



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT068
Project title	A price on their heads: Addressing jaguar trafficking in Bolivia
Country/ies	Bolivia
Lead organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society
Partner institution(s)	SERNAP, CIPTA, CRTM, DGB/MMyA, POFOMA
IWT grant value	£ 133,613.00
Start/end dates of project	July 1 st 2019 until December 31 st 2020
Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 1 st 2019 until March 31 st 2020 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Robert Wallace
Project website/blog/social media	www.wcsbolivia.org
Report author(s) and date	Robert Wallace, April 24 th 2020

1. Project summary

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.

In this project, we are focusing efforts on a) national and Departmental authorities in the city of La Paz, the seat of the Bolivian government, and b) the northern portion of the La Paz Department and southwestern portion of the Beni Department in northwestern Bolivia in a region we call the Greater Madidi-Tambopata Landscape (Map 1) – one of the recognized continental strongholds or Priority Conservation Units for jaguars (Sanderson et al. 2002, Marieb 2007, MMAyA & WCS, in preparation).

2. Project partnerships

For the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA) and the General Biodiversity Directorate (DGBAP) therein, relations were strained between July and October 2019 due to a hostile attitude towards all NGO's by the then Vice Minister for the Environment. Following the change in government in November 2019 and change in personnel in January 2020, from February 2020 onwards the MMAyA and DGBAP have embraced support from a number of NGO actors including WCS (Appendices 1 & 2: Draft Jaguar Alliance Initiative & WCS Bolivia Acceptance). Indeed, the head of the DGBAP co-wrote an international piece with Rob Wallace on combatting jaguar trafficking in Bolivia and the need for collaboration (Appendix 3: Medium Wildlife Day Article).

Our partnership with POFOMA was about to be formalized before the COVID-19 outbreak. Once the ongoing quarantine is lifted and the agreement is signed we aim to provide equipment and major support to systematizing data and training for data management for the Forestry and Environment Police.

WCS has a two-decade relationship with the National Protected Area Service (SERNAP) which for over a decade has manifested itself through annual budgets and workplans. For this DEFRA project we will sign a specific agreement based on the revised workplan that Madidi National Park following the COVID-19 outbreak (Appendix 4: PNANMI Madidi Combat IWT Work Plan).

WCS has a 15-year relationship with the Consejo Regional Tsimane-Moseten (CRTM) with annual budgets and formal agreements. The commitment of the CRTM to combat IWT is reflected in the Indigenous Declaration they signed in late-2019 (Appendix 5).

WCS has a two-decade relationship with Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana (CIPTA) with innumerable formal agreements. The commitment of the CIPTA to combat IWT is reflected in the Indigenous Declaration they signed in late-2019 (Appendix 6).

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Firstly, the original start of the project was the 1st April 2019, but due to a combination of late notification of the Award in April 2019, as well as WCS negotiation regarding the terms of the award with DEFRA, led to us not executing DEFRA funds for our IWT project within the first quarter of the award (April 2019 to June 2019). We were therefore granted a 3-month delay to start until the 1st of July 2019 and have booking expenses since then.

Secondly, as previously reported we encountered a significant problem during the initial project period reflected in a specific political position regarding national and international NGOs in general from the Vice Minister of the Environment, especially with regards to efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade. This was evident at the Jaguar IWT event in July 2019 in Santa Cruz where invited NGOs were essentially confined to a parallel meeting, with minimal opportunities to coordinate and interact with government officials at the meeting, hugely contrasting with the subsequent event in October 2019 in Lima (the First High Level Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade). It is important to mention that in the last three years WCS has received prizes and formal recognition from the Ministry of Education, the Bolivian Parliament, and the Ministry of Development Planning (the latter included a financial prize). We have also been collaborating with SERNAP (Bolivian Parks Service) for two decades, through annual work plans and associated budgets.

We attempted to mitigate this position prior to the delayed beginning of the project, including meetings together with British Embassy staff. Unfortunately, there was no way forward and so for the Half Year Report we were planning to adapt activities under Output 1 with the Ministry. As an alternative for Output 1, we proposed to develop the proposed documents with SERNAP – The Bolivian Protected Area Service. In the majority of the activities under other outputs, the Ministry was either not identified as an actor or was only one of the actors involved and so for those Outputs we did not anticipate changes.

Thirdly, it is also important to stress that Bolivia went through a major political upheaval in October and November, following a national election in mid-October, which was the subject of electoral fraud leading to unprecedented demonstrations and counter demonstrations, and ultimately the resignation of the President and government. The interim government assumed their role in mid-November and due to general political instability following the change in government in November 2019, coordination with relevant offices was impossible until February 2020. The relevant Vice Minister in the Ministry of the Environment and Water was only appointed at the beginning of January and the Ministerial team was assembled during that month.

The new team is extremely supportive of our work (Appendix 3: OpEd for Wildlife Day: <https://medium.com/communities-for-conservation/collaborating-for-jaguar-conservation-746e776a8675>) and has asked for additional assistance to systematize illegal wildlife trafficking documents in the Ministry. This represents a radically different position from the previous government and a huge opportunity into the future.

Fourthly, following the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak we also requested a 3-month extension until the end of December 2020. Bolivia has been in total quarantine lockdown since the 22nd March and a partial lockdown since the 12th March. For two weeks prior to that field trips were on hold due to the emerging situation. Full quarantine in Bolivia means no use of any vehicles, no exercise outside the house, and one allowable trip outside per week to shop – assigned according to Identity Card Number. Of course, the situation is dynamic and unpredictable, but, we will be in full quarantine until at least the end of April, with restrictions on travel during May and June. Therefore, here we are reporting on the first 9 months of this now 18-month project.

The current situation is of course unprecedented, but we are especially conscious of the work proposed with park guards and indigenous communities in the Greater Madidi Landscape and the risks that contact with those actors implies given the COVID-19 pandemic. We hope that by June our work with national and regional authorities in La Paz (Ministry, POFOMA, regional and municipal government, etc.) will be able to resume with certain modifications in terms of minimizing contact and perhaps maintaining working from home during the month of June. However, work with park guards and indigenous communities may have to wait until later in the year.

Taken together, these factors have affected project implementation, particularly with several of our national government partners for the first two outputs of the project. That said, following the structure of our original proposal we report out on a series of activities below and, given the ongoing COVID19 pandemic, outline how we intend to operate for rest of 2020. It is important to stress that there are now major opportunities to address IWT in Bolivia, with excellent political will from the interim government who will remain in charge until September 2020. Elections have been rescheduled to July 2020 (1st round) and August 2020 (anticipated 2nd round). We would like to respond to the general request from the interim Bolivian government as a chance to radically change the availability of systematized data on jaguar trafficking and wildlife trafficking in Bolivia.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: 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.

In July 2020 we (Mariana Da Silva) participated in the International Jaguar IWT meeting organized by the Bolivian government and held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. However, as mentioned above the tone and level of participation for all NGO's in this meeting was intentionally minimized by the then Vice Minister, with NGOs restricted to parallel sessions involving none of the government officials participating from Bolivia and the broader region.

In early October 2020, we (Rob Wallace) helped develop the presentation given by WCS at the International IWT event held in Lima, Peru. Dr. Adrian Reuter presented systematized data from across the region, including (and especially) Bolivia, and the panel he sat on also included participation from the Bolivian Ministry (though not the Vice Minister in question).

In early February 2020, we (Rob Wallace, Guido Ayala, Mariana Da Silva) participated in a Jaguar Working Group meeting in Santa Cruz de la Sierra called by the interim government and in which the Ministry (MMAyA) and the DGBAP invited more than 50 participants to present their efforts on jaguar conservation in general and specifically efforts to combat jaguar-related IWT including multi-agency efforts from the regional governments of Beni, La Paz and Santa Cruz. As a result of those efforts WCS agreed to sign an inter-institutional declaration in favor of jaguar conservation with an agreement to work together into the future under the guidance and leadership of the Ministry and the DGBAP (Appendices 1 & 2). This represents a deliberate about turn from the Ministry and a public recognition of the need to embrace civil society and NGO's in the fight against IWT.

As a result of this meeting and other bilateral conversations, WCS organized a meeting with Panthera-MHNNKM (Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado) and IUCN-Savia, the two other groups with most efforts towards combatting jaguar related IWT in Bolivia, to ensure more fluid geographical and thematic coordination in Bolivia into the future. Geographic coordination recognized that WCS is concentrating on western lowland Bolivia and La Paz city as the seat of the government, whereas Panthera-MHNNKM and IUCN-Savia are concentrating efforts in eastern Bolivia and the economic hub of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Thematic coordination will revolve around three broad themes: a) IWT data systematization, b) training and capacity building efforts with local and national partners, and c) communication and outreach. The most urgent of these is the data systematization effort, and in March 2020 Panthera-MHNNKM and IUCN-Savia agreed to use the IWT intelligence database structure developed by WCS so as to harmonize data collected and systematized across the country (Appendix 7: IWT Intelligence Database Structure). This same database, which is based on lessons learned in Asia and Africa, is also being used by WCS in other countries across the region including Colombia, Ecuador and Peru and the Brazilian state of Amazonas.

Finally, taking advantage of more welcoming position from the Ministry, WCS (Guido Ayala and Rob Wallace) completed a first draft of the Jaguar Action Plan based on a workshop co-organized by WCS, Whitley Fund for Nature and the Ministry in late 2017 and then almost immediately put on hold by the ex-Vice Minister. The DGBAP and the MMAyA asked WCS to also finalize action plans for Andean bears and Andean condors which we had also been working on previously. We are now standardizing these three Action Plans, as well as one for pink river dolphins, and final drafts under the same structure will be ready for formal approval at the end of May 2020. The Jaguar National Action Plan, in combination with the jaguar working group will provide important formal guidance for jaguar conservation efforts over the next decade.

The IWT intelligence database and the Jaguar National Action Plan will serve as the basis for improving multi-agency efforts to define priorities and actions for jaguar conservation and combatting jaguar-related IWT in Bolivia. The database is intended for national and regional government actors including POFOMA, and the at the original workshop for Action Plan, national government agencies such as the Ministry and the DBGAP, POFOMA and Bolivian customs all participated and will be involved in the final reviews before publication.

Output 2: Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions.

As mentioned above, in late 2019 we (Mariana Da Silva & Rob Wallace) completed the design of the database structure for registering IWT events and cases in Bolivia (Appendix 7). This database was developed in partnership with WCS offices in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and critically with major input from colleagues from WCS programs in Asia. The database is essentially a translated and adapted version of a database designed by WCS programs in Asia in partnership with governmental authorities, and with the specific intention to be used as an intelligence resource, thereby including additional columns to facilitate integrated searches.

This database is now being employed in three ongoing efforts: a) inclusion of previously systematized data on jaguar IWT cases in Bolivia, as well as new cases in the last 9 months, b) realization of a comprehensive online search for jaguar IWT in Bolivia, which has now been expanded to include additional priority species including turtles, tortoises, macaws, parrots and Titicaca water frogs amongst others, and c) systematization of the legal trade in spectacled

caiman over the last 15 years as solicited by the Ministry of the Environment and Water in February 2020.

Just before the Bolivian COVID19 lockdown in March 2020, WCS was about to begin three other efforts to systematize IWT data: a) systematization of Ministry of the Environment and Water data on illegal wildlife trade as requested by the Ministry, b) systematization of IWT data in the Bolivian Forestry and Environment Police (POFOMA) as requested by POFOMA, and c) working with other key actors, such as the Regional Government of La Paz, the National zoo in La Paz, several animal rescue centers, and the Customs and Post Office to systematize IWT data. Taken together these six initiatives will provide a significantly improved window into jaguar IWT and wildlife IWT in general in Bolivia, and as the database is structured and designed for intelligence analyses, it will significantly contribute towards improving strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws, either through identifying priority suspects and/or routes and methods, or as the basis for intelligence training with locally relevant information. The latter three initiatives will be resumed as soon as COVID19 conditions allow, hopefully from July onwards. In the meantime, during the lockdown we are focusing on online analyses.

Output 3: *Conduct a comprehensive outreach and communication campaign to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking.*

In March 2020 we contracted a communication specialist dedicated to efforts to combat IWT, Carina Osio, who prioritized developing jaguar related content which we will begin to publish on social media in May 2020. Attached are six draft social media posts and a list of jaguar messages to be rolled out between May and September 2020 (Appendix 8). We will also be producing content for local radio and television stations in May and June for roll out on local stations from July onwards.

In March 2020, WCS and the Ministry published an article on Wildlife Day regarding the need for increased coordination between different actors in the fight against jaguar related IWT (Appendix 3: <https://medium.com/communities-for-conservation/collaborating-for-jaguar-conservation-746e776a8675>).

We also wrote an article about our project for the DEFRA Newsletter.

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.*

In this period, we have made real progress in establishing the local intelligence network to combat jaguar and wildlife trafficking in the Bolivian portion of the Greater Madidi-Tambopata Landscape. Preliminary meetings with indigenous organizations, municipal governments, park guards and protected area authorities, and ecotourism agencies, led to a series of workshops with these actors on the problem of wildlife trafficking.

As a result of these meetings and workshops there have been a number of public declarations against wildlife trafficking from these important local actors. The first declaration was from the Consejo Regional Tsimane-Moseten (CRTM - Tsimane-Moseten Regional Council), the indigenous representative organization for the Tsimane and Moseten indigenous people who co-manage the Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, a 400,000-hectare national park and indigenous territory in the Bolivian Amazon (Appendix 5). The second declaration is from the Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana (CIPTA – Tacana Peoples Indigenous Council) who manage a 389,000-hectare indigenous territory which lies adjacent to and overlaps with the world's most biologically diverse protected area, Madidi National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area, and is also adjacent to Pilón Lajas (Appendix 6).

Based on these workshops, additional declarations were made by two ecotourism businesses – Chalalan and Mashaquipe - in Rurrenabaque and San Buenaventura – two neighbouring towns that are the urban centre to this landscape in the Bolivian Amazon (Appendices 9 & 10).

Similarly, a multi-institutional declaration from four municipalities, two protected areas and the overall tourism council for the region was completed in late 2019 (Appendix 11). The statements clearly support efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and we are assisting these actors in dissemination of these statements with member communities, businesses, as well as

the local population. The statements will also form the basis of coordinating park guard patrols, indigenous control and vigilance mechanisms and subsequent coordination with POFOMA regarding information from the local intelligence networks.

WCS agreed to financially and logistically support a Chinese Masters student at the University of Oxford, Yuhan Li (MPhil Biodiversity, Conservation and Management), to interview Chinese Bolivian residents in coordination with Chinese Embassy in La Paz. COVID-19 delayed the start of this study which was scheduled to begin in April 2020, and a new schedule for this activity will depend on when international travel restrictions are lifted, but hopefully Yuhan Li will be able to complete study in 2020.

In October 2019 we formally passed a database on online jaguar trafficking in Bolivia to Bolivian Police before presentation of results at Lima, Peru international Combatting IWT event. As soon as COVID-19 quarantine restrictions are lifted we will be passing the next database which includes all jaguar cases, as well as online analyses for broader IWT in Bolivia.

Output 5: *Local indigenous organizations have demonstrably improved control and vigilance capacities to safeguard natural resource management livelihood options.*

Following meetings with park guard leadership in February 2020, in early March 2020 we approved a workplan and associated budget developed by the park guards for control and vigilance activities designed to specifically combat IWT in and around the Madidi National Park. However, in April 2020 the park guards revised the proposal to consider the COVID19 pandemic and associated lockdown in Bolivia, as well as extending the execution period until the end of the calendar year (Appendix 4: Attached Workplan & Budget). The Madidi park guards have been particularly active in combatting IWT in the region and so our DEFRA grant to them will be significant at U\$. We expect the park guards to begin execution of activities that do not place them or local communities at risk in May 2020. Later in the year a broader range of activities will be undertaken.

During 2020 we will also provide two grants for activities designed to address IWT to indigenous organizations (CIPTA and CRTM). These funds will focus on communication and outreach efforts with remote indigenous communities, and due to the COVID19 pandemic these grants are on hold. We are in constant communication with both indigenous organizations regarding our general support to indigenous territorial management and community-based natural resource management, and at the moment the indigenous leadership is emphasizing the need to restrict contact with the most remote indigenous communities, whilst also trying to ensure those same communities are receiving adequate essential supplies. We anticipate these grants being executed between July and December 2020.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: *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.*

The basis of any strategy to address a threat is information. Our project is gradually systematizing information on Illegal Wildlife Trade and the analysis of this information is increasing the capacity of key Bolivian authorities.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: 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.

Comments: Between July and November 2019 this assumption was not met with a hostile position from the government towards all NGOs. Between December 2019 and January 2020, the interim government was in a state of flux and unable to respond to IWT issues. From February onwards, the relevant government authorities have renewed interest in addressing priority threats to jaguars and called major meetings to begin doing so.

Assumption 2: 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.

Comments: Assumption met. Please see attached indigenous declarations (Appendices 5 & 6).

Assumption 3: Government authorities are willing to come together to coordinate a response to IWT.

Comments: See comment for Assumption 1.

Assumption 4: 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.

Comments: Due political hostility followed by political instability we have not been able to advance on this Assumption yet. Both the park guards and POFOMA are extremely willing to work with us, but given the COVID19 pandemic the latter have been drawn into other activities during the lockdown. Once the lockdown is partially lifted we will explore possibilities with them again.

Assumption 5: Government authorities continue to request WCS for translation and legal support for high profile IWT cases as they have done since 2014.

Comments: Between July 2019 and January 2020 this was not the case, but from February onwards that position has changed and authorities have indicated that they will ask for these services into the future.

Assumption 6: Government authorities are able to coordinate between each other to develop common communication messages.

Comments: Again, this was extremely challenging before February 2020, but now the Ministry is extremely interested in participating in and guiding communication and outreach efforts.

Assumption 7: Local radio and television stations remain open to broadcast environmental messages.

Comments: This assumption requires testing, but our park guard and indigenous partners are indicating that local radio and television are extremely willing to help broadcast messages.

Assumption 8: POFOMA are permitted to install a hotline and are able to prioritize jaguar cases.

Comments: This assumption may not be met, but at the moment we cannot be sure given the pandemic and lack of communication with POFOMA.

Assumption 9: Park guards and indigenous organizations remain committed to combatting IWT in the Greater Madidi Landscape.

Comments: Assumption met. Please see attached declarations (Appendices 5, 6, 9, 10 & 11) and Madidi park guard work plan (Appendix 4).

Assumption 10: POFOMA and Bolivian Police are able to update internet surveillance and intelligence system.

Comments: POFOMA are waiting to sign a formal agreement with WCS which will facilitate an equipment donation including computers. They have indicated their interest in our database structure as a way of organizing their data which at the moment is not in a digital format.

Assumption 11: Local prosecutors are committed to combatting IWT offences following training events contemplated in Objective 2.

Comments: Training events have been postponed until COVID19 lockdown is lifted. It is also possible that these events will be at least partially digital and online to facilitate social distancing. This development may mean that shelf life of these training events will be longer which will be important given that often government employees have a significant turnover.

Assumption 12: Law enforcement and other government agencies involved in combatting IWT coordinate adequately following training and coordination events in Objective 2.

Comments: See comment for Assumption 11.

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

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.

Key Bolivian national government actors have recently promoted coordination between governmental and non-governmental actors to combat jaguar-related IWT. The February 2020 workshop in Santa Cruz was an encouraging step, as is the commitment to complete the National Action Plan for the Jaguar by the end of June 2020, to provide a clear framework for addressing threats to jaguars, especially the illegal trade.

4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement

In this project we intended to a) Strengthen law enforcement, and b) Ensure effective legal frameworks. With respect to the London, Kasane or Hanoi statements we aimed to contribute towards:

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.

The structured database and record-based and internet-based systematization of data on IWT will attend both of the themes indicated above.

5. Impact on species in focus

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.

In 2019, with parallel funding not contemplated in this proposal we conducted a jaguar camera trapping survey in Madidi National Park in the Tuichi and Hondo rivers which are two of the most accessible locations in the park and where ecotourism efforts are focused. This 2019 survey can be compared to previous surveys at the same location in 2014, 2012, 2008, 2005, 2002 and 2001. Previous surveys had demonstrated a gradual recovery of jaguar populations following the creation of the park in 1995 and installation of basic management capacity in 1998. We were able to photograph and identify 52 jaguars in 2019, suggesting that jaguar numbers have remained stable at this location since 2014 despite known IWT cases in the broader region, thereby offering hope in the face of this emerging threat.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

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 are working with the representative organizations of the Tacana, Tsimane, and Mosesten 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 is working 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 is contributing 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.

The immediate willingness of indigenous leadership and communities to meet about the threat of IWT in the region and then the development of public declarations regarding their support to efforts to combat IWT is a demonstration of the resonance and importance of the above arguments. Once the COVID-19 epidemic permits we will evaluate this further through standardized questionnaires, but obviously later in 2020 when it is safe to do so.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

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.

We have not yet conducted the questionnaires with the local communities and so we are unable to demonstrate impact at this stage. Once the COVID-19 epidemic permits we will evaluate this further through standardized questionnaires, but obviously later in 2020 when it is safe to do so.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Beyond the Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020 as reported in Annex 1, our major concern is the plight of jaguar populations in Bolivia and specifically in the Greater Madidi Landscape. In that light, we (Wallace) is contributing as a co-author in several scientific articles that are reassessing jaguar distribution in the South America and are scheduled for publication in 2020. Similarly, (Ayala and Wallace) have submitted three publications on jaguar populations in the Greater Madidi Landscape up to 2017. In 2019, we (Ayala, Viscarra and Wallace) were able to conduct a camera trap survey in our long-term monitoring site within Madidi National Park, the results of which suggest that up until now this protected population remains intact.

Secondly, the interest and proposed use of our IWT Intelligence Database by other NGO's interested in systematizing traffic cases in other parts of the country is an excellent indicator of the efficacy and impact of the database. By the end of 2020, Bolivian authorities will have a vastly improved access to systematized information on IWT, including jaguar IWT within the context of an international study on online jaguar IWT.

The major changes to our overall approach including the M&E plan have been related to unavoidable national situations (see explanations in section below).

9. Lessons learnt

The problems we have faced over the last nine months have been unavoidable. Firstly, the unexpected political hostility towards NGOs from the then Vice Minister between July and October 2019 was probably linked to the national elections in October 2019, but was also a specific position from the Vice Minister. In the same period, WCS received won recognition from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, including a cash prize, and whilst at times relationships with the government had been strained, our work has been formally recognized on several occasions over the last decade and our relationships with other Ministries in the same 4-month period continued as normal. Our low-key approach was the right approach in these challenging circumstances.

Similarly, there was nothing we could do other than weather the storm during the political storm (protests due to election fraud) in October and November 2019 and the subsequent complex period of transition in December 2019 and January 2020. We were effectively house-bound for almost a month between late October and mid-November. Once the new government took over, they took a while to fill the various relevant positions in the different Ministries with whom we work. December to March is also the wet season in Bolivia, when fieldwork and community meetings are more challenging in any case.

Thirdly, just as we were intensifying actions, meetings and work with national partners who were openly embracing input from NGO's, the COVID-19 pandemic hit Bolivia. The government acted quickly and locked down the country when there were less than 20 cases in the country. We have adapted our work by staff concentrating on the online searches which is generating an unprecedented level of information regarding publicly available data on online IWT in Bolivia. This will complement the jaguar specific analysis we performed in 2019 which was provided to the Bolivian Police in October 2019.

The public declarations by the indigenous people were a successful idea which we adapted following discussions with our colleagues in Guatemala. We will now use this period to publicize these declarations in formal and social media, as a positive message regarding efforts to combat IWT in Bolivia.

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

Not applicable as this is our first-year report.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Please see comments at the beginning of the report.

12. Sustainability and legacy

This short-term project (originally 15 months and now 18 months) was conceived as a pilot for longer term funding which will be crucial for the sustainability and legacy of our approach to combatting jaguar related IWT in Bolivia. Due to unexpected political hostility, followed by a period of political strife and change, we have not yet made major efforts to promote our overall approach to combatting IWT or the specific DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund. In March 2020, we were planning a formal launch event with the current interim government, but this has been put on hold due to the current COVID-19 pandemic. Once quarantine is lifted we will reformulate this as a virtual event to announce the project, probably in line with the launch of the social media campaign. We were able to publish an Op-Ed for Wildlife Day with the Bolivian government, but we will work on additional pieces in the coming months.

In general, the interim government is extremely interested in coordinating efforts and collaborating with WCS and others in the fight against IWT in Bolivia. Election results will determine what we can achieve with the government from 2021 onwards.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

As mentioned above, due to unexpected political hostility, followed by a period of political strife and change, we have not yet made major efforts to promote our overall approach to combatting IWT or the specific DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund. Initially, the ex-Vice Minister refused offers to formally support the Jaguar IWT meeting in Santa Cruz in July 2019. The change in position of the current government is reflected in the about-turn at the February 2020 Jaguar Alliance meeting in Santa Cruz. We are hoping to involve the Ministry in our social media campaign from May 2020 onwards which will also recognize and promote the contribution of the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund.

14. Safeguarding

WCS's policies and procedures are framed by the organization's Code of Conduct, a revised and updated version of which was formally adopted in February 2019. This provides explicit guidance as to how WCS personnel must comport themselves during their work, and applies to all staff at WCS as well as those that act on behalf of WCS. The Code of Conduct covers diverse issues such as conflicts of interest, safeguarding human rights, combatting human trafficking, sexual harassment, protection of whistleblowers and many others. Under the Code of Conduct WCS, personnel are accountable for their actions and the actions of others under

their management authority, and for ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct prohibits bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse, and child abuse as well as documents WCS’s organizational commitment to comply with human rights standards and human subjects’ protections as it undertakes its conservation work. WCS follows established national and global standards for safeguarding human rights including the World Bank Social Framework, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Belmont Report that outlines the ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects of research. WCS has also established a Global Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that we respond in a consistent and timely way across the organization to investigate, document and take appropriate action to address complaints of alleged human rights abuses by WCS staff, partners, consultants or anyone working on our behalf.

WCS’s Institutional Review Board (IRB) serves as resource to help programs ensure that research involving human subjects carried out by WCS staff and consultants complies with US Federal Regulations, also known as the Common Rule, and follows best practices that adhere to the Ethical Principles and Guidelines for Research Involving Human Subjects, as described in the Belmont Report, and international humanitarian law. This project plans to apply for IRB review for the intended questionnaires with indigenous people contemplated in Activity 5.2.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2019-March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Please see the attached piece for International Wildlife Day (<https://medium.com/communities-for-conservation/collaborating-for-jaguar-conservation-746e776a8675>).

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Key Bolivian national government actors have recently promoted coordination between governmental and non-governmental actors to combat jaguar-related IWT. The February 2020 workshop in Santa Cruz was an encouraging step, as is the commitment to complete the National Action Plan for the Jaguar by the end of June 2020, to provide a clear framework for addressing threats to jaguars, especially the illegal trade.</p>	
<p>Outcome 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 December 2020, Bolivian government authorities have demonstrably improved and coordinated response to jaguar wildlife trafficking.</p>	<p>See Impact progress. The basis of any strategy to address a threat is information. Our project is gradually systematizing information on Illegal Wildlife Trade and the analysis of this information is increasing the capacity of key Bolivian authorities.</p>	<p>Publication of Jaguar National Action Plan and realization of National Jaguar Alliance will ensure coordinated efforts to respond to jaguar trafficking threat.</p>
	<p>0.2 By December 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>CIPTA and CRTM made public declarations and commitments in 2019. CIPTA represents 21 Tacana communities and CRTM represents 14 Tsimane-Moseten communities. These 35 communities are home to more than 4,000 indigenous people.</p>	<p>Small grants to CIPTA and CRTM will build on public declarations made by these indigenous organizations in 2019, and facilitate greater participation of the indigenous communities in local wildlife traffic intelligence networks.</p>
<p>Output 1. 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>None (see activity indicators below)</p>	<p>Not Applicable (See activity progress below)</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 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>Participation in the International Jaguar IWT meeting organized by the Bolivian government and held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.</p> <p>Participation in the International IWT event held in Lima, Peru.</p> <p>Participation in a Jaguar Working Group meeting in Santa Cruz called by the interim government. Signing of government led inter-institutional declaration for jaguar conservation.</p> <p>Bilateral agreements between WCS and Panthera-MHNNKM and IUCN-Savia, to ensure more fluid geographical and thematic coordination in Bolivia.</p> <p>Panthera-MHNNKM and IUCN-Savia agree to use the IWT intelligence database structure developed by WCS so as to harmonize data collected and systematized across the country.</p>	Complete. Considering workshop in February 2020, resulting alliance for jaguar conservation, and associated coordinated workplan (also see Jaguar National Action Plan in Activity 1.2).
Activity 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.		Completed first draft of Jaguar Action Plan. The Jaguar National Action Plan, in combination with the jaguar working group will provide important formal guidance for jaguar conservation efforts over the next decade.	During May 2020 we will produce a final draft to be published by the government in June or July 2020, depending on COVID-19 restrictions. We will also co-organize a launch event for the Jaguar, Andean bear, Andean condor and pink river dolphin National Action Plans.
Output 2. Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions.	None (see activity indicators below)	Not Applicable (See activity progress below)	
Activity 2.1 By September 2020, with MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, systematize all information on wildlife trafficking since 2014 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system.		Completed design of database structure for registering IWT events and cases in Bolivia using translated and	Once Bolivian COVID-19 lockdown is partially lifted we will: a) Systematize Ministry of the Environment and Water data on illegal wildlife trade, b)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>adapted version of Asian version used as an intelligence resource.</p> <p>Database now employed to: a) systematize data on jaguar IWT cases in Bolivia, b) perform comprehensive online search for IWT in Bolivia, and c) systematize <u>legal</u> trade in spectacled caiman over the last 15 years.</p>	<p>systematize IWT data in the Bolivian Forestry and Environment Police (POFOMA), and c) work with the Regional Government of La Paz, the National zoo in La Paz, animal rescue centers, and the Customs and Post Office to systematize IWT data. Bolivia.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 By December 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.</p>		<p>We developed a 100-page document with draft content for these training events. This activity is delayed and will depend on when we can resume activities with POFOMA following COVID-19 quarantine.</p>	<p>Depending on COVID-19 restrictions we will either delay training activities until the August to December 2020 period, and/or adapt training events such that they can be undertaken in an online setting.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 By December 2020, at least one high profile IWT jaguar teeth case accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions.</p>		<p>None. This activity is delayed and will depend on when we can resume activities with POFOMA following COVID-19 quarantine.</p>	<p>Based on conversations with the DGBAP, we expect to receive requests for assistance from the Ministry before the end of the year.</p>
<p>Output 3. Conduct a comprehensive outreach and communication campaign to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking.</p>	<p>None (see activity indicators below)</p>	<p>Not Applicable (See activity progress below)</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 By December 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.</p>		<p>Draft social media posts and a list of jaguar messages to be rolled out between May and September 2020.</p> <p>Article on Wildlife Day regarding the need for increased coordination between different actors in the fight against jaguar related IWT.</p> <p>Article for the DEFRA Newsletter.</p>	<p>Twenty social media messages on jaguars will be published between May and September 2020. We will target Facebook and Instagram which are the most popular social media outlets in Bolivia.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 By December 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.</p>		<p>Content discussed with draft storyboards for two videos/audios drawn up.</p>	<p>We will produce content for local radio and television stations in May and June for roll out on local stations from July onwards.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.3 By December 2020, POFOMA hotline is able to respond and follow up on 100% of calls received at a national level on jaguar teeth trade.		None. This activity is delayed and will depend on when we can resume activities with POFOMA following COVID-19 quarantine.	This activity was agreed with a previous commanding officer and we will need to renegotiate with the current commanding officer once we can recommence activities with POFOMA.
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.	None (see activity indicators below)	Not Applicable (See activity progress below)	
Activity 4.1 By December 2020, establish a network of local actors to identify IWT suspects in the Greater Madidi Landscape.		<p>Preliminary meetings with indigenous organizations, municipal governments, park guards and protected area authorities, and ecotourism agencies, led to workshops with these actors on the problem of wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>Public declarations against wildlife trafficking from indigenous organizations: Consejo Regional Tsimane-Moseten (CRTM - Tsimane-Moseten Regional Council), Consejo Indígena del Pueblo Tacana (CIPTA – Tacana Peoples Indigenous Council).</p> <p>Public declarations by two indigenous ecotourism businesses – Chalalan and Mashaquipe.</p> <p>Multi-institutional declaration from four municipalities, two protected areas and the overall tourism council indicate willingness for cooperation between key local actors.</p>	<p>The statements clearly support efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade and we are assisting these actors in dissemination of these statements with member communities, businesses, as well as the local population. The statements will also form the basis of coordinating park guard patrols, indigenous control and vigilance mechanisms and subsequent coordination with POFOMA regarding information from the local intelligence networks.</p> <p>Execution of local grants to protected areas and indigenous territories to begin in May 2020 and run to the end of the year.</p>
Activity 4.2 By December 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,		WCS agreed to financially and logistically support a Chinese Masters student at the University of Oxford, Yuhan Li, to interview Chinese Bolivian	COVID-19 delayed the start of this study scheduled to begin in April 2020 and this activity will depend on when international travel restrictions are

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
awareness, and risk perceptions of wildlife trafficking, is systematized in internal report.		residents in coordination with Chinese Embassy in La Paz.	lifted, but hopefully Yuhun Li will be able to complete study in 2020.
Activity 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.		In October 2019 we formally passed a database on online jaguar trafficking in Bolivia to Bolivian Police before presentation of results at Lima, Peru international Combatting IWT event.	As soon as COVID-19 quarantine restrictions are lifted we will be passing the next database which includes all jaguar cases, as well as online analyses for broader IWT in Bolivia.
Activity 4.4 By December 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.		None, due to political restrictions, subsequent political unrest, and then COVID-19 quarantine.	Park guard control and vigilance activities will identify suspects from May 2020 onwards.
Output 5: Local indigenous organizations have demonstrably improved control and vigilance capacities to safeguard natural resource management livelihood options.	None (see activity indicators below)	Not Applicable (See activity progress below)	
Activity 5.1 By December 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.		Meetings with park guard leadership and approved workplan and associated budget developed by the park guards for control and vigilance activities designed to specifically combat IWT in and around the Madidi National Park.	We expect the park guards to begin execution of activities that do not place them or local communities at risk due to COVID19 in May 2020. Later in the year a broader range of activities will be undertaken. During 2020 we will also provide two \$ grants for activities designed to address IWT to indigenous organizations (CIPTA and CRTM).
Activity 5.2. By December 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.		None. This activity is scheduled for the end of the project.	Design of questionnaire to evaluate perceptions in May 2020 with input from social anthropologists. Application of questionnaires at the end of 2020 to allow for project impact, but also considering COVID-19 risks to indigenous communities.

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

N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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			
Outcome: 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.	0.1 By December 2020, Bolivian government authorities have demonstrably improved and coordinated response to jaguar wildlife trafficking. 0.2 By December 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.	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. 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.	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. 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.
Outputs: 1. 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.	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. 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.	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. 1.2 Formal document is developed detailing priority strategies and actions sent to 15 key stakeholders for combatting jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia.	Government authorities are willing to come together to coordinate a response to IWT.
2. Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions.	2.1 By September 2020, with MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, systematize all information on wildlife trafficking since 2014 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system.	2.1 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.	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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>2.2 By December 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.</p> <p>2.3 By December 2020, at least one high profile IWT jaguar teeth case is accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions.</p>	<p>2.2 Design and conduct two training events on combatting wildlife trafficking for targeted prosecutors, MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA authorities.</p> <p>2.3 Identify effective prosecutors and provide legal and translation support to priority IWT cases.</p>	<p>to IWT following recommendations in formal document contemplated in Objective 1.</p> <p>Government authorities continue to request WCS for translation and legal support for high profile IWT cases as they have done since 2014.</p>
<p>3. Conduct a comprehensive outreach and communication campaign to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking.</p>	<p>3.1 By December 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.</p> <p>3.2 By December 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.</p> <p>3.3 By December 2020, POFOMA hotline is able to respond and follow up on 100% of calls received at a national level on jaguar teeth trade.</p>	<p>3.1 Design and conduct targeted communication and outreach campaign on IWT for an urban audience on social media and traditional press.</p> <p>3.2 Design and conduct a radio and television campaign for local rural populations, spelling out the illegality of wildlife trade.</p> <p>3.3 POFOMA installs hotline for jaguar teeth trade.</p>	<p>Government authorities are able to coordinate between each other to develop common communication messages.</p> <p>Local radio and television stations remain open to broadcast environmental messages.</p> <p>POFOMA are permitted to install a hotline and are able to prioritize jaguar cases.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>4.1 By December 2020, establish a network of local actors to identify IWT suspects in the Greater Madidi Landscape.</p> <p>4.2 By December 2020, knowledge about the demographics of the resident Chinese population, to understand their mobility, distribution, and employment and thereby identify opportunities to</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>4.2 Social science research into Chinese population in Bolivia is systematized in internal report.</p> <p>4.3 Internet surveillance and intelligence regarding online sale of</p>	<p>Park guards and indigenous organizations remain committed to combatting IWT in the Greater Madidi Landscape.</p> <p>POFOMA and Bolivian Police are able to update internet surveillance and intelligence system.</p> <p>Local prosecutors are committed to combatting IWT offences following</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>increase their knowledge, awareness, and risk perceptions of wildlife trafficking, is systematized in internal report.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.4 By December 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.</p>	<p>jaguar teeth is systematized in reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities, identifying at least 5 individual suspects.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>training events contemplated in Objective 2.</p> <p>Law enforcement and other government agencies involved in combatting IWT coordinate adequately following training and coordination events in Objective 2.</p>
<p>5. Local indigenous organizations have demonstrably improved control and vigilance capacities to safeguard natural resource management livelihood options.</p>	<p>5.1 By December 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.</p> <p>5.2. By December 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.</p>	<p>5.1 Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols are systematized for comparison over time.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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)</p> <p>1.1 Collaborative meetings held for prioritizing strategies and actions to address the jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia</p> <p>1.2 Report developed on priority strategies and actions, published and then shared with all key stakeholders for combatting jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia</p> <p>2.1 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</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2.2 Two training events held on combatting wildlife trafficking for MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA authorities</p> <p>2.3 One high profile jaguar IWT case is accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions</p> <p>3.1 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</p> <p>3.2. 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</p> <p>3.3 Bolivian police (POFOMA) hotline for jaguar teeth trade opens and operated for one year</p> <p>4.1 A network of local actors established identifying at least one IWT suspect in the Greater Madidi Landscape</p> <p>4.2 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</p> <p>4.3 Knowledge about online sale of jaguar teeth systematized in reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities</p> <p>4.4 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)</p> <p>5.1 Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols systematized for comparison over time</p> <p>5.2 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</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	