



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

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 April 30 th 2021
Project Leader’s name	Robert Wallace
Project website/blog/social media	www.wcsbolivia.org
Report author(s) and date	Robert Wallace, July 16 th 2021

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 at least 202 documented jaguar deaths. IWT is now the largest threat to jaguar populations, yet the government lacks enforcement and communication capacity to address IWT. WCS works 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 focused 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 north-western 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, MMyA 2020).

2. Project Partnerships

Relations with the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMyA), and the General Biodiversity Directorate (DGBAP) therein, 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 MMyA 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 article with Rob Wallace on combatting jaguar trafficking in Bolivia and the need for collaboration (Appendix 3: Medium Wildlife Day Article).

Our ongoing partnership with POFOMA was formalized for five years in December 2020. We are providing equipment and support for 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 signed a specific agreement based on the revised workplan for the 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 - Tsimane-Moseten Regional Council) 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 – Tacana Indigenous People’s Council) 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 Achievements

It is important to stress that there are now major opportunities to address IWT in Bolivia, with excellent political will from the newly elected government and the previous interim government, which was a marked change compared to situation at the beginning of the project (see Section 11 below). We responded to the general request from the Bolivian government to radically change the availability of systematized data on jaguar trafficking and wildlife trafficking in Bolivia.

3.1 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 favour 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 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. Target audiences, priority topics and communication channels were discussed, and it was agreed to establish consistent common messages respecting the visions of each

institution, and in coordination with the DGBAP. Regular meetings will continue to be held to coordinate activities in order to collaborate and avoid duplication of efforts.

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.

Taking advantage of a more welcoming position from the Ministry, in 2020 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. At the request from the Ministry, WCS standardized these Action Plans (as well as one for pink river dolphins), consulted and included final reviews by contributing experts and DGBAP, gained formal approval by the Ministry, and diagrammed and printed the four action plans in November 2020. The Jaguar National Action Plan (Appendix 8), was widely distributed in digital and printed formats, and in combination with the jaguar working group provides 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 DGBAP, POFOMA and Bolivian customs all participated and will be involved in the final reviews before publication.

In May 2021, the DGBAP and the Ministry of the Environment and Water, were able to respond to a request from CITES for information on jaguar wildlife trafficking in Bolivia as part of a regional study on this significant threat. To do so, the Ministry requested support from WCS to send the data systematized in the national database (Appendix 7 and see Output 2 below). This was particularly important as due to staff shortages in the Ministry, Bolivia was one of the last countries to respond to the CITES request for information, despite having made considerable efforts to address this threat. Thus, the database, in combination with WCS support, facilitated a response which met the deadline and greatly improved the regional analysis due to the amount of systematized data in comparison to many other countries participating in the regional analysis. Bolivia is the country with the highest number of illegally traded jaguar parts, mainly canines. Bolivia also has the highest annual average of illegally traded jaguar specimens, evidencing trafficking is a serious threat to the jaguar in Bolivia, and there is transcontinental trafficking between Latin America and Asia. The CITES report is currently in the final stages of review and is intended to be available in English and Spanish by August 2021. Similarly, these data were used by the DGBAP for the development of a predictive system related to illegal jaguar trafficking by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization.

Meanwhile, the DGBAP is developing a legal package to update the national legal system with respect to wildlife crime. They drafted the proposed Law for the Reform of the Penal Code for the Incorporation of Crimes against Mother Earth and its Components, in which they incorporated elements of a similar proposal from Peru that we provided and two legal analyses produced in the framework of WCS's wildlife trafficking combat activities with parallel funding from INL: '*Analysis of National Legal Frameworks for Transnational Law Enforcement Cooperation and Border Control in Andes-Amazon*' and "*Strengthening Capacity and Commitment to Investigate and Prosecute Wildlife Trafficking Crimes in Latin America.*" The WCS team reviewed this proposal with a focus on strengthening the tools to prosecute wildlife trade as an organized crime. Most suggestions were included in the proposal which is currently under review by the Council of Ministers (Annex 9).

The DGBAP also asked WCS to review the proposed Supreme Decree for the Protection of Wildlife, which includes several of our suggestions focused on strengthening the fight against wildlife trade. It was approved in 2021 (Annex 10).

Similarly, the DGBAP invited WCS to participate in workshops with the national, departmental and municipal governments of La Paz, the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA) and wildlife custody centres to review and adapt the proposed Regulations for the Operation of Wildlife Rescue Brigades in the La Paz Department. The final version of this proposal includes our suggestions to

improve notification, response and legal actions in cases of wildlife trade, as well as the communication of this process to the general public. This would be the first regulation of its kind in the country, and is expected to be replicated in the other departments in the future. This proposal is currently being analysed by the Council of Ministers (Annex 11).

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

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, including columns to facilitate integrated searches.

Just before the Bolivian COVID-19 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 centres, and the Customs and Post Office to systematize IWT data. Apart from the POFOMA systematization, these efforts were completed despite the lockdown and COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a national database on illegal wildlife trade generated during the project.

We held a virtual training in July 2020 on database management with institutions that generate or receive information, including the DBGAP, UNODC, governments, municipalities, police, custody centres, protected areas, natural history museums and universities, and other civil society organizations that work on this topic. We presented and explained the database developed by WCS that is being used to centralize and systematize IWT information at a national level. The event included 58 participants (30 women, 28 men).

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 22 months, b) realization of a comprehensive online search for jaguar IWT in Bolivia, which was 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.

Data on wildlife trafficking was requested and compiled from the main institutions that receive this type of information in the country (central government, 9 governors' offices, 6 municipalities, 15 wildlife custody centers, National Protected Areas Service, National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Service, National Customs, General Directorate of Civil Aeronautics, Attorney General for Environmental Matters, and Forestry and Environmental Police). The data was organized, digitized, cleaned and systematized in the database developed by WCS based on the experience and feedback from the WCS Asia programs (Appendix 7). A total of 1,961 wildlife trafficking records between 2010-2020 were obtained from 40 institutions nationwide (Appendix 12). Additionally, at the request of the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP), under the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA), the records of criminal cases related to wildlife trafficking of this institution were organized, digitized and systematized (Appendix 13). For jaguars, 52 trafficking events were recorded, of which 22 are directly related to China (42%); the most trafficked part of the jaguar were the canines or fangs (554). There is also a record of 2 seizures of jaguar parts in China originating in Bolivia, totaling 119 additional canines. In total, the seizures are equivalent to at least 202 jaguars (Appendix 14).

This initiative provides 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, into the future 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.

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

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). In

March 2020 we also contracted a communication specialist dedicated to efforts to combat IWT, Carina Osio, who prioritized developing jaguar related content.

Wildlife Trafficking Program Communication Strategy

A communication strategy to address wildlife trafficking in Bolivia was developed, targeting local communities, public institutions, indigenous and peasant authorities, decision makers and civil society in general, with the aim of raising awareness and engaging all stakeholders to join efforts to combat IWT. All activities carried out during this grant were framed in the communication strategy.

WCS is committed to emphasizing the threat to jaguars from IWT, and the communication strategy includes specific elements to place the negative implications of jaguar trade in the country in the social debate, helping to raise awareness for jaguar conservation.

Social Media Campaign for Jaguar Protection

A social media campaign was carried out to raise awareness about the threats faced by the jaguar, conservation efforts for its survival and the importance of combating wildlife trafficking in Bolivia (Appendix 15). Thus, under the premise that you cannot defend what you do not know, the campaign transmitted messages that encouraged the population to learn more about the ecological, cultural and conservation values of this iconic species and the threats to its conservation, including the impact of IWT and its relationship with human health. The campaign also sought to ensure that IWT is treated as a serious crime and, by working together with governments and international institutions, effective measures are directed to stop the demand for products from species vulnerable to extinction, such as the jaguar.

The messages were prepared in coordination with the technical team of the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas - DGBAP. In order to enhance the information disseminated and inspire collective action, two videos were developed in which Jeff Glekin - Ambassador of the United Kingdom and Enzo Aliaga - Director General of Biodiversity and Protected Areas, invited people to "share" the messages, to "like" them and to support the amplification of their dissemination. The campaign was co-financed by the European Union's Wildlife and Forest Alliance action.

The dissemination was carried out from August to October, through three campaigns created on Facebook: Campaign 1 - 104,406 interactions, 240,961 people reached; Campaign 2 - 587,909 interactions; Campaign 3 - 3,045 interactions.

Additionally, press media interest in the campaign resulted in four publications in digital blogs and printed newspapers (Bolivia Nueva, INFORSE, ANF - Agencia de Noticias FIDES, Los Andes Semanario).

Indigenous Peoples' Statements Against Wildlife Trafficking

Through a press release and a video based on testimonies of Indigenous People, their position and pronouncement against the negative consequences of illegal wildlife trafficking on the biodiversity of their territory was made visible (Appendix 16). Likewise, their commitment to join efforts to prevent indiscriminate hunting and illegal wildlife trade was publicized, as well as reinforcing messages to the inhabitants of the 23 communities located in and around the Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, that comprise the T'simane Mosevenes Regional Council (CRTM).

The statements issued reflect the position of the Tacana Indigenous People's Council (CIPTA), which represents 20 communities in the Iturrealde Province of the La Paz Department, and the Sustainable Tourism Council of the Rurenabaque Destination: Madidi-Pampas, which involves five municipalities (Rurenabaque, Santos Reyes, Santa Rosa del Yacuma, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura), two national protected areas (Madidi National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management, Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory) and three indigenous territories (Tacana, T'simane-Moseten and San José de Uchupiamonas). Both the video and press release collected testimonies from representatives of these sectors to highlight their experiences regarding wildlife trafficking. The press release was sent to the written media in La Paz. It was also disseminated through WCS social media. Meanwhile, the video was sent to local media and was disseminated through WhatsApp and social media. It achieved an estimated reach of 595,000 people.

Opening of an IWT Microsite on the WCS Bolivia Web Page

A specific online space was established for the dissemination of communication material developed to combat wildlife trafficking in Bolivia (Appendix 17). This space is also a window for the participatory roles of government entities, autonomous governments, citizens and academia in maintaining natural habitats

and healthy populations of wildlife species, as well as highlighting the financial support of the European Union, the United Kingdom Government, USFWS and INL(US).

"Jaguar Conservation, Opportunities and Challenges" Virtual discussion

On November 25th 2020, the regional and virtual discussion was held as a space for exchange and reflection between four international experts involved in initiatives that seek to address the threats that endanger the populations of this feline, especially IWT, from the perspective of international agreements that regulate international trade, collaboration between authorities against transnational organized crime, as well as the efforts of organized civil society to conserve this species (Appendix 18).

Panellists included Juan Carlos Vásquez, Head of Legal Affairs and Compliance of the CITES Secretariat (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora); Xavier Cousquer, Co-Director of PACTO (Europe Latin America - Assistance Program Against Transnational Organized Crime); as well as Rob Wallace, Director of the WCS Greater Madidi-Tambopata Landscape Conservation Program in Bolivia, and Rony García, Director of Biological Research of WCS Guatemala.

There were 255 registered participants, and 170 participants during the live transmission on YouTube. The visualization on YouTube and the retransmission on the Facebook pages of WCS in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia totalled 2,600 views.

Illustration and Micro-story Contest

WCS organized the "Creating Art in Jaguar Month" contest as an opportunity to celebrate the life of these extraordinary animals and raise awareness about the importance of their protection. The contest was aimed at Bolivian youth to express their creativity and learn more about this iconic species. The activity was coordinated with the British Embassy in Bolivia and co-financed by the European Union's Wildlife and Forest Partnership Action (Appendix 19).

Participation was free of charge and the contest was divided into two categories. The "Illustrations" category, was aimed at cities in Bolivia, with participants asked to submit a digital illustration with a brief message to raise awareness for jaguar conservation. The second category "Micro-stories", was aimed at local communities in the Ixiamas, Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura and Apolo municipalities. The premise was to write a story or record a story about what participants like most about the jaguar.

The contest was most successful in the illustration category, with 20 entries received nationwide. The selection of the winners was made by a jury composed of three people per category. For the illustrations, the jurors were Jeff Glekin - British Ambassador, Rob Wallace - WCS and Susana Machicao as guest visual artist. For the micro stories: Jeff Glekin, Elvira Salinas - WCS and Isabel Mesa, as guest author.

Four winning entries were chosen and a digital tablet and a t-shirt printed with a jaguar photo were awarded to the first places in both contests, and a 1TB disc and a printed bag for the second places. Finally, for the third and fourth places, a "Madidi" book, a t-shirt and a bag were awarded. In addition, WCS materials were given to all winners. The British Embassy donated the first and second prizes.

Press Release - Close Encounters with the Tiger

A press release was published in the Escape Magazine of the La Razón newspaper (national coverage) on Sunday, November 29th 2020 in commemoration of International Jaguar Day (Appendix 20). The note aimed to encourage people to reflect on the threats faced by the species, ensure its protection and stop illegal trafficking. The note included testimonies from park guards and the WCS technical team about their encounters with jaguars, as well as detailing the work being done to support jaguar conservation.

Campaign Against IWT in the Greater Madidi-Tambopata Landscape

A communication plan was developed to reduce wildlife trafficking in protected areas and indigenous territories, including Madidi National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management (PNANMI Madidi), Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory (RBTCO Pilon Lajas), T'simane Masetén Regional Council (CRTM), Tacana Indigenous People's Council (CIPTA), Leco Indigenous People of Apolo Central (CIPLA) and San José de Uchupiamonas Indigenous People (PISJU).

The plan seeks to strengthen the capacities of local communities to address wildlife trafficking, together with clear and precise policy recommendations to reduce or eliminate these practices in rural and urban areas of the landscape. Thus, we developed locally appropriate communication materials to promote awareness and participation of civil society, with local and regional coverage. The messages were

developed in a participatory manner with representatives of the protected areas, and indigenous leaders from CIPTA and CRTM.

Awareness was raised through various media (radio, television, posters, social media), and then transcended into action with the painting of murals in the Rurrenabaque, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Tumupasa municipalities, thus multiplying the impact and articulating local communities, public institutions, indigenous authorities, local media and civil society in general.

Radio and Television Spots (Appendix 21)

Radio continues to be the communication medium par excellence in Bolivia. We strategically sought the support of local communicators to generate debate through local radio stations. Two 45-second radio spots about the illegality of trafficking, human security and the Indigenous People pronouncements (Table 1). The scripts for the radio spots were built with the participation of the Madidi and Pilón Lajas national parks, and the CIPTA and CRTM indigenous organizations.

Table 1. Transmission Details for Radio Spots to Combat IWT in Northwestern Bolivia

Radio	Locality	Coverage	Outreach Details
Radio FM Iturrealde	Ixiamas	Madidi	Frequency: Each radio spot 5 times a day Days: Monday to Sunday Duration: 2 months Social Media: Facebook, 5 WhatsApp groups, 3 Messenger groups
Canal Sub Alcaldía	Tumupasa	Tumupasa	Frequency: 4 times a day Days: Monday to Sunday Duration: 2 months Social Media: 3 Facebook pages (Radio Acuario FM 93.1, Eawaquinahi Tumupasa, San Buenaventura municipality, 2 WhatsApp groups
Radio Jipi Japa	San Borja	San Borja, Palos Blancos, Reyes, Rurrenabaque, Santa Ana del Yacuma and Santa Rosa municipalities, communities and cattle ranches.	Frequency: 12 times a day Days: Monday to Saturday Duration: 2 months Social Media: Facebook, 4 WhatsApp groups
Radio OREB	San Borja	Indigenous communities of Pilon Lajas (San Luis Grande, Agua Clara, San Luis Chico, San Bernardo, Corte, Bisal, Gredal, Charque, La Embocada, Paraiso, 2 de Agosto, Bajo Colorado, Alto Colorado, Rio Hondo, San Jose, Eden, Yacumita, Puente Yucumo, Motacusal) and Rurrenabaque	Product: 2 1-minute radio spots in Spanish and T'simané Frequency: Each radio spot once every other day Days: Monday to Sunday Duration: 2 months Social Media: Facebook, WhatsApp
Radio La Mega	Rurrenabaque	Rurrenabaque, Reyes, San Ignacio de Moxos and San Borja municipalities, and 24 communities in northern La Paz, 30 in Rurrenabaque, 23 in Los Santos Reyes, 13 in San Borja, 17 in Santa Rosa del Yacuma, and 23 in San Ignacio de Moxos	Frequency: Each radio spot once a day Days: Monday to Sunday Duration: 2 months Social Media: Facebook, 4 WhatsApp groups
Rio TV	Rurrenabaque	Open TV signal in Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura and Reyes, with radio signal for Ballivián and Iturrealde provinces	Frequency: Each radio spot three times a day Days: Monday to Sunday Duration: 2 months Social Media: Facebook page with 10,000 followers, 9 WhatsApp groups

Similarly, a television spot was made about jaguar protection, which was broadcast 10 times a day for two months on the Tumupasa Municipal Channel, Ixiamas TV, Tumupasa sub-mayor Channel, Rio TV with an open signal in Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, Reyes and the entire Ballivián and Iturrealde provinces. Likewise, it was broadcast through Facebook pages and WhatsApp newsgroups.

Art for Social Media

WhatsApp is an ideal social media vehicle for local communities in Bolivia. Graphics were generated for social media that prioritized messages about the impacts and illegality of wildlife trafficking, as well as the insecurity generated in communities by wildlife traffickers, the importance of the presence of the jaguar for the ecological balance of forests, and the pronouncement of Indigenous People against wildlife trafficking (Appendix 22). The graphics were also disseminated through the Facebook and WhatsApp news groups of local radios (Table 2). The overall reach was estimated from the number of followers of these pages.

Table 2. Potential Reach of Local Facebook Pages Promoting Messaging to Combat IWT

Facebook Page	Number of Followers
Jasaye	13,332
Mira TV	2,197
Mundo de Hoy	10,000
Jipi Japa	1,555
Rio TV Red Amazonica	80,000
Rio Televisión	15,000
Parque Nacional y Área Natural de Manejo Integrado Madidi	6,500
Mega Amazonía Rurrenabaque	3,000
Radio TV Iturrealde	1,500
RTV Iturrealde	1,600

Posters

Multilingual posters (Spanish, English, Chinese) were produced with messages highlighting the illegality of wildlife trafficking. These posters were distributed at points where people gather, such as ports, terminals, airports, tourism agencies and lodges. They were also sent to the Rurrenabaque-Riberalta road works camp, where a high number of foreign workers are concentrated.

Testimonials - Audiograms

Interviews were conducted with park rangers to raise awareness about what the jaguar means to them and also to publicize the work they do to protect wildlife. These interviews were conducted by telephone due to pandemic restrictions and were adapted into audiograms (Appendix 23), given that radio stations increasingly employ social networks as a more audio-visual medium. The three audiograms were disseminated through the Facebook page of WCS Bolivia and were sent to local reporters in Madidi and Pilón Lajas so that they can disseminate them through their different media.

Murals

In late April 2021, murals were painted in Rurrenabaque, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Tumupasa with messages to prevent wildlife trafficking, particularly of jaguars, raise awareness about the work being done to stop wildlife trafficking, and make visible the rich biodiversity in the region (Appendix 24). The murals promoted messages to the collective and multisectoral challenge of combatting wildlife trafficking targeting in particular young people through a local and participatory call to action.

In Rurrenabaque the murals were painted at the exit of the market and on the wall of the Pilón Lajas protected area office. In Ixiamas murals were painted inside and outside the market, and in Tumupasa in the market and at the sub-mayor's office. In addition, two signs were made in Rurrenabaque, one at the exit of the airport and bus terminal, and the other at the end of the main Costanera Avenue. The murals were painted by Norka Paz, an artist from La Paz, and Yoshiro Otha Bathe from Rurrenabaque. Both are dedicated to urban art and have extensive experience in biodiversity issues.

Felines of Bolivia Book

The biologist Diego Maldonado Velarde elaborated the "Felinos de Bolivia" colouring book with the support of the WCS technical team, with the objective that children can learn in a didactic way about the felines that exist in Bolivia, and the threats that they face (Appendix 25). Giving children tools to spread the message at an early age is essential to break the belief that animals are commodities. There are fascinating facts about wild cats in this book, as well as colourful photos, and colouring and other activities. A dissemination plan is now being developed to distribute 2000 copies to schools in the CIPTA

and CRTM indigenous territories, the Madidi and Pilón Lajas protected areas, as well as in Rurrenabaque and Ixiamas.

DEFRA Newsletters & Presentation

Finally, in March, 2020, we also wrote an article about our project for the DEFRA IWT Newsletter (Appendix 26). We submitted another article about our project to the IWT Newsletter in July 2021 (Appendix 27). In January 2021, Rob Wallace was invited to present at the DEFRA IWT Strategy Day (Appendix 28). As a result of this invitation, the project was invited to share images of jaguar IWT seizures with the UK Customs border force training efforts, which we were happy to do in March 2021.

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.

We established 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.

These meetings and workshops resulted in a number of public declarations against wildlife trafficking from these important local actors. The first declaration was from the Tsimane-Moseten Regional Council (CRTM), 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 Tacana Indigenous Peoples Council (CIPTA) 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 Area of Integrated Management, 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 29 & 30).

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 31). 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 formed the basis of coordinating park guard patrols, indigenous control and vigilance mechanisms and subsequent coordination with POFOMA regarding information from the local intelligence networks.

Lastly, in September 2020, the Management Committee of Madidi National Park signed a declaration against wildlife trafficking (Appendix 32). This Committee represents 5 indigenous people organizations, 5 local community organizations, 5 municipal governments, Madidi National Park and SERNAP, with the aim of promoting an active involvement and representability of the local actors in the management of Madidi National Park.

In October 2019 we formally passed a database on online jaguar trafficking in Bolivia to Bolivian Police before presentation of results at the High-Level Conference for the Americas on Combatting IWT held in Lima, Peru. In May 2021 the updated database was passed to POFOMA and the DGBAP and the Ministry of Environment and Water.

The DGBAP also requested support in the control and inspection of activities related to illegal wildlife trafficking, specifically for a joint control operation between DGBAP and POFOMA, with the collaboration of the Caranavi Municipal Government, at one of the town markets in the Municipality of Caranavi, on February 23rd and 24th 2021. Caranavi was selected because it is a point of extraction, potential stockpiling and transit of live wild animals, their parts or derivatives, from the lowlands to the exit points of the country. In addition, the DGBAP previously verified the existence of illegal wildlife trade at the Caranavi Fair. POFOMA officers, the DGBAP legal team, personnel from the MMAyA Communication Unit, and personnel from the Caranavi Municipal Municipality participated in the operation. During the operation, the illegal possession and trade of wildlife was recorded at the Fair and a capuchin monkey, a night monkey, two parrots, a toucan, and three peccaries were seized and taken to the La Senda Verde wildlife custody center. Three people were apprehended and placed in the custody of the local police, and the corresponding criminal proceedings were initiated. The DGBAP is currently prosecuting the

three people arrested at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office. More information on enforcement and prosecution can be found in Output 5.

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

To begin with during the COVID-19 pandemic, our constant communication with both indigenous organizations regarding our general support to indigenous territorial management and community-based natural resource management, underlined that the indigenous leadership was 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. Later we were able to develop activities in partnership with the protected area staff who were already in situ and using biosecurity protocols.

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 COVID-19 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 was significant and allowed them to conduct more than 3,300 km of park guard terrestrial and fluvial patrols between July 2020 and March 2021, much of this in partnership with CIPTA whose indigenous territory partially overlaps and/or lies immediately adjacent to the Madidi national protected area. These patrols were conducted under biosecurity protocols, and were conducted in areas within the park and in areas immediately adjacent to the park. When visiting communities, the park guards also explained the illegality of non-traditional wildlife use, and especially illegal wildlife trade.

In summary, the 2020 patrols did not find any evidence of IWT within the Madidi park limits, however patrols in adjacent and remote areas on the Madidi river encountered a boat and a camp with more than 8,150 river turtle (*Podocnemis unifilis*) eggs and three adults, and two tortoises (*Chelonoidis denticulata*). And a bag of salted bush meat. The patrols on the Madidi river were undertaken in coordination with the Ixiamas municipality who are in charge of the Bajo Madidi Municipal Protected Area. The municipal authorities decided to provide a final warning to the individual involved regarding illegal and commercial use of wildlife in the Ixiamas town. On another patrol, park guards encountered another individual with two black caiman (*Melanosuchus niger*) kills from which they were removing skin, feet and oil. This individual was also warned that wildlife trade is illegal. The patrols also registered many track sequences for jaguars and other threatened wildlife along the Madidi river, which is a known wildlife hotspot in the landscapes suggesting that populations have not been heavily impacted, but also underlining the need for further control, vigilance and monitoring coordination between the national and municipal protected area.

A third 2020 case involved a member of the Tacana indigenous community of Villa Alcira, just outside the park, who had recently shot a jaguar and was allegedly intending to sell the skin, paws, canines and skull. As this community is near the San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque town the park guards were accompanied by local police. The individual claimed that he shot the jaguar in self-defence, but was taken to the local fiscal in Rurrenabaque to be prosecuted, however, after five days in jail, the case did not prosper due to the self defence argument.

In 2021, patrols and conversations with communities revealed an emerging problem for jaguars in the region. Many people in communities mentioned that since white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*) populations disappeared from the park in late 2018 (Wallace pers. obsv.), jaguars had started to hunt more domestic animals visiting communities and even attacking dogs and in one case people. WCS were aware of the disappearance of this previously super-abundant tropical ungulate and preferred jaguar prey at some point between August and November 2018, and were able to dramatically show this reduction with camera trap monitoring data in 2019, as compared to previous sampling in 2014, 2012, 2008 and 2005. The reason for the disappearance is unclear. Although hunting is clearly not to blame, it is unclear whether peccaries migrated to another area or were affected by disease outbreak. Based on local information and our on-the-ground surveys in 2019 we suspect the former, although the latter is a known phenomenon across the distribution of the species (Fragoso et al. submitted including Wallace as co-author). In any case, in the absence of its most important prey species, the relatively abundant jaguars of the region are forced to turn to other prey – including domestic animals – bringing them into significant conflict with local communities. Collectively the communities visited around Madidi reported

killing 13 jaguars in response to livestock related conflicts in the last 3 years with most individuals buried intact (several of which were verified by park guards) or dumped in the river. Human-jaguar conflicts around livestock production had not previously been significant in the region as compared to other parts of Bolivia where large-scale ranching on natural grasslands or deforested areas do report this as a major problem. This suggests that into the future we will need to work with the park guards and indigenous communities on this issue. This is relevant to the project because of the clear link in other parts of Bolivia between conflict-related kills and illegal wildlife trade.

Similarly, we provided a second subgrant to the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory in partnership with CRTM to conduct similar patrols (480 km) within this national protected area/indigenous territory. Again, patrols were terrestrial and fluvial visiting 17 indigenous communities and involved conversations and explanations about the illegality of commercial wildlife trade. Most documented trade was internal and for traditional indigenous medicinal and cultural purposes, with a couple of minor exceptions. However, the same livestock conflict problems were reported for the Pilon Lajas part of the landscape, with communities reporting 21 jaguar kills in the last three years related to attacks on cattle, pigs, dogs, chickens and other domestic animals. Three communities reported that outsiders had approached the communities looking for jaguar parts, however beyond traditional use, most of the jaguars were again either buried (verified by park guards) or dumped in the river. In March 2021, 20 of 23 T'simane-Moseten indigenous communities participated in an internal CRTM Assembly, where Pilon Lajas park guards and technicians (using biosecurity protocols) reinforced the message regarding the illegality of commercial wildlife trade.

Both grants (Madidi-CIPTA & Pilon Lajas-CRTM) also involved support for the local communication and outreach efforts with remote indigenous communities. These activities were codesigned with protected area staff and indigenous leadership and were already detailed in Output 3 (Appendices 16 & 19-24).

3.2 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 gradually systematized information on Illegal Wildlife Trade and the analysis of this information is increasing the capacity of key Bolivian authorities. Prior to this project, systematized information regarding illegal trade in jaguars and jaguar products was limited to data from POFOMA until 2017 (previously systematized by WCS). The online IWT analyses together with the data systematization from more than 40 relevant institutions across the country has provided a more complete analysis, underlining this is a major threat to jaguars in Bolivia. The establishment of a standardized database structure and centralized systematization is being used as a model to systematize IWT data from across the country. The summary of the IWT threat to jaguars was also prominent in the Jaguar Action Plan for Bolivia, the first of its kind for the country, and the National Jaguar Alliance is a gradually proving an effective vehicle for the implementation of that plan. Finally, the highly visible public declarations against illegal wildlife trade, and in favour of jaguar conservation, represent a large percentage of the jaguar distribution within the Greater Madidi Landscape, and in combination with communication and outreach efforts is establishing this as an issue for discussion in the region and clarifying that commercial trade in jaguar parts is illegal.

3.3 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 considering the 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 2020 onwards, firstly the interim government and subsequently from November 2020 the newly elected government have renewed interest in addressing priority threats to jaguars, called major meetings to do so, and partnered visibly with WCS on a number of activities to combat IWT, including those supported by the UK IWT Challenge Fund herein.

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. Also see efforts to promote and develop Wildlife Rescue Brigades (Appendix 11), which will be a crucial vehicle for encouraging inter-agency collaboration across the relevant government authorities.

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: We engaged with national prosecution authorities who are facilitating contacts with a number of prosecutors across the country. Nevertheless, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected this Assumption.

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 2020 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: Assumption met with massive coverage from local stations for radio and television spots.

Assumption 8: 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, 23, 24 & 25) and Madidi and Pilon Lajas/CRTM park guard work plan (Appendix 4) and execution.

Assumption 9: POFOMA and Bolivian Police are able to update internet surveillance and intelligence system.

Comments: POFOMA signed a formal 5-year agreement with WCS in December 2020, which facilitated an equipment donation including computer equipment. They are now using our database structure as a way of organizing their data which was not in a digital format.

Assumption 10: Local prosecutors are committed to combatting IWT offences following training events contemplated in Objective 2.

Comments: Unfortunately, in person training events have not been possible during the COVID-19 pandemic. To facilitate social distancing, digital and online training of use of the IWT database (Appendix 7) were held with key actors including national prosecutors. This development may mean that the shelf life of these training events will be longer which will be important given that often government employees have a significant turnover.

Assumption 11: 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 10.

3.4 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 was the publication of the National Action Plan for the Jaguar in November 2020, to provide a clear framework for addressing threats to jaguars, especially the illegal trade. As important is the development and uptake of the National IWT Database developed by WCS over the last 18 months, which is allowing summaries of IWT cases and seizures over the last decade, details regarding the locations of those seizures and the species which are most frequently encountered in seizures and online IWT activity, and provide information for potential intelligence analyses into the future. At the local scale the collaboration between indigenous partners and park guards, as well as municipal authorities and ecotourism platforms is an encouraging scenario for addressing this threat in the medium term. The COVID-19 pandemic limited our ability to link the efforts of these local actors with

the police (POFOMA), the Ministry (MMAyA & DGBAP), and environmental prosecutors, but our parallel work with those national actors is indicating clear pathways to accomplish this in the future.

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 attends 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 project aimed to begin 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 developed 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. We will be replicating this study in 2022 or 2023 within the lifetime of the follow-on DEFRA IWT-080 grant.

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 contributes significantly to maintaining the local economy. Developing partnerships between government enforcement agencies and indigenous people mitigates the risk of their natural resource management activities being affected by encroachment and invasion by third parties commercially hunting for IWT.

We worked 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 poached within the Greater Madidi Landscape, so the project worked 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 contributed 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 better protects 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 helped 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.

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 considered 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 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.

Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the proposed semi-structured interviews in at least six indigenous communities and two towns to evaluate the impact of the control and vigilance activities were not performed.

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.

8. Sustainability and legacy

This project was designed and pitched as a preliminary funding phase, and we are extremely grateful to the UK IWT Challenge Fund from DEFRA for committing to an extended second phase of funding through the IWT 080 "Expanding Local Intelligence Networks to Combat Jaguar IWT in Bolivia", for which execution began on May 1st 2021, immediately following the completion of this grant on April 30th 2021. At the same time, we have parallel funding to support a range of activities to combat IWT in Bolivia

and the broader region through 2022 from INL and European Union. This sustainability is important at this particular time when it is extremely propitious to seize the opportunities for significant and visible partnerships with the Bolivian government.

Critically the follow-on IWT 080 grant will support and expand our on-the-ground efforts in north-western Bolivia for a period of 30 months into the future, which from a legacy perspective, will also allow WCS to measure impacts on jaguar populations in the region at a couple of our long-term monitoring sites.

9. Lessons learnt

The problems we have faced during the 22-month project period 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 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 upheaval (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 interim 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 November 2020 the government changed again, but we have been able to maintain the very positive relationship with the Ministry of the Environment and Water.

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, but after a couple of months partially opened the country which has experienced three significant COVID-19 waves. We adapted our work by staff concentrating on the online searches and systematizing data from a number of institutions which is generating an unprecedented level of information regarding publicly available data on IWT in Bolivia. This complemented 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. These declarations have subsequently been well publicized in formal and social media, as a positive message regarding efforts to combat IWT in Bolivia.

In general, the COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the importance of our long-term partnerships with a diversity of local actors, who were able to continue a number of activities that would otherwise have been impossible given travel restrictions and risks involved of visiting communities before the vaccination campaign and widely available PCR testing.

Finally, an important lesson learned was the role of perseverance for critical tasks. Overall the Jaguar National Action Plan took 3.5 years to get over the line, similarly the process of soliciting data from a diversity of national and regional institutions has been a drawn-out process, but the product is of exceptional importance as the country moves forward in the combat against illegal wildlife trade. Finally, our efforts to formalize our successful working relationship with POFOMA took more than two years, but again through flexibility and perseverance we have now signed a 5-year agreement, and finally the POFOMA staff are systematizing their key data for inclusion in the national database.

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Beyond the progress and achievements against Logical Framework in Annex 2, 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 2021. Similarly, (Ayala and Wallace) submitted six publications on jaguar populations and their ecology in the Greater Madidi Landscape. 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 show that up until now this protected population remains intact.

The major changes to our overall approach including the M&E plan have been related to unavoidable national and global situations. Nevertheless, 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 the project in April 2021, Bolivian authorities have a vastly improved access to systematized information on IWT, including jaguar IWT, within the context of an international study on online jaguar IWT.

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The annual report reviewers were correct in predicting that we would need to extend the project further, which occurred on two occasions postponing the end of the project until the end of April 2021. The first three waves of COVID-19 have hit Bolivia before significant advances in the vaccination program.

Regarding gender, one of the main areas of focus was to be in the originally proposed training and questionnaire perception efforts with indigenous communities, however, the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic prevented this higher-risk activity. We will be sure to address this consideration in the follow-on IWT 080 project. Nevertheless, online training activities included a participation of 52% women and 48% men.

10. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

Due to unexpected political hostility, followed by a period of political strife and change, initially we did not make major efforts to promote our overall approach to combatting IWT or the specific DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund. The February 2020 Jaguar Alliance meeting in Santa Cruz marked a change in approach from the government which has held until now, with the production of the National Action Plan for the Jaguar including the UK Aid logo, and the Ministry was also visible in our social media campaign which also recognized and promoted the contribution of the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund, as did the overall communication campaign activities including the mural initiatives and radio and TV spots.

11. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

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 to be granted a 3-month delay to start on the 1st of July 2019.

Secondly, 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. 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 collaborated with SERNAP (Bolivian Parks Service) for two decades, through annual work plans and associated budgets.

Thirdly, Bolivia underwent a major political upheaval in October-November 2019, 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, but coordination with relevant offices was impossible until February 2020, as the Vice Minister in the Ministry of the Environment and Water was appointed at the beginning of January. 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. The technical team was retained by the new government which began a 5-year term in November 2020, following national elections in September 2020.

Fourthly, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak necessitated a 7-month extension until the end of April 2021. The current situation is of course unprecedented, but we are only just in July 2021 coming out of a significant third wave, and we have been 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. The vaccination program in Bolivia is markedly behind the situation in the UK, with only 20% of the adult population double vaccinated at the end of July

2021, and vaccinations biased towards urban centres. Ultimately, these risks impacted the proposed activities with indigenous communities.

Here, we would like to note that during the pandemic, WCS responded to emergency funding opportunities from USAID to purchase £ of medical and PPI supplies and equipment for indigenous organizations across the country, including the indigenous organizations featured in this proposal. During patrols supported by this IWT 068 grant, and under strict bio-security protocols, the park guards were able to distribute masks and alcohol sprays, and provide basic information and advice about the COVID-19 to indigenous communities.

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 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				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Robert Wallace - Project Lead	
Maria Viscarra - Park Guard & Indigenous People Liason	
Linda Rosas - Administrative Coordinator	
Adrian Reuter - Latin America Wildlife Trafficking Coordinator	
Carina Osio Communication & Outreach Expert	
Glenda Ayala MMAA/DGBAP Legal Expert	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	0

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)

Subgrants to Madidi & Pilon Lajas national protected areas in coordination with CIPTA & CRTM	
TOTAL	

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation	
WCS	
USFWS	
INL	
EU	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
UK IWT Challenge Fund (IWT 080)	
INL	
European Union	
TOTAL	

12.3 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 was 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 had 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, provided significant peer review and advice to our jaguar IWT project, for example, the intelligence focused structure of the National IWT Database. WCS experts in China are also coordinating with Latin American colleagues on IWT issues related to Asian markets, including Bolivia.

The measures proposed were the immediate ones necessary to increase the visibility of this specific threat and general IWT awareness in Bolivia, overcome some critical barriers and generate enabling conditions, develop a longer-term strategy to address IWT in the country, and promote jaguar conservation.

13. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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 Appendix 27, a piece which we submitted to the IWT Newsletter on Wednesday 28th July, 2021.

Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

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 April 2021, Bolivian government authorities have demonstrably improved and coordinated response to jaguar wildlife trafficking. 0.2 By April 2021, 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 Mosen 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 November 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 April 2021, with MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, systematize all information on wildlife trafficking since	2.1 Design and implement a comprehensive database in order to systematize all information on wildlife trafficking in Bolivia gathered from key	Through coordination with government authorities, especially POFOMA at the national level, and park guards at the

	<p>2014 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system.</p> <p>2.2 By April 2021, 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 April 2021, at least one high profile IWT jaguar teeth case is accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions.</p>	<p>national authorities and publicly available information.</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>local level, we are able to strategically identify prosecutors.</p> <p>Government authorities are willing to come together to coordinate a response 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 April 2021, 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>3.1 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>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>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 2019, and every six months thereafter, knowledge about online sale of jaguar teeth is</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 Internet surveillance and intelligence regarding online sale of jaguar teeth is systematized in reports</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. Local prosecutors</p>

	<p>systematized in reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities.</p> <p>4.3 By April 2021, 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>for Bolivian police and other government authorities, identifying at least 5 individual suspects.</p> <p>4.3 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>are committed to combatting IWT offences following 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 April 2021, 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>5.1 Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols are systematized for comparison over time.</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> <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, Pilón 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>4.1 A network of local actors established identifying at least one IWT suspect in the Greater Madidi Landscape</p> <p>4.2 Knowledge about online sale of jaguar teeth systematized in reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities</p> <p>4.3 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 Pilón 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>			

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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>Bolivian government authorities, indigenous communities and park guards in the Greater Madidi Landscape, have an increased and coordinated capacity to address the threat of jaguar trafficking, based mainly in documents like the Jaguar Action Plan that guides improved and coordinated response to jaguar wildlife trafficking, databases on jaguar trafficking and wildlife trafficking to act on evidence, local wildlife traffic intelligence networks based on public declarations against wildlife trafficking, and a collaborative communication strategy.</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 April 2021, Bolivian government authorities have demonstrably improved and coordinated response to jaguar wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>0.2 By April 2021, 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>0.1 By April 2021, the Bolivian government authorities have a Jaguar Action Plan that guides improved and coordinated response to jaguar wildlife trafficking. They also have available systematized data on jaguar trafficking and wildlife trafficking in Bolivia, plus a database structure for registering IWT events and cases. The Bolivian government authorities and civil society organizations collaborated with communication campaigns to raise awareness about the threats faced by the jaguar, conservation efforts for its survival and the importance of combating wildlife trafficking in Bolivia.</p> <p>0.2 By April 2021, 43 indigenous communities (CIPTA and CRTM) participated in local wildlife traffic intelligence networks, following public declarations against wildlife trafficking.</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>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>1.2 By November 2020, priority strategies and actions are shared through a formal document with 15 key stakeholders for combatting jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia.</p>	<p>Evidence for the following are provided in section 3.1 of report</p> <p>1.1 WCS completed a first draft of the Jaguar Action Plan, consulted and included final reviews by contributing experts and DGBAP, and gained formal approval by the Ministry, and diagrammed and printed it in November 2020. This formal government document defines the priority strategies and actions to guide jaguar conservation in the coming years, including those to address the illegal jaguar trade.</p> <p>1.2 In November 2020, the Jaguar National Action Plan was distributed in digital and printed formats to 70 key institutions for combatting jaguar trade across the country, including national, departmental, and municipal governments, governmental institutions related to wildlife and environmental management, law enforcement institutions, academic and research institutions, and NGOs (Appendix 33).</p>

		<p>These actions in combination with the following 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 over the next decade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In March 2020 it was agreed to use the IWT intelligence database structure developed by WCS to harmonize data collected and systematized across the country. This database will be used by national and regional government actors including POFOMA. - In May 2021, WCS data on jaguar trade facilitated the response of the DGBAP and the Ministry of the Environment and Water to a request from CITES for information on jaguar wildlife trafficking in Bolivia as part of a regional study on this significant threat. Our data greatly improved the regional analysis and evidenced Bolivia as the country with the highest number of illegally traded jaguar parts, mainly canines, and as the country with the highest annual average of illegally traded jaguar specimens. Similarly, these data were used by the DGBAP for the development of a predictive system on illegal jaguar trafficking by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization. - We attended key IWT events and contributed to presentations with our research results on jaguar trafficking, including the First High level Conference for the Americas on IWT held in Lima, Peru in 2020, and the Jaguar Working Group meeting in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia in 2020. - We signed an inter-institutional declaration in favour of jaguar conservation with an agreement to work together into the future under the guidance and leadership of the Ministry and the DGBAP. - WCS contributed in the revision of the following legal proposals of DGBAP upon their request: a) Law for the Reform of the Penal Code for the Incorporation of Crimes against Mother Earth and its Components, currently under review by the Council of Ministers, b) Supreme Decree for the Protection of Wildlife, which was approved in 2021, and c) proposed Regulations for the Operation of Wildlife Rescue Brigades in the La Paz Department, which is currently being analysed by the Council of Ministers.
<p>Activity 1.1 Collaborative meetings held for prioritizing strategies and actions to address the jaguar teeth trade in Bolivia</p>		<p>Completed. WCS led the process to complete the Jaguar Action Plan, through collaborative meetings and reviews by contributing experts and DGBAP, until its formal approval and publication by the Ministry.</p> <p>Completed. After a series of meetings with DGBAP and civil society organizations, it was agreed that the IWT intelligence database structure</p>

	<p>developed by WCS will be used nationally to harmonize data collected and systematized across the different institutions that receive this information.</p> <p>Completed: We attended key IWT events and contributed to presentations with our research results on jaguar trafficking, including the I First High Level Conference for the Americas on IWT held in Lima, Peru in 2020, and the Jaguar Working Group meeting in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia in 2020.</p> <p>Completed: We signed an inter-institutional declaration in favour of jaguar conservation with an agreement to work together into the future under the guidance and leadership of the Ministry and the DGBAP. Under this agreement we held several coordination and collaboration meetings.</p>				
<p>Activity 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>Completed. The Jaguar National Action Plan was distributed in digital and printed formats to 70 key institutions for combatting jaguar trade across the country, including national, departmental, and municipal governments, governmental institutions related to wildlife and environmental management, law enforcement institutions, academic and research institutions, and NGOs (Appendix 33).</p> <p>Completed: WCS provided data on jaguar trade to the DGBAP and the Ministry of the Environment and Water, which facilitated their response to requests from CITES and Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization for regional analysis on illegal jaguar trafficking.</p> <p>Completed: WCS contributed in the revision of the following legal proposals of DGBAP upon their request: a) Law for the Reform of the Penal Code for the Incorporation of Crimes against Mother Earth and its Components, currently under review by the Council of Ministers, b) Supreme Decree for the Protection of Wildlife, which was approved in 2021, and c) proposed Regulations for the Operation of Wildlife Rescue Brigades in the La Paz Department, which is currently being analysed by the Council of Ministers.</p>				
<p>Output 2. Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="622 1114 1104 1297"> <p>2.1 By April 2021, with MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, systematize all information on wildlife trafficking since 2014 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1104 1114 2092 1297"> <p>Evidence for the following are provided in section 3.1 of report</p> <p>2.1 WCS designed the database structure for registering IWT events and cases in Bolivia, and systematized all information on jaguar trafficking since 2010 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system, with data from 40 institutions including MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="622 1297 1104 1412"> <p>2.2 By April 2021, provide two training events for authorities including a total of at least 30 Ministry officials, park</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1104 1297 2092 1412"> <p>2.2 WCS held a virtual workshop with 58 participants including Ministry officials, park guards, police, and national and local organizations on the national database and its use and structure.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>2.1 By April 2021, with MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, systematize all information on wildlife trafficking since 2014 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system.</p>	<p>Evidence for the following are provided in section 3.1 of report</p> <p>2.1 WCS designed the database structure for registering IWT events and cases in Bolivia, and systematized all information on jaguar trafficking since 2010 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system, with data from 40 institutions including MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA.</p>	<p>2.2 By April 2021, provide two training events for authorities including a total of at least 30 Ministry officials, park</p>	<p>2.2 WCS held a virtual workshop with 58 participants including Ministry officials, park guards, police, and national and local organizations on the national database and its use and structure.</p>
<p>2.1 By April 2021, with MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA, systematize all information on wildlife trafficking since 2014 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system.</p>	<p>Evidence for the following are provided in section 3.1 of report</p> <p>2.1 WCS designed the database structure for registering IWT events and cases in Bolivia, and systematized all information on jaguar trafficking since 2010 into a comprehensive database linked to an intelligence system, with data from 40 institutions including MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA.</p>				
<p>2.2 By April 2021, provide two training events for authorities including a total of at least 30 Ministry officials, park</p>	<p>2.2 WCS held a virtual workshop with 58 participants including Ministry officials, park guards, police, and national and local organizations on the national database and its use and structure.</p>				

	<p>guards, police, targeted prosecutors, customs and post office staff.</p> <p>2.3 By April 2021, at least one high profile IWT jaguar teeth case is accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions.</p>	<p>2.3 During this phase of funding, our national and local government partners only detected one low-profile case of jaguar IWT, a man from an indigenous community who killed one jaguar in self-defence and who was apparently intending to sell jaguar parts. He spent 5 days in jail before being released with a warning.</p>
<p>Activity 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>		<p>Completed: In 2019 WCS designed the database structure for registering IWT events and cases in Bolivia. 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, with the specific intention to be used as an intelligence resource, including columns to facilitate integrated searches.</p> <p>Completed: This database was employed in the following efforts: a) inclusion of previously systematized data on jaguar IWT cases in Bolivia, as well as new cases in the last 22 months, b) realization of a comprehensive online search for jaguar IWT in Bolivia, which was 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, d) systematization of Ministry of the Environment and Water data on illegal wildlife trade as requested by the Ministry, and e) systematization of the data of other 39 institutions key actors, such as Regional Governments, several animal rescue centres, Customs and Post Office, among others.</p> <p>Ongoing: The systematization of IWT data in the Bolivian Forestry and Environment Police (POFOMA) as requested by POFOMA.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Two training events held on combatting wildlife trafficking for MMAA/DGBAP, SERNAP and POFOMA authorities</p>		<p>Completed: Due to COVID-19 restrictions, WCS held a virtual training in July 2020 on database management with institutions that generate or receive information, including the DBGAP, UNODC, governments, municipalities, police, custody centres, protected areas, natural history museums and universities, and other civil society organizations that work on this topic. We presented and explained the database developed by WCS that is being used to centralize and systematize IWT information at a national level. The event included 58 participants (30 women, 28 men).</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. One high profile jaguar IWT case is accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions</p>		<p>During this phase of funding, our national and local government partners only detected one low-profile case of jaguar IWT, a man from an indigenous community who killed one jaguar in self-defence and who was apparently</p>

		intending to sell jaguar parts. He spent 5 days in jail before being released with a warning.
<p>Output 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 April 2021, 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>3.1 A social media campaign was carried out to raise awareness about the threats faced by the jaguar, conservation efforts for its survival and the importance of combating wildlife trafficking in Bolivia. The campaign transmitted messages prepared in coordination with the technical team of the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas – DGBAP. Additionally, press media interest in the campaign resulted in four publications in digital blogs and printed newspapers. The campaign reached at least 240,961 people only in Facebook, and it had 695,360 interactions.</p> <p>A press release and a video based on testimonies of Indigenous People, their position and pronouncement against the negative consequences of illegal wildlife trafficking on the biodiversity of their territory was sent to the written media in La Paz and it was also disseminated through WCS social media. These reached an estimated of 595,000 people.</p> <p>On November 25th 2020, the regional and virtual discussion "Jaguar Conservation, Opportunities and Challenges" was held as a space for exchange and reflection between four international experts (including Wallace) involved in initiatives that seek to address the threats that endanger the populations of this feline, especially IWT, from the perspective of international agreements that regulate international trade, collaboration between authorities against transnational organized crime, as well as the efforts of organized civil society to conserve this species. There were 255 registered participants, and 170 participants during the live transmission on YouTube. The visualization on YouTube and the retransmission on the Facebook pages of WCS in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia totalled 2,600 views.</p> <p>3.2 By April 2021, we conducted a local radio, television and social media campaign spelling out illegality of wildlife trade. The Facebook groups of the local radio and television, and networks of local communicators summed up 134,684 followers. Additionally, we produced and distributed posters and organized the painting of murals in the Rurrenabaque, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Tumupasa municipalities. A colouring book "Felines de Bolivia" was elaborated with the support of the WCS technical team, with the objective that children can learn in a didactic way about the felines that exist in Bolivia, and the threats that they face. 2000 copies were printed to distribute to local schools.</p> <p>A communication strategy to address wildlife trafficking in Bolivia was developed, targeting local communities, public institutions, indigenous and peasant</p>

		<p>authorities, decision makers and civil society in general, with the aim of raising awareness and engaging all stakeholders to join efforts to combat IWT.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A specific online space in the WCS Bolivia website was established for the dissemination of communication material developed to combat wildlife trafficking in Bolivia.</p> <p>WCS organized the "Creating Art in Jaguar Month" contest (illustration and micro-stories) to celebrate jaguars and raise awareness about the importance of their protection, in coordination with the British Embassy in Bolivia</p> <p>A press release was published in the Escape Magazine of the La Razón newspaper (national coverage) on November 29th 2020 in commemoration of International Jaguar Day.</p>
<p>Activity 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>Completed: A social media campaign was carried out to raise awareness about the threats faced by the jaguar, conservation efforts for its survival and the importance of combating wildlife trafficking in Bolivia. The campaign transmitted messages prepared in coordination with the technical team of the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas – DGBAP, which encouraged the population to learn more about the ecological, cultural and conservation values of this iconic species and the threats to its conservation, including the impact of IWT. The campaign also sought to ensure that IWT is treated as a serious crime and, by working together with governments and international institutions, effective measures are directed to stop the demand for products from species vulnerable to extinction, such as the jaguar.</p> <p>Completed: A press release and a video based on testimonies of Indigenous People, their position and pronouncement against the negative consequences of illegal wildlife trafficking on the biodiversity of their territory was sent to the written media in La Paz and it was also disseminated through WCS social media.</p> <p>Completed: On November 25th 2020, the regional and virtual discussion "Jaguar Conservation, Opportunities and Challenges" was held as a space for exchange and reflection between four international experts (including Wallace) involved in initiatives that seek to address the threats that endanger the populations of this feline, especially IWT, from the perspective of international agreements that regulate international trade, collaboration between authorities against</p>

	<p>transnational organized crime, as well as the efforts of organized civil society to conserve this species.</p> <p>Completed: A communication strategy to address wildlife trafficking in Bolivia was developed, targeting local communities, public institutions, indigenous and peasant authorities, decision makers and civil society in general, with the aim of raising awareness and engaging all stakeholders to join efforts to combat IWT.</p> <p>Completed: 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.</p> <p>Completed: A specific online space in the WCS Bolivia website was established for the dissemination of communication material developed to combat wildlife trafficking in Bolivia.</p> <p>Completed: WCS organized the "Creating Art in Jaguar Month" contest (illustration and micro-stories) to celebrate jaguars and raise awareness about the importance of their protection, in coordination with the British Embassy in Bolivia</p> <p>Completed: A press release was published in the Escape Magazine of the La Razón newspaper (national coverage) on November 29th 2020 in commemoration of International Jaguar Day.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. With Madidi National Park, Pilón 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>Completed: A communication plan was developed to reduce wildlife trafficking in the Greater Madidi-Tambopata Landscape, specifically Madidi National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management (PNANMI Madidi), Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory (RBTCO Pilon Lajas), T'simane Mosestén Regional Council (CRTM), Tacana Indigenous People's Council (CIPTA), Leco Indigenous People of Apolo Central (CIPLA) and San José de Uchupiamonas Indigenous People (PISJU). The messages were developed in a participatory manner with representatives of the protected areas, and indigenous leaders from CIPTA and CRTM. With those messages then we developed locally appropriate communication materials to promote awareness and participation of civil society, with local and regional coverage.</p> <p>Completed: Awareness was raised through various media: radio, television, posters, social media, and the painting of murals in the Rurrenabaque, Ixiamas, San Buenaventura and Tumupasa municipalities. Two 45-second radio spots about the illegality of trafficking, human security and the Indigenous People pronouncements. The scripts for the radio spots were built with the participation</p>

		<p>of the Madidi and Pilon Lajas national parks, and the CIPTA and CRTM indigenous organizations.</p> <p>Completed: The television spot was broadcasted 10 times a day for two months on the Tumupasa Municipal Channel, Ixiamas TV, Tumupasa sub-mayor Channel, Rio TV with an open signal in Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, Reyes and the entire Ballivián and Iturrealde provinces. Likewise, it was broadcast through Facebook pages and WhatsApp newsgroups.</p> <p>Completed: A colouring book "Felines de Bolivia" was elaborated with the support of the WCS technical team, with the objective that children can learn in a didactic way about the felines that exist in Bolivia, and the threats that they face. 2000 copies were printed to distribute to schools in the CIPTA and CRTM indigenous territories, the Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected areas, as well as in Rurrenabaque and Ixiamas.</p>
<p>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.</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 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>4.3 By April 2021, in the Greater Madidi Landscape, local law enforcement and</p>	<p>4.1 By December 2020, we established the local intelligence network to combat jaguar and wildlife trafficking in the Bolivian portion of the Greater Madidi-Tambopata Landscape. The basis of coordinating park guard patrols, indigenous control and vigilance mechanisms and subsequent coordination with POFOMA regarding information from the local intelligence networks were the public declarations against wildlife trafficking from the following key local actors: Tsimane-Moseten Regional Council (CRTM), the indigenous representative organization for the Tsimane and Moseten Indigenous People who co-manage the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory; Tacana Indigenous Peoples Council (CIPTA) who manage a indigenous territory which lies adjacent to and overlaps with the world's most biologically diverse protected area, Madidi National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management, and is also adjacent to Pilon Lajas, Management Committee of Madidi National Park, ecotourism businesses Chalalan and Mashaquipe, and a multi-institutional declaration from four municipalities, two protected areas and the overall tourism council.</p> <p>4.2 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. In May 2021 the updated database was passed to POFOMA and the DGBAP and the Ministry of Environment and Water.</p> <p>4.3 By April 2021, three people were apprehended and placed in the custody of the local police, and the corresponding criminal proceedings were initiated, during a joint control operation between DGBAP and POFOMA, with the</p>

	<p>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>collaboration of the Caranavi Municipal Government, at the Ex Terminal Zone Fair in the Municipality of Caranavi, a key extraction and transit point for IWT from the lowlands to the exit points of the country. Additionally, one person was arrested in the Greater Madidi Landscape for the killing of a jaguar with indications of intention to sale its parts.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1. A network of local actors established identifying at least one IWT suspect in the Greater Madidi Landscape</p>		<p>Completed: We held 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.</p> <p>Completed: These meetings and workshops resulted in a number of public declarations against wildlife trafficking from the following key local actors: Tsimane-Moseten Regional Council (CRTM), the indigenous representative organization for the Tsimane and Moseten Indigenous People who co-manage the Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory; Tacana Indigenous Peoples Council (CIPTA) who manage a indigenous territory which lies adjacent to and overlaps with the world's most biologically diverse protected area, Madidi National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management, and is also adjacent to Pilón Lajas, Management Committee of Madidi National Park, ecotourism businesses Chalalan and Mashaquipe, and a multi-institutional declaration from four municipalities, two protected areas and the overall tourism council. The statements formed 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>Activity 4.2. Knowledge about online sale of jaguar teeth systematized in reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities</p>		<p>Completed: 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. In May 2021 the updated database was passed to POFOMA and the DGBAP and the Ministry of Environment and Water.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3. 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 Pilón Lajas park guards and CIPTA and CRTM indigenous organizations)</p>		<p>Completed: The DGBAP requested support in the control and inspection of activities related to illegal wildlife trafficking, specifically for a joint control operation between DGBAP and POFOMA, with the collaboration of the Caranavi Municipal Government, at the Ex Terminal Zone Fair in the Municipality of Caranavi, on February 23rd and 24th 2021. Caranavi was selected because it is a point of extraction, potential stockpiling and transit of live wild animals, their parts or derivatives, from the lowlands to the exit points of the country. In addition, the DGBAP previously verified the existence of illegal wildlife trade at the Caranavi Fair. POFOMA officers, the DGBAP legal team, personnel from the MMayA Communication Unit, and personnel from the Caranavi Municipal Municipality</p>

		<p>participated in the operation. WCS provided fuel for a vehicle and per diems for POFOMA personnel. During the operation, the illegal possession and trade of wildlife was recorded at the Fair and a capuchin monkey, a night monkey, two parrots, a toucan, and three peccaries were seized and taken to the La Senda Verde wildlife custody centre. Three people were apprehended and placed in the custody of the local police, and the corresponding criminal proceedings were initiated. The DGBAP is currently prosecuting the three people arrested at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office.</p>
<p>Output 5. Local indigenous organizations have demonstrably improved control and vigilance capacities to safeguard natural resource management livelihood options.</p>	<p>5.1 By April 2021, 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>Subgrants to SERNAP for the Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected areas, in coordination with the CIPTA and CRTM indigenous organizations allowed to park guards and indigenous authorities to conduct 3,780 km of patrols and respond to IWT reports in areas outside of the protected areas, as well as visit indigenous communities to reinforce messaging around the illegality of commercial wildlife trade. With this support between July 2020 and March 2021, the park guards, in partnership with indigenous organizations and/or municipal authorities, were able to respond to all reports of IWT.</p>
<p>Activity 5.1. Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols systematized for comparison over time</p>		<p>Completed: The park guards designed control and vigilance activities to specifically combat IWT in and around the Madidi National Park, for which they received a grant. They conducted more than 3,300 km of park guard terrestrial and fluvial patrols between July 2020 and March 2021, much of this in partnership with CIPTA whose indigenous territory partially overlaps and/or lies immediately adjacent to the Madidi national protected area. When visiting communities, the park guards also explained the illegality of non-traditional wildlife use, and especially illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Completed: The 2020 patrols did not find any evidence of IWT within the Madidi park limits, however patrols in adjacent and remote areas on the Madidi river encountered a trafficking of other species. The patrols issued warnings in two cases to individuals involved in illegal and commercial use of wildlife in the Ixiamas town. A third 2020 case involved a member of the Tacana indigenous community of Villa Alcira, who had shot a jaguar and was allegedly intending to sell the skin, paws, canines and skull. As this community is near the San Buenaventura and Rurrenabaque town the park guards were accompanied by local police. They took the man to the local fiscal in Rurrenabaque to be prosecuted, however, after five days in jail, the case did not prosper due to the self defence argument.</p> <p>Completed: Similarly, we provided a second subgrant to the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory in partnership with CRTM to conduct similar patrols within this national protected area/indigenous territory.</p>

Patrols were terrestrial and fluvial visiting 17 indigenous communities and involved conversations and explanations about the illegality of commercial wildlife trade. Most documented trade was internal and for traditional indigenous medicinal and cultural purposes, with a couple of minor exceptions.

In both cases, the monitoring of the patrols evidenced severe livestock conflict problems that resulted in 35 jaguars killed in three years, most of those were either buried (verified by park guards) or dumped in the river. None were used for illegal wildlife trade.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1: Project reporting against IWT Challenge Fund Standard Measures

Project Ref and Title: IWT068 - A price on their heads: Addressing jaguar trafficking in Bolivia							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
Sustainable livelihoods and economic development measures							
1A	Number of individuals who received training in sustainable livelihood skills	0					
1B	Number of households who received training in sustainable livelihood skills	0					
1C	Number of individuals benefitting from training (i.e. broader HH of individual directly trained)	0					
1D	Number of training weeks provided	0					
2A	Number of cooperatives established	0					
2B	% cooperatives established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment)	0					
3A	Number of credit and savings groups established	0					
3B	Number of loans provided to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)	0					

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
3C	Total value (£) of loans provided	0					
4A	Number of sustainable livelihoods enterprises established	0					
4B	Number of existing enterprises receiving capacity building support	0					
5A	Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement	0					
5B	Average percentage increase per household against baseline	0					
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	0					
6B	Number of training weeks provided	0					
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	0					
Law enforcement and legal framework measures							
8	Number of illegal wildlife trade management plans, action plans, or strategies produced for use by Governments, public authorities,	1			Jaguar National Action Plan		

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
	or other implementing agencies in the host country						
9	Number of field guides/manuals produced to assist work related to IWT product identification, classification and recording	1			IWT intelligence database structure		
10A	Number of customs officials trained	0					
10B	Number of prosecutors/judges trained	0					
10C	Number of police officers trained	5					
10D	Number of trainers trained	0					
10E	Number of individuals who attended refresher training	0					
10F	Number of other specialist services trained (e.g. dog units, rangers, forensic services)	10					Park Guards from Madidi and Pilon Lajas
11A	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified	0					
11B	Number of illegal wildlife shipments detected	0					

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
12	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	3,780 km terrestrial and fluvial patrols					Between July 2020 and March 2021
13A	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	4					
13B	Value of illegal wildlife products seized through law enforcement action facilitated by the project	0					
13C	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	1	Bolivian				
13D	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime	3	Bolivian	3 Women			
13E	Number of individuals successfully prosecuted for wildlife crime cases, charges brought for wildlife crime offences using non-wildlife crime specific legislation – e.g. money laundering	0					
13F	Number of actioned cases handed to/received from another agency	0					

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
14	Value of assets seized through money laundering or proceeds of crime legislation	0					
15A	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection	1			Online illegal trade study reports		Online illegal trade study reports
15B	Number of intelligence or information reports exchanged with INTERPOL or the World Customs Organization	0					
15C	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries	3			Law for the Reform of the Penal Code for the Incorporation of Crimes against Mother Earth and its Components Supreme Decree for the Protection of Wildlife Regulations for the Operation of		Under review by the Council of Ministers Approved Under review by the Council of Ministers

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
					Wildlife Rescue Brigades in the La Paz Department		
16A	Number of databases established in project countries	2			National IWT Database National IWT Prosecutions Database	Spanish	
16B	Number of databases established that are operational in project countries	2			National IWT Database National IWT Prosecutions Database	Spanish	
16C	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement	2			National IWT Database National IWT Prosecutions Database	Spanish	
17A	Number of people who received other forms of education/training (which does not fall into the above category)	53					UNODC, municipalities, custody centres, protected areas, natural history museums and universities, and other

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
							civil society organizations working on this topic
17B	Number of training weeks provided	0					
Behaviour change for demand reduction measures							
18A	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour pre-intervention (baseline)	0					
18B	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour post-intervention	0					
18C	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced / Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed	0					
18D	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message	8					Radio, television, social media, written print media, webinar, posters, murals, colouring book.
18E	Number of champions/key influencers speaking on behalf of the demand reduction campaign	0					
18F	Number of appropriate partners with direct influence on target	16					6 Radio and television stations that transmitted

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
	audience that have distributed campaign message(s)						CWT messages in Northwestern Bolivia and 10 local Facebook Pages Promoting Messaging to Combat IWT
18G	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience)	712,284 potential people reached					575,000 in Facebook, 2,600 views webinar, networks of local communicators summed up 134,684 followers.
19	Number of individuals that have had their relevant IWT behaviour changed	0					
20	Number of stakeholders/key influencers that have actively discouraged the purchase/use of IWT products e.g. pledges signed	7					Declarations against wildlife trafficking from:1) Tsimane-Moseten Regional Council (CRTM), 2) Tacana Indigenous Peoples Council (CIPTA), 3) Management Committee of Madidi National Park, 4) ecotourism businesses Chalalan and 5) Mashaquipe, and 6) a multi-institutional declaration from four municipalities, two protected areas and the overall tourism council,

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
							7) Madidi local management council
Cross cutting measures							
21A	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals						
21B	Number of papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	1			Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts		Submitted to PLoS ONE
21C	Number of other publications produced						
22A	Amount of match funding secured (£) for delivery of project during the period of the IWT Challenge Fund grant (<i>please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 12.2</i>)				WCS GBMF INL USFWS INL		
22B	Funding leveraged (£) for work after the IWT Challenge Fund grant ends (<i>please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 11.2</i>)				DEFRA EU INL 2		

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
23	Estimated value (£) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	0					
24A	Number of Bachelor qualifications (BSc) obtained	0					
24B	Number of Masters qualifications (MSc/MPhil etc) obtained	0					
24C	Number of other qualifications obtained	0					
25A	Number of undergraduate students who received training	0					
25B	Number of training weeks provided	0					
25C	Number of postgraduate students who received training	0					
25D	Number of training weeks proved provided	0					
26A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings	3			High-Level Conference for the Americas on Combatting IWT held in Lima, Peru		

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Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
					Jaguar Conservation, Opportunities and Challenges Virtual discussion DEFRA IWT Strategy Meeting, January 2021		
26B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from IWT project work will be presented/ disseminated	0					
26C	Number of individual media articles featuring the project	3			See Appendices		

Publications

Table 2: Details of project publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
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National Jaguar Action Plan	2020	N/A	Bolivia	N/A	Bolivian Government	Appendix 8

Annex 4 IWT Contacts

Ref No	IWT 068
Project Title	A price on their heads: Addressing jaguar trafficking in Bolivia
Project Leader Details	
Name	Robert Wallace
Role within IWT Project	Project Lead
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Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
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Partner 2	
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Role within IWT Project	Partner – POFOMA
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Fax/Skype	-
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Partner 3	
Name	Natalia Mérida
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Address	
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Partner 4	
Name	Sergio Quenevo
Organisation	CIPTA
Role within IWT Project	Partner – President CIPTA
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Fax/Skype	-
Email not available. Contact by WhatsApp	
Partner 5	
Name	Ebelio Romay
Organisation	CRTM
Role within IWT Project	Partner – Technical staff CRTM
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Email not available. Contact by WhatsApp	

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.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?	X
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	