
IWTR5S2\100024

A price on their heads: Addressing jaguar trafficking in Bolivia

Bolivia is facing the gravest wildlife trade crisis since the 1980s jaguar skin trade. Recent demand from Asian markets for jaguar teeth has resulted in 192 documented jaguar deaths. IWT is now the largest threat to jaguar populations, yet the government lacks enforcement and communication capacity to address IWT. WCS will work with Bolivian authorities to inform the public about IWT's severity, improve the legal framework to combat it, and implement a strategy to strengthen capacities along the enforcement chain.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Dr
Name Robert
Surname Wallace
Organisation Wildlife Conservation Society
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type Other local charitable organisation
Name Wildlife Conservation Society
Phone [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]
Website (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Title:

A price on their heads: Addressing jaguar trafficking in Bolivia

Q4. Country(ies)

(See [Guidance Notes 3.4 and 4.4](#))

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Bolivia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2019

End date:

30 June 2020

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

1 year, 3 months

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£108,214.00	£25,399.00	£0.00	£ 133,613.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

We will match this investment with approximately £ [REDACTED] (depending on exchange rate) from a variety of sources, including the Wildlife Conservation Society (secure and in kind); the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (secure); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (secure); the U.S. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL, secure); and the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation (pending).

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost 42

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on GOV.UK. Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Bolivia is facing the gravest wildlife trade crisis since the 1980s jaguar skin trade. Recent demand from Asian markets for jaguar teeth has resulted in 192 documented jaguar deaths. IWT is now the largest threat to jaguar populations, yet the government lacks enforcement and communication capacity to address IWT. WCS will work with Bolivian authorities to inform the public about IWT's severity, improve the legal framework to combat it, and implement a strategy to strengthen capacities along the enforcement chain.

Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

(See Guidance Notes 3.1, 4 and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching.

This should be the same as the Outcome statement given in Question 32.

Bolivian authorities have increased capacity to address the emerging threat of Asian demand for jaguar teeth and reduce jaguar losses in Bolivia, with focus on the Greater Madidi Landscape.

Q9. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

Please tick all that apply.

(See Guidance Note 3.1)

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks

Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration, the Kasane Statement and/or the Hanoi Conference does this project support?

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.

(See Guidance Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

London Conference Declaration: I, X, XI, XIII, XIV, XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX

Kasane Statement: 5, 10, 11, 12, 13

Hanoi Conference: A, B, C, D

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

The proposal will mainly contribute to Goal 15 of the Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss, by contributing significantly towards the prevention of the extinction of threatened species, in this case the most iconic Amazonian species – the jaguar (*Panthera onca*). The emerging threat of wildlife trafficking, especially related to jaguar canines, but also teeth in general, paws, bone, whiskers and other body parts of jaguars for Asian markets, is now considered a major threat to remaining jaguar populations, and our proposal aims to address this threat and thereby also contributes to this goal by combating poaching and trafficking of protected species.

The project will also contribute to Goal 16, Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies, by strengthening the capacity of Bolivian government authorities to address jaguar specific IWT threats, and thereby increasing overall capacity for IWT interventions. We will work with Bolivian Forestry and Environment Police, Ministry of the Environment and Water, and National Protected Area Service. Within the target landscape we will work with a network of local actors to be vigilant regarding IWT, including the Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected area authorities, as well as indigenous people and their representative organizations:

the Tacana (Consejo Indigena del Pueblo Tacana (CIPTA)) and the Tsimane and Mosesten (Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosesten (CRTM)). Thus, we will be contributing to Goal 15, by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities through safeguarding resource use by vulnerable indigenous communities.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

Q12a. Please provide the below information on the lead organisation

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	01 January 1895
What is the legal status of your organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NGO
How is your organisation currently funded?	WCS receives support from a diverse group of government and private sources (individuals, foundations, corporations). Our top government and agency partners include the U.S. Agency for International Development, the British government, the Norwegian government, Global Environment Facility, World Bank, United Nations Development Program, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Foundation supporters include the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. Corporate partners include Bank of America, Con Edison, Goldman, Sachs and Co., and the Tiffany and Co. Foundation.
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

2017 WCS Annual Report

21/11/2018

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pdf 4.23 MB

2016 WCS Annual Report

21/11/2018

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pdf 5.44 MB

Audited Financial Statements 2017 WCS

19/11/2018

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pdf 141.63 KB

Audited Financial Statements 2018 WCS

19/11/2018

16:16:15

pdf 235.6 KB

Q12b. Provide details of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application. They can include IWT Challenge Fund and Darwin Initiative projects

Contract/Project 1 Title	Sustainable Ranching and Participatory Land Use Planning in Bolivia and Paraguay
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	£ [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	2 years and 6 months
Role of organisation in project	WCS staff led implementation of improved sustainable ranching practices; designed and carried out research to evaluate the impact of the project on biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction. WCS was responsible for both appropriate financial management and the technical quality of the activities to be implemented.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Sustainable ranching techniques and land-use planning processes were implemented in small-scale ranches in Bolivia and large-scale ranches in Paraguay and conservation and development impacts were evaluated and compared. Outputs included projects to improve livestock management, municipal land use plans and ranch zoning plans, evaluations, outreach materials and policy recommendations.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Eilidh Young darwin-projects@ltsi.co.uk Darwin Projects c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik, EH26 0PL, UK Tel: +44 131 440 5181

Contract/Project 2 Title	Integral Management and Sustainable use of Land and Forest in the Madidi region for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	██████████ DKK
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	2 years, 9 months
Role of organisation in project	WCS led the project and had fiscal and technical responsibility for its implementation. We were the lead of a consortium with the Association of Municipalities of Northern Tropical La Paz, the Tsimane Mosekene Regional Indigenous Council (CRTM) and the Lecos Apolo Indigenous Organization (CIPLA).
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Strengthen the technical, administrative and monitoring capacities for sustainable management of forests for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Lecos and Tsimane Mosekene indigenous organizations, municipal government of Ixiamas and community based productive organizations found in the Tacana and Lecos indigenous lands and municipalities of Mapiri and Teoponte.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Claudia Cordero ████████████████████ ██████████ ██ ██ ██
Contract/Project 3 Title	UK IWT Challenge Fund: Cutting Out the Middleman: Combatting Wildlife Trafficking in Vietnam
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	£██████████
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	3 years
Role of organisation in project	Project Lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	The project strengthened 1) the capacity of law enforcement agencies through a series of training support programs, legislative reform support, deployment of a professional intelligence management system, and generation of actionable intelligence on rhino horn and elephant ivory 2) national policy to address IWT, and 3) international cooperation.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Victoria Pinion iwt-fund@ltsi.co.uk UK Government's IWT Challenge Fund c/o LTS International

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide Letters of Support for each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B. There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: Wildlife Conservation Society

Website address: www.wcs.org www.wcsbolivia.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

WCS will work with Bolivian government institutions that represent the key actors necessary to address the threat of jaguar IWT in the country. WCS is a leading actor in the fight against IWT in Asia and Africa, with considerable experience working with government organizations to improve capacity along the enforcement chain. In South America, IWT activities are nascent yet still significant in Bolivia, where we have worked with the Ministry of the Environment and Water to produce the most recent official documents pertaining to IWT. (MMAA, 2013a, MMAA, 2013b).

For this project, we will focus on the Greater Madidi Landscape in the La Paz and Beni departments, where the emerging threat of IWT for jaguar teeth was first detected in Bolivia and the region by WCS staff. WCS has worked in this landscape since 1999 and has built a network of long-term partnerships with a wide variety of local organizations and institutions, including indigenous organizations representing several indigenous groups and communities, all of the protected areas in the region, and local governments.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SERNAP)

Website address: <http://sernap.gob.bo>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): In the northern La Paz Department, National Protected Area Service (SERNAP) staff, especially protected area directors and park guards, are leading efforts in the field to address the local sale and promotion of the jaguar teeth trade. They have worked with local police and prosecutors to bring to light the jaguar teeth trade problem, and pushed other authorities to process two high profile cases in the region. Madidi National Park and Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, two protected areas managed by SERNAP, have been crucial partners for WCS for the last two decades. Over the last seven years, we have partnered with the park guards on the design and implementation of an integrated monitoring program for these protected areas. With IWT funds, we will continue to support park guard monitoring activities and patrolling efforts, and assist efforts to ensure that IWT infractions detected by the park guards in the region receive appropriate follow up in the formal prosecution process.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? (Note: this can be uploaded at the bottom of the page) Yes

Do you have more than one partner involved in the Project?

Yes

2. Partner Name: Consejo Indigena del Pueblo Tacana (CIPTA)

Website address: Not applicable

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The CIPTA (Tacana Indigenous Peoples Council) indigenous organization will provide crucial informant and control and vigilance mechanisms due to their local credibility and knowledge, as well as their overall commitment to forest, water, and biodiversity conservation. WCS has supported CIPTA's indigenous territorial management efforts in the Tacana Indigenous Territory through a comprehensive, integrated, and long-term partnership since 2000. This partnership includes long-term monitoring and control and vigilance activities within the framework of more than 20 community-based sustainable natural resource management initiatives. Thanks to indigenous territorial management efforts, CIPTA has shown significant reductions in deforestation rates, compared to other actors in the region, and WCS data has confirmed wildlife recoveries in the region.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Consejo Regional Tsimane-Moseten (CRTM)

Website address:

Not applicable

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

The CRTM indigenous organization will provide crucial informant mechanisms due to their local credibility and knowledge as well as their commitment to forest, water and biodiversity conservation. WCS has supported CRTM's indigenous territorial management efforts in the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory through a comprehensive, integrated, and long-term partnership since 2007. This partnership includes long-term monitoring and control and vigilance activities within the framework of community-based sustainable natural resource management initiatives.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Dirección General de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas (DGBAP) / Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua (MMAA)

Website address:

<http://www.mmaya.gob.bo>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Between 2011 and 2013, the DGBAP/MMAA led the production of existing IWT policy documents in Bolivia, began general IWT outreach campaigns in 2014, and followed legal processes for two high profile cases of jaguar teeth trade between 2015 and the present. WCS continues to partner with the DGBAP/MMAA on the ground-breaking Identidad Madidi initiative designed to raise the profile of the Madidi National Park as the world's most biologically diverse protected area. WCS has also assisted the DGBAP/MMAA with financial and translation support for following the two high profile legal process cases on jaguar teeth trade. The DGBAP/MMAA will continue to be a key actor in the legal processes and the project will provide financial and technical support to ensure adequate follow up of high profile cases.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

It is not DGBAP/MMAA policy to provide letters of support for NGO projects.

5. Partner Name:

Policía Forestal de Preservación del Medio Ambiente (POFOMA)

Website address:

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Direccion-Departamental-de-la-Policia-Forestal-y-Pereservacion-del-Medio-Ambiente-POFOMA-La-Paz/885882591524109>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

POFOMA is the key police partner charged with addressing IWT crime and has approached WCS for specific training in species identification. It is also interested in adopting international protocols for wildlife crime investigations. WCS is already working with POFOMA, assisting staff in the systematization of existing information on wildlife crime into a centralized database.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

6. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

No Response


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


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

No Response

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


 [LoS combined](#)


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 [IWT R5 Stage 2 Ref No IWTR5S1100100 WCS Cover Letter](#)

 20/11/2018

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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Robert Wallace	Project Leader	25	Checked
Maria Viscarra	Park Guard & Indigenous People Liason	100	Checked
Mariana Da Silva	Legal Process, Authorities & Police Liason	100	Checked
To be identified	Communication & Outreach Expert	50	Unchecked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
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Linda Rosas	Administrative Coordinator	25	Checked
Paola Garcia	Administrative Accountant	25	Checked
Guido Ayala	Jaguar Expert	25	Checked
Adrian Reuter	Latin America Wildlife Trafficking Coordinator	2	Checked

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

📄 **CVs Combined**

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📄 pdf 954.14 KB

Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

No

Why have all Project staff CVs not been attached?

The communication and outreach position has yet to be filled.

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more fields using the selection option below.

Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)

No Response

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty.

Bolivia is facing the most severe wildlife trade crisis since the 20th century skin trade. In 2014, WCS blew the whistle on emerging trade in jaguar canines to Asia and provided technical support to Bolivian authorities in the first legal cases involving Asian jaguar teeth traffickers. International demand for jaguar teeth has already resulted in 192 documented jaguar deaths in Bolivia, probably a small percentage of total losses. This demand comes from Asian markets, and IWT is now the largest threat to Bolivian jaguars, and probably the wider Amazon. Government authorities lack the resources, technical capacity, knowledge, and skills at key points along the enforcement chain necessary to address this threat.

Chinese investments in transport infrastructure and mechanized agriculture have recently increased in Bolivia with increasing Chinese population in the country. All reported jaguar IWT cases are linked to Asia, especially China: all 16 interceptions at the Bolivian post office were addressed to China. The three high profile legal cases involved three Chinese and one Korean citizen. The only detected jaguar IWT case in China was an individual returning from a business trip to Bolivia in 2015. In January 2018, the Chinese Embassy emitted a communication reminding Chinese citizens in Bolivia that wildlife trafficking is illegal and that offenders will be prosecuted in Bolivia.

In this exploratory project, WCS will work with Bolivian authorities to improve IWT understanding and the existing legal framework to combat it, then use this information to develop and implement a strategy to strengthen capacities among authorities along the enforcement chain and communicate its relevance as an emerging threat. We will work with indigenous communities and park guards to improve enforcement activities in the Greater Madidi Landscape where jaguar trafficking is known, thereby safeguarding natural resources that local communities depend on to improve sustainable livelihood options.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

Q17. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact.

Provide information on:

- **How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design**
- **How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)**
- **How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).**

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Section 3, before answering this question.

This may be a repeat of some information from Stage 1, updated or refined as necessary.

For 20 years, WCS has led jaguar research efforts in Bolivia, including distribution mapping, dietary studies, important population monitoring efforts through standardized camera trapping efforts across the range, and human-jaguar conflict mitigation interventions. After Madidi National Park was established in 1995, and given the jaguar skin trade of the late 1970s, we documented the recovery of jaguar populations within the park. In 2014 WCS blew the whistle on the emerging IWT jaguar teeth commercialization for jewellery in Asia, after hearing a jaguar teeth advertisement on local radio during jaguar field studies. WCS has since provided key financial support and Chinese translation services to relevant Bolivian authorities in ongoing legal cases against jaguar teeth traffickers.

WCS has worked with many of the IWT relevant Bolivian government offices to produce a general diagnosis of IWT in Bolivia, which outlines species, markets, trade routes, actors, and trends (MMAA, 2013a), as well as a parallel legal analysis of existing frameworks and resources to combat wildlife trafficking, including

laws, authorities, key agencies, roles and responsibilities, agreements, protocols, and sanctions (MMAA, 2013b). WCS is the only non-governmental organization working with the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA), the law enforcement agency responsible for tackling IWT in Bolivia, on IWT matters. We are working to systematize existing information on IWT into a standardized Excel database.

In this exploratory proposal, WCS proposes to work with key Bolivian authorities to implement a strategy to increase IWT arrest and conviction rates and strengthen capacities among authorities along the enforcement chain. For example, we are looking forward to expanding our collaboration with POFOMA through the proposed activities and capacity building efforts. We will also work with indigenous organizations and park guards in the Greater Madidi Landscape to create a local information network to stop poaching in this key region.

Under Output 1, we will facilitate coordination among the key actors charged with responding to IWT to collaboratively prioritize strategies and actions and refine roles and responsibilities required to address the jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia. This will result in a collaborative document, peer reviewed by recognized international experts from Africa and Asia, where IWT has been a priority threat for decades.

For Output 2, we will assist Bolivian authorities in systematizing wildlife trafficking incidents into a database of jaguar trade cases. We will then hold two training events to share the document produced under Output 1 and the database with relevant parties. We will continue to provide legal support to high-profile jaguar IWT cases to lead to convictions, thereby setting important IWT legal precedents in Bolivia.

Within Output 3, we will work with government authorities to design and conduct targeted communication and outreach campaigns on IWT on social media and in the traditional press to reach at least 500,000 urban Bolivians, including the Chinese community, and at least 20,000 rural people, making clear that wildlife trafficking is illegal and will be prosecuted, and encouraging the public to report wildlife trafficking incidents to the POFOMA police hotline.

Output 4 will increase the number of identified individual IWT suspects in Bolivia through monitoring internet and social media and working with a network of local informants, especially park guards and indigenous communities. We will collaborate with WCS China colleagues to investigate jaguar IWT in China through social media and generate knowledge about the demographics of the Bolivian resident Chinese population, to understand their mobility, distribution, and employment, and thereby identify opportunities to increase their awareness and risk perceptions about wildlife trafficking.

By supporting park guard and indigenous territory control and vigilance actions to reduce IWT activities, Output 5 will improve detection of illegal incursions that would otherwise jeopardize the natural resources that local people within parks and indigenous territories depend upon, and improve local people's perception of enforcement activities, thereby deterring illegal activities and safeguarding resources. The Tacana, Tsimane and Mosenen indigenous communities manage a variety of natural resources including spectacled caiman, wild chocolate, community-based forestry, indigenous ecotourism, commercial fishing, as well as subsistence hunting and gathering. These efforts are supported by WCS, are characterized by formally approved management plans, and have demonstrably contributed to significant increases in indigenous household incomes. This project will contribute to improving control and vigilance systems and deterring incursions from third parties linked to IWT activities. The training events in indigenous communities will also clarify the illegal nature of IWT, thereby reducing the risk that vulnerable indigenous people will be drawn into illegal IWT activities.

Q18. Beneficiaries

- **Who will benefit from the work outlined above, and in what ways?**

- **How will this contribute to sustainable development for the reduction of poverty?**
- **Is it possible to quantify how many people are likely to benefit from this intervention e.g. number of households?**
- **How do you intend to monitor the benefits they accrue?**

If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries.

Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

Demand reduction projects should clearly demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction, for example, by identifying impacts in the source countries for the products concerned.

From an economic perspective, jaguars are a principal wildlife tourism attraction, and from a socio-cultural viewpoint, they have immense symbolic value. The Madidi region is one of the top five Bolivian ecotourism locations, dominated by community-based ecolodge tourism, and/or local businesses based out of Rurrenabaque town. Providing further protection for the region's jaguars and associated wildlife will contribute significantly to maintaining the local economy. Developing partnerships between government enforcement agencies and indigenous people will mitigate the risk of their natural resource management activities being affected by encroachment and invasion by third parties commercially hunting for IWT purposes.

We will work with the representative organizations of the Tacana, Tsimane, and Mosen communities (CIPTA, CRTM), supporting ongoing efforts to safeguard the rights of 6,000 indigenous people over their indigenous lands and wildlife. For example, jaguars are being poached within the Greater Madidi Landscape, so the project will work with park guards and indigenous organizations to develop intelligence networks, coordinating with protected area and indigenous territory control and vigilance systems.

From a food security perspective, these isolated indigenous communities rely on small-scale agriculture, household gardens, fishing, and traditional subsistence hunting. Previous studies demonstrated that Tacana hunting is sustainable, but this sustainability could be threatened by increasing commercial hunting for IWT purposes. Evidence reveals that interest from the new Asian markets is not confined to jaguar parts, with smaller amounts of red brocket deer and marsh deer penises in demand, as well as collared and giant anteater claws. Hunters targeting jaguars opportunistically take other wildlife species either for IWT purposes or potential commercialization of bush meat. Therefore, increased IWT driven hunting will jeopardize community livelihoods and put additional strain on the participatory mechanisms local communities have designed and implemented to patrol and control access to indigenous territories. Thus, by addressing the emerging threat of commercial hunting of jaguars and other wildlife by third parties for IWT purposes, and increasing control and vigilance of wildlife resources, the project will contribute to the overall vision of the indigenous communities of maintaining forest cover and sustaining wildlife populations which are sustainably used in certain areas within the indigenous territories.

The livelihoods of the indigenous communities rely on subsistence agriculture, natural resource management of products such as wild cacao and spectacled caiman, and ecotourism. Since 1999, WCS has provided long-term support for 60 community-based natural resource projects across 123 individual communities, the majority of which are indigenous communities. WCS currently supports 20 community projects representing 1,180 families in the Greater Madidi Landscape. These projects rely on exclusive access to forest resources using spatially explicit management plans and community regulated extraction

regimes. Thus, a control and vigilance system that reduces IWT issues in the indigenous territories will also better protect other resources that currently significantly improve local livelihoods. In summary, by supporting control and vigilance activities, including patrolling, both within indigenous territories and the protected areas that overlap them, the project will help safeguard the natural resources that indigenous people have formally committed to managing in a sustainable manner.

Q19. Gender

(See Guidance Note 4.7)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

When addressing IWT threats, women play leading roles in households and retain considerable ability to influence local decision-making about the wild sourced resources they use and buy. Therefore, targeted communication and outreach campaigns will consider the role of women, improving our understanding of the trafficking problem and its potential consequences for women and men, while promoting women's engagement in supporting authorities to combat IWT.

The indigenous community-based natural resource management activities mentioned above are also implemented with special attention to gender equality. For example, over the last 15 years, the Tacana indigenous organization (CIPTA) has been able to show a significant increase in women's participation in capacity building activities and indigenous leadership, and a corresponding increase in the percentage of women partners in sustainable natural resource management initiatives, from 15.4% between 2001-2005 to 36.8% between 2011-2015.

In assessing the impact of proposed support to control and vigilance activities, we will perform semi-structured interviews in at least six indigenous communities and two towns. We will structure our interviewee sample to afford gender specific analyses regarding the perception of local people towards the effectiveness of control and vigilance in safeguarding natural resources and reducing jaguar trafficking and IWT in general in the region.

Finally, in working with authorities to bring criminals to justice, we may also help to reduce potential direct and indirect threats to local communities from the operations of organized crime networks, which disproportionately affect women and children because of their links to human traffic networks related to prostitution.

Q20. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 15 benefit from the the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

Since the 1990s, jaguar populations in Bolivia have gradually recovered in intact wilderness areas for five reasons: 1) creation of a protected area system characterized by large continuous areas, 2) legal recognition of large indigenous territories in which indigenous communities conduct sustainable hunting of jaguar prey, thus maintaining forest cover and jaguar habitat, 3) implementation of sustainable forestry efforts, 4) landscape conservation efforts to integrate these management units and promote further connectivity, and 5) the end of IWT for skins that severely depleted jaguar populations through the 1980s. In 2014, the revelation of the emerging threat of IWT for jaguar teeth, claws, whiskers, and other parts for sale in Asian markets immediately jeopardized this wildlife success story.

Our proposal aims to tackle this demand as the most significant recent threat to jaguar populations, before it dramatically reduces existing populations in Bolivia, and develop a model for replication across the region. We will also develop significant organizational capacity to reduce the significance of this threat for other wildlife species known to be linked to this speciality market (giant anteaters, marsh deer, Andean bears), and generate general public awareness about the threat of IWT in Bolivia.

Q21. Exit Strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?


Most of the institutional offices and parts required to respond to IWT are in place in Bolivia. However, the communication and overall collaborative capacity required to adequately accompany legal cases along the enforcement chain and collectively implement campaigns to bring IWT offenders to justice is missing, and several institutions lack sufficient flexible resources to respond to wildlife crime in an efficient, timely manner. This project will lessen those deficiencies and generate institutional collaboration success stories to leverage future funding from Bolivian government sources, and secure international funds designated to address IWT as an international organized crime. We will address a clearly definable gap – providing Chinese language and cultural skills so as to work with Chinese communities and authorities to address the issue.

Thus, while we anticipate that some of the collaboration learning from this project experience will be built into the institutional planning of each participating actor, we also recognize that many of those institutions may face future funding shortfalls. As such, the overall network will have to work together to develop longer-term funding opportunities. By producing official, publicly available documents for training and learning opportunities, we will also facilitate in-house training for future staff in each participating institution.

Please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams etc., using the File Upload below:

 **Rob Wallace WCS**


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 **Omar Torrico WCS**


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Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q22. Budget

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

IWT & Darwin Budget Template

Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.

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

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

↓ [IWT R5 Stage 2 Ref No IWTR5S1100100 WCS](#)

Budget

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Q23. Funding

Q23a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Q23b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes

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

Panthera has won funding for jaguar related IWT work in the Department of Santa Cruz, but this does not overlap geographically or thematically with this proposal

Q23c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes

Please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

In February 2018, we submitted an application to the Liz Claiborne & Art Ortenberg Foundation for funds to support jaguar conservation across the species' range. In the regional Andes-Amazon-Orinoco portion of this proposal, we will request a small grant to systematize the scale of the jaguar trafficking problem into a comprehensive database for five countries in the region: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Q24. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q24a. Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See Finance for Darwin/IWT and Guidance Note 3.3 and 8.1)

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation	██████	GBP	Institutional funds for jaguar expert, partner organizations and administrative staff
WCS	██████	GBP	Institutional funds for jaguar expert, partner organizations and administrative staff
USFWS	██████	GBP	Regional jaguar IWT grant to WCS October 2018 to September 2020.
INL	██████	GBP	Regional jaguar IWT grant to WCS September 2018 to August 2020.

Q25b. Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
01 February 2018	Liz Claibourne & Art Ortenberg Foundation	██████	GBP	Expected decision in December 2018
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

Do you require more fields?

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q25. Financial Risk Management

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risk of fraud or bribery.

WCS has operated in the Greater Madidi Landscape for two decades, with annual audits that have collectively reduced general financial risks for the institution. Within the framework of this project, we will continue to perform annual audits for the overall WCS program in Bolivia, as well as the specific audit required by this IWT funding opportunity.

We will not pay informants through this project overall, nor with funds from this proposed IWT grant. Rather, we will provide funds to indigenous organizations and national protected areas to facilitate control and vigilance activities and organize a network of voluntary informants to provide information on jaguar trafficking and broader IWT activities in the Greater Madidi Landscape

Q26. Capital items

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

Not Applicable.

Q27. Value for money

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

WCS is the only institution with long-term conservation monitoring data on jaguar populations in Bolivia, and the only conservation organization with an on-the-ground presence and network of long-term technical partnerships with local organizations and government institutions in the Greater Madidi Landscape. WCS is clearly the best-positioned conservation organization to address this issue in one of the most important geographies where the jaguar teeth IWT threat has been detected.

Our national office in the Bolivian city of La Paz already has long-term working relationships with Bolivian government offices, including regarding this specific issue. From a broader IWT perspective, while this is still an emerging issue in the region, WCS has begun efforts to partner with several other national governments to tackle the problem outside of Bolivia, including in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. At an international level, WCS is a leading player in addressing IWT threats to the most charismatic and endangered wildlife species of Africa and Asia, and as such, can provide significant peer review and advice to our jaguar IWT project. For example, WCS has Chinese experts who already coordinate with Latin American colleagues on IWT issues related to Asian markets.

The measures proposed are the immediate ones necessary to increase the visibility of this specific threat and general IWT awareness in the country, to increase convictions for known offenders, develop a longer-term strategy to address IWT in the region, and mainstream past global experiences into this strategy.

Q28. Ethics and human rights

(See Guidance Notes 5.4 and 6.1)

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the Guidance Notes. Additionally, if there are any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?

WCS is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative for Human Rights (<http://community.iucn.org/cihr>) and works to ensure ethical approaches to biodiversity conservation. This is supported by the WCS Institutional Review Board (IRB), which is charged with reviewing the level of risk to human subjects in research and ensuring we obtain informed consent from all human subjects to minimize risks and protect their rights to privacy and confidentiality. We are committed to ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has been obtained for all IWT actions we undertake.

Our partnerships across the region strive to understand natural resource governance and law enforcement in the context of valuing and applying traditional knowledge to biodiversity and poverty alleviation challenges.

We do not foresee issues in this project regarding the rule of law; in Bolivia we have worked with the local partners for 20 years and are only proposing activities within existing legal frameworks.

Intelligence data stored in WCS's Wildlife Trafficking Database will be protected on secure servers with restricted access (use of password-protected accounts) by WCS staff only. The intelligence data and reports generated from the database will only be shared by WCS with suitable, trusted law enforcement agencies for operations and/or strategic planning.

Our partnerships with local people strive to value and apply traditional knowledge to addressing biodiversity, resource management, and poverty alleviation challenges. In Bolivia we have partnered with the Tacana people since 2000 and the Tsimane-Moseten people since 2004 to implement indigenous territorial management including community-based natural resource management initiatives

Q29. Use of data

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

WCS strives to implement best practices for control and use of individually identifiable data, including, but not limited to: compliance with applicable laws, encryption, password protections, anonymization, identifier separation, secure networks, secure or in person verbal data sharing, restricted access, and institutional support of data practices. Any human subject research carried out by WCS is also reviewed by an Institutional Review Board consistent with US Federal regulations, and follows best practices concerning ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects. This project involves data collection related to possession of and trade in restricted wildlife products. WCS regularly reviews such data to ensure accuracy and comply with retention policies.

Q30. Safeguarding

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide insurance of this, we would like projects to ensure they have

the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have the relevant policies in place at that these can be available upon request.

Checked

Q31. Outputs of the project and Open Access

(See Guidance Note 5.6)

Please describe the project’s open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to fund this.

For Output 1, the international workshop proceedings and the white paper with agreed upon priority strategies and actions for combatting jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia will be publicly available in a digital format.

For Output 2, the report of systematized information on jaguar teeth IWT will be available upon request and with approval of the relevant government office.

For Output 3, all communication and outreach products regarding wildlife trafficking in Bolivia and specifically in the Greater Madidi Landscape will, by definition, be publicly available.

For Output 4, sensitive information on IWT trafficking cases and investigation will only be shared with relevant Bolivian authorities.

For Output 5, an international scientific manuscript will be submitted detailing the effectiveness of the overall approach for securing local livelihoods including the perception of local people, but this will also be published after project completion.

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q32. Logical Framework

IWT Challenge Fund projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected 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.

Annex B and Annex C in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

The Outcome statement in your logframe should be the same as the Outcome statement given in Question 8.

Impact:

Key Bolivian national government actors, as well as indigenous partners and park guards in the Greater Madidi Landscape, possess increased and coordinated capacity to address the threat of jaguar trafficking.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------

<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Bolivian authorities have increased capacity to address the emerging threat of demand from Asia for jaguar teeth and reduce jaguar losses in Bolivia, with focus on the Greater Madidi Landscape.</p>	<p>0.1 By June 2020, Bolivian government authorities have demonstrably improved and coordinated response to jaguar wildlife trafficking.</p>	<p>0.1 Formal IWT documents are approved with roles and responsibilities defined, training events completed, and intelligence systems in place to improve arrest and conviction rates.</p>	<p>Relevant government authorities maintain current interest in addressing this priority threat to jaguars, and are able to coordinate efforts to ensure high profile arrests lead to convictions.</p>
	<p>0.2 By June 2020, at least 25 indigenous communities participate in local wildlife traffic intelligence networks, thereby safeguarding natural resources that form the basis of sustainable livelihoods for more than 2,500 indigenous people.</p>	<p>0.2 Records from local wildlife traffic intelligence network are completed, as well as training event evaluations in at least 25 Tacana, Tsimane and Mosenen indigenous communities</p>	<p>Indigenous organizations remain committed to combatting IWT in the Greater Madidi Landscape, as well as their overall commitment to control and vigilance in indigenous territories.</p>

<p>Output 1:</p> <p>Through multi-agency effort, define priorities and actions to strategically address jaguar teeth trade, fast-tracking the application of lessons learned and successful strategies to mitigate IWT from Asia, Africa and other Latin American countries.</p>	<p>1.1 By October 2019, priority strategies and actions are decided upon to address the jaguar teeth trade and institutionalized in a formal government document.</p>	<p>1.1 Collaborative meetings are held between key actors in La Paz to develop priority strategies and actions to address the jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia with peer review from Asia, Africa and Latin America experts.</p>	<p>Government authorities are willing to come together to coordinate a response to IWT.</p>
	<p>1.2 By June 2020, priority strategies and actions are shared through a formal document with 15 key stakeholders for combatting jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia.</p>	<p>1.2 Formal document is developed detailing priority strategies and actions sent to 15 key stakeholders for combatting jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia.</p>	

Output 2:

Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions

2.1 By March 2020, with MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, systematize all information on wildlife trafficking since 2014 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system.

2.2 By June 2020, provide two training events for authorities including a total of at least 30 Ministry officials, park guards, police, targeted prosecutors, customs and post office staff.

2.3 By June 2020, at least one high profile IWT jaguar teeth case is accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions.

2.1 Design and implement a comprehensive database in order to systematize all information on wildlife trafficking in Bolivia gathered from key national authorities and publicly available information.

2.2 Design and conduct two training events on combatting wildlife trafficking for targeted prosecutors, MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA authorities.

2.3 Identify effective prosecutors and provide legal and translation support to priority IWT cases.

Through coordination with government authorities, especially POFOMA at the national level, and park guards at the local level, we are able to strategically identify prosecutors.

Government authorities are willing to come together to coordinate a response to IWT following recommendations in formal document contemplated in Objective 1.

Government authorities continue to request WCS for translation and legal support for high profile IWT cases as they have done since 2014.

Output 3:

Conduct a comprehensive outreach and communication campaign to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking.

3.1 By June 2020, with MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, conduct a targeted communication and outreach campaign on IWT on social media, traditional press and transport hubs reaching at least 500,000 urban Bolivians, including resident Chinese population.

3.2 By June 2020, with Madidi National Park, Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, SERNAP, CIPTA, and CRTM, conduct a local radio and television campaign spelling out illegality of wildlife trade to reach at least 20,000 local rural people.

3.3 By June 2020, POFOMA hotline is able to respond and follow up on 100% of calls received at a national level on jaguar teeth trade.

3.1 Design and conduct targeted communication and outreach campaign on IWT for an urban audience on social media and traditional press.

3.2 Design and conduct a radio and television campaign for local rural populations, spelling out the illegality of wildlife trade.

3.3 POFOMA installs hotline for jaguar teeth trade.

Government authorities are able to coordinate between each other to develop common communication messages.

Local radio and television stations remain open to broadcast environmental messages.

POFOMA are permitted to install a hotline and are able to prioritize jaguar cases.

Output 4:

Establish basic capacities and enforcement protocols for addressing trafficking incidents, as well as evidence based interventions to significantly reduce jaguar killing and trafficking through effective actions and impositions of sanctions that act as a deterrent.

4.1 By June 2020, establish a network of local actors to identify IWT suspects in the Greater Madidi Landscape.

4.2 By June 2020, knowledge about the demographics of the resident Chinese population, to understand their mobility, distribution, and employment and thereby identify opportunities to increase their knowledge, awareness, and risk perceptions of wildlife trafficking, is systematized in internal report.

4.3 By December 2019, and every six months thereafter, knowledge about online sale of jaguar teeth is systematized in reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities.

4.4 By June 2020, in the Greater Madidi Landscape, local law enforcement and prosecutors with support from local actors (Madidi and Pilon Lajas park guards and CIPTA and CRTM indigenous organizations) secures the arrest of 25% IWT suspects in the area.

4.1 Network of local actors (park guards and Tacana and T'simane indigenous organizations) in the Greater Madidi Landscape identify at least one IWT suspect.

4.2 Social science research into Chinese population in Bolivia is systematized in internal report.

4.3 Internet surveillance and intelligence regarding online sale of jaguar teeth is systematized in reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities, identifying at least 5 individual suspects.

4.4 Monitor information sources for arrest in Greater Madidi Landscape including from local intelligence network (Madidi and Pilon Lajas park guards and CIPTA and CRTM indigenous organizations).

Park guards and indigenous organizations remain committed to combatting IWT in the Greater Madidi Landscape.

POFOMA and Bolivian Police are able to update internet surveillance and intelligence system.

Local prosecutors are committed to combatting IWT offences following training events contemplated in Objective 2.

Law enforcement and other government agencies involved in combatting IWT coordinate adequately following training and coordination events in Objective 2.

Output 5:

Local indigenous organizations have demonstrably improved control and vigilance capacities to safeguard natural resource management livelihood options.

5.1 By June 2020, IWT control and vigilance activities by indigenous territory guards and protected area park guards in the Greater Madidi Landscape is able to respond and follow up on 50% of all detected incursions by illegal third parties.

5.2. By June 2020, there is a demonstrable perceived positive impact of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options by indigenous territory guards and protected area park guards in the Greater Madidi Landscape by local population.

5.1 Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols are systematized for comparison over time.

5.2 Interviews with community members and local townsfolk demonstrate improved perception regarding effectiveness of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options in the Greater Madidi Landscape.

Indigenous organizations maintain commitment to combatting IWT in the Greater Madidi Landscape, as well as their overall commitment to control and vigilance in indigenous territories.

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities (each Activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1).

The word count for each individual activity should be no more than 25 words.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.1

Activity Details

Collaborative meetings held for prioritizing strategies and actions to address the jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia

Activity details

Activity Number

1.2

Activity Details

Report developed on priority strategies and actions, published and then shared with all key stakeholders for combating jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1

Activity Details

A comprehensive database designed and implemented to systematize all information on wildlife trafficking in Bolivia gathered from key national authorities (MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA) and publicly available information.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2

Activity Details

Two training events held on combatting wildlife trafficking for MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA authorities.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3

Activity Details

One high profile jaguar IWT case is accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1

Activity Details

With MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, a targeted communication and outreach campaign designed and conducted on IWT on social media and traditional press to reach at least 500,000 urban Bolivians.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2

Activity Details

With Madidi National Park, Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve, SERNAP, CIPTA and CRTM, a local radio and television campaigns designed and conducted spelling out illegality of wildlife trade to reach at least 20,000 local people.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Bolivian police (POFOMA) hotline for jaguar teeth trade opens and operated for one year.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

A network of local actors established identifying at least one IWT suspect in the Greater Madidi Landscape.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Through intelligence and visits knowledge systematized about the demographics of the resident Chinese population, to understand their mobility, distribution, and employment and thereby identify opportunities to increase their knowledge, awareness, and risk perceptions of wildlife trafficking.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Knowledge about online sale of jaguar teeth systematized in reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.4

Activity Details

In the Greater Madidi Landscape, local law enforcement and prosecutors monitor information sources for arrest in Greater Madidi Landscape including from local intelligence network (Madidi and Pilon Lajas park guards and CIPTA and CRTM indigenous organizations).

Activity details

Activity Number

5.1

Activity Details

Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols systematized for comparison over time.

Activity details

Activity Number

5.2

Activity Details

Interviews with community members and local townsfolk to assess perception regarding effectiveness of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options in the Greater Madidi Landscape.

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

Q33. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Please complete the Excel spreadsheet linked below to describe the intended workplan for your project.


Implementation Timetable Template

Please add columns to reflect the length of your project.


For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

 [IWT R5 Stage 2 Ref No IWTR5S1100100 WCS](#)

[Implementation Timetable](#)

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Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q34. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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

IWT Challenge Fund projects will need to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and

evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance for Darwin/IWT).

The monitoring and evaluation plan will be supervised by the project lead, with support from the team and local partners. The national protected areas and indigenous organizations have existing monitoring and evaluation plans, developed with WCS technical support, and linked to their respective Management Plans and Life Plans. All indigenous community-based natural resource management initiatives are based on specific resource management plans with monitoring plans, even when not required by government legislation. These commitments, along with sound monitoring data on forest cover, wildlife populations, and sustainable natural resource use, have led to international recognition and prizes for indigenous organizations, as well as interest from gourmet consumers and purchasers. Similarly, this monitoring commitment allows WCS to demonstrate the previous recovery of jaguar populations in the Greater Madidi Landscape between 2001 and 2015.

Output 1 will be verified by the existence and use of a documented, transparent, and participative process to identify priority strategies and actions to address the jaguar teeth trade as the first key indicator, as well as documentation that this strategy has been shared with all key stakeholders for combatting jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia.

For Output 2, we will verify our impact through the existence of the database and report of systematized information on wildlife trafficking and the attendee lists for two training events for authorities. WCS has supported two high profile IWT cases to date. We therefore recognize that in terms of attribution for indicator 2.3 (legal support and process), there will be several contributing institutions, many of them governmental. Thus, through documentation we aim to show partial attribution for at least one high profile IWT case leading to conviction.

For Output 3, indicators concerning targeted communication and outreach campaigns at national and local scales, we will employ classic communication measures regarding the reach of messages and press articles, with appropriate targets to significantly reach urban Bolivians and local people in the Greater Madidi Landscape. We anticipate that the POFOMA hotline call frequency will decrease over time.

For Output 4, our database on IWT in Bolivia will help verify an anticipated immediate increase in the number of identified individual IWT suspects in Bolivia. The internal reports on the demographics of the resident Chinese population and their knowledge, awareness, and risk perceptions of wildlife trafficking knowledge about online sale of jaguar teeth are straightforward indicators.

For Output 5, we will conduct semi-structured interviews in at least six representative indigenous communities and two towns to establish the perception of the importance of control and vigilance activities for safeguarding natural resources. We will also systematize the patrolling activities conducted by Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected areas the Tacana and Tsimane-Moseten indigenous organizations.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	30
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	[REDACTED]

Q35. FCO notifications

Q35a. Please put a tick in the box below if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

Unchecked

Q35b. Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

company

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

£133,613.00

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 uploaded CVs for project principals and letters of support.**
- I have uploaded our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report.**


Checked

Name Joe Walston

Position in the organisation Senior Vice President, Field Conservation

Signature (please upload e-signature)

 [Joe e-signature](#)

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Date

21 November 2018

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance, including the Guidance Notes for Applicants and Finance for Darwin and IWT Challenge Fund?	Checked
Have you read, and can you meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Checked
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Checked
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Checked
Have you checked that your budget is complete and correctly adds up?	Checked
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual?	Checked
Have you uploaded a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff on this project, including the Project Leader?	Checked
Have you uploaded a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations?	Checked
Have you included a cover letter from the lead organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed?	Checked
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Checked
Have you uploaded a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Checked
Have you checked the IWT website to ensure there are no late updates?	Checked
Have you read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK?	Checked

We would like to keep in touch! Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant 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 the illegal wildlife trade and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available **here**. This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organization, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).