.	0.1-Number of discrepancies identified and analysed (Baseline: 0, Target: 20 by March 2026) by the end of the project. 0.2 – By October 2025, key stakeholders (n≥12 disaggregated by gender) are in receipt of a report (n≥2 reports) ensuring institutional buy in	1 – TimberStats reports on trade discrepancies including graphs and other visual material. 2- Signed acknowledgment or confirmation of receipt from each key stakeholder (e.g., government agencies, law enforcement, financial institutions). And/or emails confirming that stakeholders have received and reviewed the reports.
	0.3 – Number of evidence-based recommendations within TDA reports (Baseline: 0, Target: 6 by March 2026)	3– Documents from customs administrations confirming the adoption of new guidelines and procedures (e.g., circulars, or internal guidelines or handbooks).
	0.4- Number of high-risk companies and ships identified through combined TimberStats and Bill of Lading data analysis. (Baseline 0, Target: 2, 1 per country by March 2026)	4-Reports shared with stakeholders about identified high risk companies and ships.
Output 1 The TimberStats platform is operational in Spanish with trade data from Bolivia, Peru and their main trading partners, and in use by law enforcement and the financial sector.	1.1 – By June 2025, TimberStats platform updated with UN Comtrade data from target countries and its main trading partners for 2015-2025 and is ready to use by main stakeholders. Target 1.	1.1 – Platform user logs and User feedback survey/qualifications

Output 2	Trade Discrepancy Analysis (TDA) from TimberStats platform conducted on timber trade between focal countries and major importers (identifying significant discrepancies) and analysing Illicit Financial Flow (IFF) modalities.	2.1 –Number of TDA reports produced (Baseline: 0, Target: 2 reports – 1 per country – by March 2026) 2.2 – Number of discrepancies and value gaps identified and analysed. (Baseline: 0, Target: 20 by March 2026)	2.1, 2.2 Finalized reports in Spanish identifying major trade discrepancies (min 20, 10 each report), analysing IFF modalities
Output 3	High-risk companies and ships for further investigation identified, through refining the TDA through analysis of bill of lading data	3.1 – Number of high-risk companies and ships identified (Baseline: 0, Target: 2, one per country by January 2026). 3.2- Number of risk alerts created and shared with law enforcement and financial sector stakeholders. (Baseline: 0, Target: 2 by March 2026).	3.1 – Evidence of meeting with law enforcement agencies to share more sensitive bill of lading analysis not provided in the TDA report
Output 4	By January 2026, 30 law enforcement personnel will be trained and equipped to use the TimberStats platform to detect and address illegal timber trafficking and associated illicit financial flows	4.1 Number of law enforcement personnel successfully trained and equipped to use TimberStats and TDA methodology (Baseline: 0, Target: 30 disaggregated by gender by January 2026) 4.2 Percentage of trained law enforcement personnel that report increase capability to conduct TDA methodology through TimberStats (Baseline: 0%, Target: 80% disaggregated by gender by January 2026)	4.1-Training attendance records: Documentation of participation in the training sessions 4.1-Training evaluation forms: Collected from participants to assess the quality and relevance of the training 4.2-Post-training surveys: Surveys or feedback forms filled out by participants to self-assess their increase in knowledge and capacity to use the TimberStats platform and conduct TDA

Activities

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

- 1.1 - Update TimberStats Tool: Incorporate relevant and up-to-date trade data from UN Comtrade, for the period between 2015-2025, that covers Peru and Bolivia and bilateral trading nations and create Spanish language version.
- 1.2 - Develop bespoke manual on how to use TimberStats for targeted stakeholders in Peru and Bolivia.
- 2.1 - Conduct TDA using TimberStats to identify discrepancies and high-risk trade routes.
- 2.2 - Develop a report with the main findings from the analysis including an analysis of IFF modalities
- 2.3 – Convene a meeting with relevant stakeholders to share the report, and publish the report
- 3.1 - Refine the TDA analysis including information from Bill of Landing.
- 3.2 - Identify high-risk companies and ships contributing to discrepancies and create risk alerts to be shared with

national law enforcement, international law enforcement (Interpol) and the jaguar network, for them to take investigations forward.

3.3 Convene meeting with relevant LEA to share information of the analysis

4.1 - Conduct training sessions for 30 law enforcement personnel, equipping them with the skills to use the TimberStats platform and TDA methodology to detect illegal timber trafficking and analyze associated illicit financial flows.

Important Assumptions

Please describe up to 6 key assumptions that, if held true, will enable you to deliver you Outputs and Outcome.

- 1 - Access to accurate and timely trade data (e.g., UN Comtrade, Bill of Lading) is maintained throughout the project.
- 2 - Customs, law enforcement, and financial institutions are willing to collaborate and act on the identified risks.
- 3 - No significant political changes hinder project implementation in Bolivia and Peru.
- 4 - Trained personnel effectively engage through consultation, adopt and use TimberStats and TDA methodologies.
- 5 - Financial institutions engage through consultation with the project to enhance compliance.
- 6 - The project team can operate without facing retaliation from corrupt officials or illegal actors.

Q27b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. IWTCF-A01: Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. Kenya, 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men
IWTCF-B14: No. of intelligence or information reports exchanged with INTERPOL or the World Custom Or	Output indicator 3.2/Output 3	2	1 per country
IWTCF-D01: No of people from eligible countries who have received structured and relevant training	Output Indicator 4.1/ Output 4	30	Peru, 15 disaggregated by gender aiming at 40% women. Bolivia, 15 disaggregated by gender aiming at 40% women, stakeholder group: public sector, Focus area: enforcement. We will aim to disaggregate by IPLC status.


IWTCF-D02: No of people reporting they are applying new capabilities 6 or more months after training	Output Indicator 4.2/ Output 4	24	24 in Peru and 24 in Bolivia disaggregated by gender 40% women, stakeholder group: public sector, Focus area: enforcement. We will aim to disaggregate by IPLC status.
IWTCF-D16: Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Output Indicator 2.1/ Output 2	2	One TDA report (knowledge product) for Peru and one in Bolivia in Spanish
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response


Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q28. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application, and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

 [Timber discrepancy Budget Defra format](#)

 28/10/2024

 17:31:43

 xlsx 37.83 KB

Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

The USAID-funded Tackling Natural Resource Corruption project developed a high-level Topic Brief on TDA (Pardo, 2021) that identifies significant and consistent discrepancies in the international trade of wood and wood products from Peru. Current project will build on that analysis and with Bill of Lading information to make a much more comprehensive report, identifying high-risk trade routes, ships and companies.

HSI has developed the US Trade and Transparency Unit, which analyses trade information to identify IFFs through the FALCON Data Analysis platform. However, this platform is restricted to use by US agencies, and while some countries have been granted limited access, they cannot view other countries' information. In contrast, TimberStats will be made available to all law enforcement agencies in Peru and Bolivia, allowing them to run analyses across all trading countries, providing a more comprehensive and collaborative approach to identifying illegal timber trade and associated IFFs.

TRAFFIC is in touch with the Basel Institute on Governance on their DEFRA-funded project, which is building capacity of prosecutors in Peru and Bolivia to conduct asset recovery and financial investigations in illegal logging cases. This project will equip law enforcement agencies to gather IFF information, thus providing stronger evidence, transparency and accountability.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

No

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

Our budget prioritizes in-country benefits for Peru and Bolivia as far as possible, ensuring IWT Challenge Fund resources directly support local capacity-building and economic opportunities:

- Platform Development: 47% of the budget supports TimberStats platform setup providing Peru and Bolivia's law enforcement free access to tools for identifying illegal timber flows and related financial crimes. This investment builds local skills and analytical capacity.
- Staffing and Local Roles: 40% supports project staff, with 20% dedicated to LAC-based personnel. This bolsters regional expertise essential for sustained monitoring and impact.
- The remaining level of effort covers crucial safeguarding, M&E, management functions and technical expertise. Although spent outside the region, these funds ensure efficient, accountable project management per TRAFFIC's standards as well as taking advantage of capacity in TRAFFIC's other regional offices such as forest governance and financial analytic expertise.

The project will provide officials in Bolivia and Peru with data-driven decision-making tools and professional opportunities for local researchers, aligning with our mission to deliver lasting, sustainable impacts.

Q31. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount to be spent?

Our project provides excellent value for money by maximizing impact through efficient use of resources, targeted interventions, and equity considerations.

The project leverages existing tools especially the TimberStats platform, which is already developed and operational, albeit lacking critical data and language for Latin America. This reduces the need for costly new systems. Using UN Comtrade data, which is freely accessible, minimizes data acquisition costs while ensuring comprehensive analysis of trade discrepancies.

The project focuses on key capacity-building activities, such as training 30 law enforcement personnel to use TimberStats and conduct TDA. This "train-the-trainer" model ensures that the knowledge is shared and multiplied, expanding the reach without requiring significant additional resources.

By equipping stakeholders with easy to use and highly visual tools it makes it easier to adopt and use, initially focusing on law enforcement officials, but also freely available to timber importers and CSOs, who can be the target of future dissemination.

The evidence-based approach ensures targeted enforcement, thus maximizing the impact with the available resources.

The TRAFFIC team proposed for this project is already in place and equipped with necessary equipment to implement the project. This proposal builds on the extensive efforts of the active, Norad-funded TRAFFIC project in Central Africa and Southeast Asia ('Leveraging legality along China's timber supply to reduce deforestation') which has already built and tested the TimberStats platform and is producing TDA for LEA and financial sector stakeholders in the project countries.

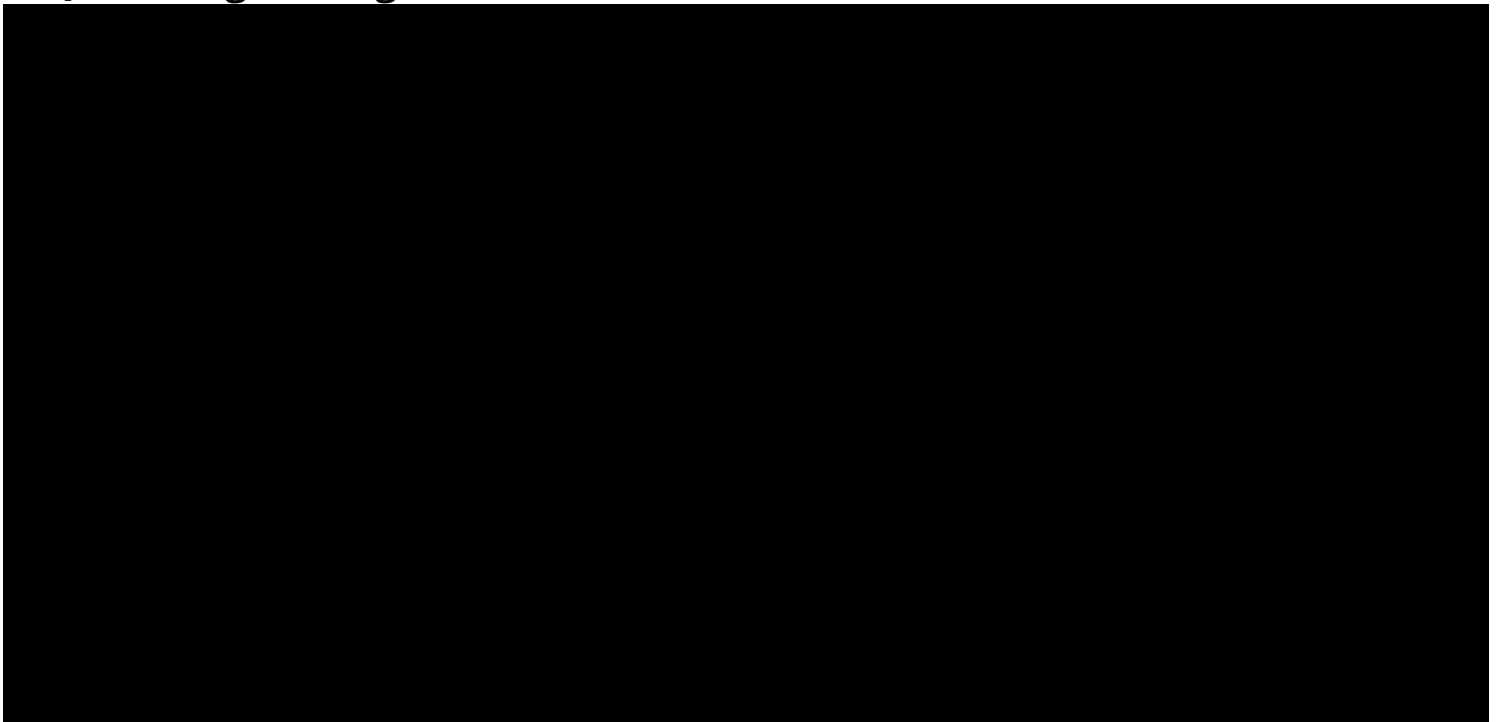
Q32. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with IWT Challenge Fund funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

Not applicable

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding



Q34. Ethics

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

The project follows the highest ethical standards. We ensure our activities do not harm any project stakeholders, local communities or ecosystems. Activities will be conducted in compliance with standards as articulated in TRAFFIC policies on Health and Safety.

The project will respect the rights, and privacy, of participants as well as direct and indirect beneficiaries. Appropriate procedures related to collecting, storing and using personal data will be followed through TRAFFIC's Data Management policy and compliance with GDPR. The Project Leader will ensure that any concerns from participants are understood and addressed, and that all information gathered is accurately recorded and carefully verified. Steps will be taken to ensure that project participants are aware of the purposes of the project and how information will be used. Research and engagement outcomes will be shared with stakeholders for input and validation.

The project team ensures all activities meet local regulations and international standards. The team will regularly review implementation practices and adapt, taking into consideration technical and ethical advice by local partners and stakeholders.

Environmental sustainability is a core part of our work. For example, the project team would limit travel to essential trips only and encourage virtual meetings to reduce carbon emissions.


Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q35. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.


Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [Timber discrepancy Letter of support FCDO](#)

 28/10/2024

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Renata Cao	Project Leader	20	Checked
Fred Ellis	Wildlife Trade Analyst, financial specialist: Timberstats and IFFs expert will analyse data, develop the TimberStats manual and training materials and serve as the primary author of the final reports.	40	Checked
Chen Hin Keong	Senior Advisor – Forest Governance and Trade and Project supervisor, will provide quality assurance and oversight.	5	Checked
Philippa Dyson	M&E Manager: will support the Project Leader for M&E.	8	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Antony Bagott	Data manager. Assists in analysis and management of data and create draft reports	6	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	Unchecked

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

 [Timber discrepancy collated CVs](#)

 28/10/2024

 16:33:02

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project Partners

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

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project, ideally evidencing meaningful and early engagement in the co-design of your project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

Lead Organisation name: TRAFFIC International

Website address: <https://www.traffic.org/>

Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

TRAFFIC is well-positioned as the lead organization for this project due to its extensive experience and global reputation in combatting illegal wildlife trade and addressing environmental crimes. TRAFFIC brings specialized expertise in trade monitoring, policy development, and capacity building, making it uniquely qualified to lead this initiative on illegal timber trafficking and associated IFFs.

TRAFFIC will oversee the project's implementation, including coordinating with key stakeholders, managing the TimberStats platform, and ensuring that capacity-building efforts are effective. As the lead organization, TRAFFIC will be responsible for the delivery of training programs and facilitating the use of Trade TDA by law enforcement agencies.

TRAFFIC has a proven track record in using data-driven approaches to combat illegal trade, working closely with governments, law enforcement, and financial institutions. The organization's experience in developing tools like TimberStats ensures that the platform is used effectively to target illegal timber trade routes and financial crimes.

TRAFFIC has the capacity to manage this evidence project, with a team of experts in trade monitoring, law enforcement collaboration, and policy advocacy. The organization's global network also ensures it can facilitate international cooperation, making TRAFFIC the ideal leader for this project.

International/ In-country Partner

International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):

Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Interpol

Website address: <https://www.interpol.int/>

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

INTERPOL is the International Criminal Police Organization: an inter-governmental organization with 196 member countries. They help police in all of them to work together to make the world a safer place.

To do this, they enable police to share and access data on crimes and criminals, and offer a range of technical and operational support.

The General Secretariat coordinates day-to-day activities, run by the Secretary General, it is staffed by both police and civilians and comprises a headquarters in Lyon, a global complex for innovation in Singapore and several satellite offices in different regions.

In each country, an INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) provides the central point of contact for the General Secretariat and other NCBs. An NCB is run by national police officials and usually sits in the government ministry responsible for policing. INTERPOL will benefit from the TDA, and connect with their Law Enforcement Assistance Programme (Project LEAP) to reduce tropical deforestation.


Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

We have consulted with INTERPOL on the project and they confirmed their support.


INTERPOL state that the project's objectives are well-aligned with their priorities. Additionally, the focus on Peru and Bolivia presents a promising opportunity for synergy and collaboration with INTERPOL's existing initiatives in these regions.


INTERPOL would benefit from the collaboration by gaining access to valuable tools and analysis to combat illicit timber trade. The project's use of Trade Discrepancy Analysis (TDA) and the TimberStats platform will provide INTERPOL with enhanced capabilities to identify red flags and target action against high-risk trade routes and companies involved in timber trafficking. Additionally, the project's focus on building capacity among law enforcement, customs, and financial institutions in Bolivia and Peru will complement INTERPOL's existing efforts to combat transnational organized crime in the region.

NB we have included an email from INTERPOL, as timing did not enable a letter to be provided.

International/ In-country Partner	International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input type="radio"/> No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

2. Partner Name: Financial Intelligence Unit of Peru

Website address:	https://www.sbs.gob.pe/prevencion-de-lavado-activos/resena-de-la-unidad-de-inteligencia-financiera-del-peru
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Peru brings critical expertise to the project, particularly in detecting and investigating IFFs related to illegal timber trade. The FIU's specialized knowledge and authority to analyze suspicious financial activities make it an invaluable partner in combating the financial underpinnings of timber trafficking.</p> <p>The FIU of Peru plays a dual role in the project as both a key advisor in data analysis and a beneficiary of enhanced training and tools through TimberStats, supporting its mandate to detect and mitigate IFFs associated with illegal timber trade.</p>
Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.	<p>We contacted the head of the FIU and presented the TimberStats platform to demonstrate its capabilities in identifying trade discrepancies and high-risk transactions associated with illegal timber trade. The FIU expressed strong interest in using TimberStats as a tool for detecting and analysing illicit financial flows (IFFs) within the timber sector.</p> <p>The FIU's expected role during implementation includes providing advisory input for data analysis, helping interpret financial patterns identified through TimberStats, and collaborating with law enforcement agencies in investigating high-risk actors and transactions. Additionally, the FIU will be a primary beneficiary of training that build their capacity to independently use TimberStats, enhancing their ongoing work in financial compliance and anti-money laundering related to these crimes.</p> <p>NB we have included an email from the FIU: while we had constructive discussions and the FIU expressed strong interest in the project, the timing did not allow for formal endorsement to be processed before submission.</p>
International/ In-country Partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
3. Partner Name:	Bolivia's Forestry and Environmental Police POFOMA
Website address:	https://www.policia.bo/

<p>What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):</p>	<p>The Policía Forestal y Preservación del Medio Ambiente (POFOMA) in Bolivia brings essential value to this project through its specialized role in environmental protection and combating illegal timber trafficking. POFOMA's responsibilities align directly with the project's goals, focusing on forest protection, monitoring timber flows, and enforcing regulations to prevent illegal extraction and trade of natural resources.</p>
<p>Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.</p>	<p>As a key enforcement partner, POFOMA will be part of the training in using the Timberstats platform and act on intelligence provided through the TimberStats platform. POFOMA's role in monitoring and intercepting illegal timber shipments is crucial for implementing effective enforcement actions based on the project's findings.</p> <p>POFOMA brings significant experience in environmental law enforcement and a strong understanding of Bolivia's forestry sector and regulatory frameworks. With their established authority and local presence, POFOMA is uniquely positioned to support the project by conducting targeted inspections, gathering field data, and coordinating with other law enforcement agencies. Their involvement ensures that the project's tools and data insights lead to concrete enforcement actions, helping to dismantle illicit networks and enhance Bolivia's forest governance and conservation efforts</p>
<p>International/ In-country Partner</p>	<p>In-country</p>
<p>Allocated budget (proportion or value):</p>	
<p>Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes</p>

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation. *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):
 Yes
 No

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

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation. *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation. *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No


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


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


No Response

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [Timber_discrepancy_LOS Evidence of Support](#)

 28/10/2024

 20:41:36

 pdf 637.88 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
DAREX012	Anastasiya Timoshyna	Scaling conservation of Himalayan plants and fungi through sustainable trade
DARINV013	Cara Flowers	Trialling Wild Harvest Improvement Projects for sustainable wild plant trade
IWTEV016	David Newton	Enhancing knowledge to tackle illegal trade of Madagascar's medicinal plants
IWTEV009	Simone Louw	Gathering evidence to address illegal trade in African fish maw
IWT108	Xu Ling	Demand reduction and behaviour change along China's parrot supply chains
28-026	Anastasiya Timoshyna	Himalayan plants for people: sustainable trade for biodiversity and development

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

TRAFFIC International

I apply for a grant of

£99,975.92

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.





(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, Safeguarding and associated policies and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years), or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Finance Guidance, are also enclosed.

Checked





Name RICHARD SCOBEY





Position in the organisation Executive Director

Signature (please upload e-signature)  [Timberstats Certification](#)
 28/10/2024
 17:36:24
 pdf 61.26 KB





Date 28 October 2024





Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.





 [TRAFFIC FY23 Annual Accounts and report](#)
 28/10/2024
 17:37:12
 pdf 3.39 MB





 [TRAFFIC FY22 Annual Accounts and report](#)
 28/10/2024
 17:37:00
 pdf 934.16 KB

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

 [Whistleblowing Policy.](#)
 28/10/2024
 17:37:38
 pdf 568.78 KB

 [Sexual Harassment Policy - Aug 2024](#)
 28/10/2024
 17:37:38
 pdf 449.33 KB

 [Code of Conduct October 2024](#)
 28/10/2024
 17:37:37
 pdf 673.36 KB

 [Safeguarding Policy.](#)
 28/10/2024
 17:37:37
 pdf 528.74 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "IWT Challenge Fund Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project.	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP .	Checked
I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <u>cover letter</u> from the lead organisation 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a copy of the <u>Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct</u> (Question 33). 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff</u> identified at Question 35, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF. 	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates .	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website .	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin

Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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