
IWTR5S2\100025

Reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the Honduran Moskitia

Wildlife trafficking is driving Honduras's national bird, the scarlet macaw, towards local extinction. Despite existing legislation, trafficking continues rampant in the country's last macaw stronghold, the Moskitia, where an estimated 600 individuals survive.

Our goal is to reduce wildlife trafficking, strengthen management and enforcement of indigenous territories, and improve local livelihoods for approximately 4,200 people across 3,300 km² of the Honduran Moskitia, by providing technical support to 11 indigenous communities, decreasing nest poaching and coordinating enforcement with government agencies.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Edgard
Surname Herrera
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Title:

Reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the Honduran Moskitia

Q4. Country(ies)

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

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

Country 1	Honduras	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2019

End date:

31 March 2022

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

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total request
Amount:	£58,875.00	£113,850.00	£126,869.00	£ 299,594.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

£233,661

Our expected funding sources are: US Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) (£██████████) US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) (£██████████) US Fish and Wildlife Service (£██████████) Wildlife Conservation Society (£██████████) One Earth Conservation (£██████████) and One Earth Conservation in-kind contributions (£██████████)

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total project cost 44%

Section 3 - Project Summary & Objectives

Q7. Summary of Project

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

Wildlife trafficking is driving Honduras's national bird, the scarlet macaw, towards local extinction. Despite existing legislation, trafficking continues rampant in the country's last macaw stronghold, the Moskitia, where an estimated 600 individuals survive.

Our goal is to reduce wildlife trafficking, strengthen management and enforcement of indigenous territories, and improve local livelihoods for approximately 4,200 people across 3,300 km² of the Honduran Moskitia, by providing technical support to 11 indigenous communities, decreasing nest poaching and coordinating enforcement with government agencies.

Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

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

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

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

Improved nest protection, law enforcement, and community conservation agreements result in reduced scarlet macaw poaching and trafficking across 3,300 km² of the Honduran Moskitia and benefit 4,200 indigenous Miskitu people

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

Please tick all that apply.

(See Guidance Note 3.1)

- Developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development, to benefit people affected by IWT
- Strengthening law enforcement

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

Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

(See Guidance Notes 4.1 and Annex A)

2014 London Declaration: A.1, B.X, C.XIII, C.XIV, D.XVII, D.XVIII, DXX; 2015 Kasane Statement: B.5, D.10, D.12, D.13; 2018 London Conference Declaration par. 13, 14, 15, 17

The project will support the above via patrols and operations carried out by the Honduran interagency task force in Puerto Lempira and other communities to address illegal macaw trafficking networks often linked to money laundering and drug trafficking. The project will also foster coordination among indigenous community governments and national government agencies to execute enforcement activities to deter trade of poached macaws and other illegally traded wildlife in towns that serve as exit points. The project will hire, train and equip indigenous community members to undertake patrolling and protection of macaw nests, eggs, and chicks, and will provide community benefits by supporting the Mabita Rescue and Conservation centre and employing locals in project activities, with emphasis on women. The project will provide benefits through conservation agreements to be negotiated and signed with local communities, who will commit themselves to protect macaw nests and eliminate poaching from their activities. The benefits will consist of investments in each community for education, health, water or agricultural projects. The project will carry out an awareness campaign to influence and change consumer behaviour, focusing on building pride for the macaw's status as Honduras's national bird. We will address involvement of local communities in reducing macaw poaching and will provide economic alternatives by carrying out sustainable livelihood projects in 8 communities, as an alternative to poaching and selling macaws.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

Goal 5: Gender Equality: we will ensure women’s full participation, applying an equal opportunity policy. This includes hiring 10 indigenous women to work in nest protection, care of chicks, and rescue center management. We will explore sustainable livelihood alternatives, such as jewelry made from rescue center macaw feathers.

Goal 8: the project will provide work and economic growth for 4,177 persons, despite the region’s remoteness with few opportunities for cash. This includes: paying community patrollers a wage already accepted by indigenous communities; at least 354 people directly benefitted through wages and 3,819 persons from 8 communities directly benefiting through improved participation in markets and small community projects in agriculture, health or education.

Goal 15: Life on land, we will take significant action to halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, such as macaws. We are integrating biodiversity values into local planning and poverty reduction strategies by discussing with government agencies ways to deter illegal wildlife trading.

Goal 17: partnership to achieve goals: at least one significant wildlife trafficking initiative will be agreed and implemented between local communities, FINZMOS territorial council (indigenous organization), and government agencies to conserve the Moskitia’s emblematic species and natural resources. We will ensure the participation of the Honduran Joint Task Force on environmental crime and launch additional operations against wildlife crime in towns identified as illegal wildlife trafficking exit points, such as Puerto Lempira.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

Q12a. Please provide the below information on the lead organisation

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 1895

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO


How is your organisation currently funded?


WCS receives diverse support from government and private sources. Our top government and agency partners include the US Agency for International Development, US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, the UK government, the German government, the European Commission, the Global Environment Facility, World Bank, and United Nations Development Program. Foundation supporters include the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. Corporate partners include The Walt Disney Company, The Tiffany & Co. Foundation, Ecopetrol, and The Coca-Cola Company.


Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.


Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.


 **2016 WCS Annual Report 40 pages**


 21/11/2018

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 **2017 WCS Annual Report Compressed**


 21/11/2018


 19:06:28

 pdf 4.23 MB


 **Audited Financial Statements 2018 WCS**


 20/11/2018

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 **Audited Financial Statements 2017 WCS**

 20/11/2018

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

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

Contract/Project 1 Title

Participation in the Enforcement of Wildlife Laws: Central America and the DR

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

£ 

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)

August 15, 2016 to March 31, 2020 (3 years 7 months)

Role of organisation in project	WCS is the project lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	This project is improving enforcement of wildlife trafficking laws in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua by on-the-ground conservation projects with key communities, interactive public outreach campaigns, and supporting coordination between civil society actors, national government authorities and regional initiatives.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Emilie Saleh [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Title	Strengthening Capacity and Commitment to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Latin America
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	£ [REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	September 1, 2018 - July 30, 2020 (1 year, 11 months)
Role of organisation in project	WCS is the project lead
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	We are reducing trafficking of protected wildlife from, transiting through, and/or sold in Latin America, by enhancing legislative frameworks, improving capabilities to detect, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate IWT cases, and developing transcontinental cooperation among law enforcement and prosecutors in source, transit, and destination countries to detect, investigate, and prosecute IWT
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS, US DEPARTMENT OF STATE Najar Washington, [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title	Improving livestock management for economic-environmental stability in Mesoamerica's Mosquitia
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	April 1, 2016 - March 31, 2020 (4 years)
Role of organisation in project	WCS is the project lead

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.

We aim to reduce deforestation, maintain wild forest blocks, and help strengthen livelihoods, while protecting biodiversity and ecosystems. Our approach involves improving livestock management and community conservation techniques, conservation agreements where beneficiaries commit to conservation outcomes, and evaluating impacts of improved livestock management on forest cover, biodiversity, and poverty reduction.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)

Eilidh Young, Darwin Initiative, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q13. Project partners

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

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

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

Lead Organisation name: Wildlife Conservation Society

Website address: www.wcs.org

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

WCS will lead the project execution through its Honduras-Nicaragua country program and regional experts. This includes: project management and reporting, providing technical and strategic support for conservation agreements; leading SMART trainings, wildlife protection, and IWT enforcement; and brokering collaboration between government and local communities, including managing the relationship with the Honduran government, and collaborating closely on field work with OneEarth, a key project partner.

WCS' capacity includes: 1) Up-to-date technical experience with IWT and SMART in Mesoamerica; 2) Specialized expertise in implementing integrated governance interventions including collaboration with national partners to improve the efficacy of protected areas and forest protection activities; 3) Extensive expertise in monitoring macaws and other threatened species, and biophysical and governance indicators across Mesoamerica's protected areas; 4) a 10-year MOU with the national parks service, ICF, for protected areas strengthening, with a focus on the Moskitia, Central America's second largest forest; and 5) a close relationship with the Miskitu indigenous organisation MASTA

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

Yes

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

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: One Earth Conservation

Website address: www.oneearthconservation.org

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

One Earth Conservation is an NGO dedicated to parrot conservation in Latin America. One Earth's founder has been working in Latin America for 30 years, and in the Honduran Moskitia since 2010. During the past seven years, One Earth has constructed a macaw research and conservation centre, supported a macaw rescue and liberation centre, and conducted increasingly important field protection and monitoring activities in the Moskitia, culminating in the near eradication of poaching in the community of Mabita in 2016. One Earth Conservation has also undertaken outreach and teaching activities in local communities, and with Honduran universities and agencies.

One Earth Conservation will lead implementation of macaw nest monitoring and protection, Rescue and Liberation Centre management, and education and awareness activities.

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

Yes

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

Yes

2. Partner Name:

FINZMOS (Consejo Territorial de la Federación Indígena Nativo de Mocerón y Segovia)

Website address:

No Response

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

FINZMOS coordinates protection of the indigenous territory with 2 communities over 430,819 hectares, and 5 associations. We will coordinate with FINZMOS to institutionalize and scale up community protection activities.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

Please explain why.

Our partner is in a remote area and communication has been challenging. The letter should be forthcoming shortly, and we will forward it to LTS via email. Please accept our apologies for the delay.

3. Partner Name:

Instituto de Conservación Forestal (ICF)

Website address:

icf.gob.hn

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

ICF is the Honduran national protected areas authority, and convener of the multi-institutional Task Force against Environmental Crime. They manage Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve – a World Heritage Site in Danger whose territory overlaps with the Miskitu indigenous territories. ICF will collaborate with WCS, participating in the planning and execution of operations to address illegal macaw trafficking, as part of the Joint Task Force for Environmental Crime created by Honduran president. ICF will provide political and institutional support through their Protected Areas, legal and regional departments. ICF officers will participate with indigenous territorial leaders in WCS organized overflights and coordinate with the Honduran Armed Forces, which will provide the aerial means for these overflights. The ICF department heads for Protected Areas and Wildlife will participate in the steering committee to advise this initiative. ICF also committed to increase the number of park rangers assigned to the region, which will positively impact the project exit strategy and sustainability. WCS holds a 10-year MOU with ICF for protected areas strengthening and has been providing technical support to strengthen the Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve. ICF personnel will be trained and equipped to carry out SMART patrols together with indigenous patrollers.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name:

Instituto de Ciencias para el Estudio y Conservación de la Biodiversidad (INCEBIO)

Website address:

No Response

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

INCEBIO, a non-profit scientific and conservation organization providing technical support and training, and generating scientific knowledge to contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in Honduras. INCEBIO supports the sustainable development of natural resources according to national legislation and national development guidelines. INCEBIO hosts Honduras's premiere macaw and parrot biologists, with vast experience modelling and monitoring macaws at the national level, as well as surveying and monitoring macaws in this project's target communities of the Moskitia.

INCEBIO will coordinate and consult with One Earth on implementation activities, with One Earth directing activities.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): *No Response*

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


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

No Response


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


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

 22/11/2018


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 [IWT R5 Stage 2 Ref No 100146 Consolidated Letter of Support](#)

 22/11/2018

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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Project staff

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

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

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Edgard Herrera	Project Leader	25%	Checked
LoraKim Joyner (One Earth Conservation)	Lead Conservationist/Wildlife Veterinarian	5%	Checked
Jeremy Radachowsky	Director, Mesoamerica & W. Caribbean	10%	Checked
Maria Coleman (One Earth Conservation)	Conservation Coordinator	75%	Checked


Do you require more fields?


Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	CV attached below?
Miriam Castillo	Conservation Agreement Specialist	1	Checked
Juan Pablo Noriega	SMART Expert	3	Checked
Hector Portillo (One Earth Conservation)	Technical and logistical support on Macaw conservation and illegal trade.	15	Checked
Napoleon Morazán	Honduras Terrestrial Coordinator, supporting M&E, field work, and livelihood projects with indigenous communities	47	Checked

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

 **Consolidated CVs for upload**

 22/11/2018

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Have you attached all Project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

(See Guidance Note 4.2)

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

Northern Central American Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macao cyanoptera*) CITES Appendix I, Honduran National Bird

Great green macaw (*Ara ambiguus*) CITES Appendix I IUCN red list EN (endangered)

Yellow-naped Amazon (*Amazona auropalliata*) CITES Appendix I IUCN red list EN (endangered)

Other at-risk wildlife: Jaguar (*Panthera onca*), Puma (*Puma concolor*), Ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*), Margay (*Leopardus wiedii*), Giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*) will benefit indirectly through improved law enforcement targeting IW

Do you require more fields?

No

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

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

The Honduran Moskitia is one of the largest wilderness areas in Central America, home to spectacular biodiversity such as the iconic scarlet macaw, Honduras's national bird. A sizable number of indigenous peoples also call these forests home, holding formal property tenure. However, weak state presence and capacity to address illegal trade seriously threatens the survival of wild species, and communities' sustainable development opportunities.

Despite a 1990 national decree prohibiting commercialization of wildlife, trafficking of macaws and other wildlife continues to run rampant in Honduras. Macaws are now at the brink of local extinction, with only 600 birds estimated remaining in the Moskitia, their last stronghold in Honduras. A complex network of poachers, middlemen, and international traffickers collude to poach virtually all accessible macaw chicks. These are trafficked overland and via Caribbean ports for international trade, including recently reported links to China.

Despite governance challenges in the Honduran Moskitia, several factors have coalesced making this an ideal moment to tackle IWT, including high-level political support from the Presidency and a groundswell of support from indigenous Miskitu communities. Using the charismatic scarlet macaw as an entry point, we can influence policies and practice, and begin to shift the national culture towards combating wildlife trafficking, including for other psittacines, jaguar, puma, giant anteater, and other species.

Our goal is to reduce IWT by strengthening management and enforcement of indigenous territories, and helping improve livelihoods for approximately 4,200 people across 3,300km² hectares of the Honduran Moskitia. We will do this through technical and logistical support to 11 indigenous Miskitu communities by strengthening their community patrolling for forest and nest protection, coordinating enforcement with government agencies, providing livelihood alternatives through community conservation agreements, and increasing community support to address IWT. We will also improve cross-sectoral coordination between government agencies to increase intelligence and prosecution.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

Q17. Methodology

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

Provide information on:

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

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Section 3, before answering this question. This may be a repeat of some information from Stage 1, updated or refined as necessary.

Relevant Historical and Ongoing Initiatives:

Pilot IWT success: In 2016 and 2017, project partner One Earth Conservation was able to eradicate poaching losses through community patrols and nest protection in several communities which were subject to poaching of all accessible nests in previous years. This shows that increased local protection and alternative income sources can turn the tide on wildlife trade.

National Macaw Protection Strategy: WCS is working with the Honduran government to develop a multi-pronged interinstitutional strategy for scarlet macaw protection. By focusing on the national bird, we will galvanize broader cooperation for addressing IWT.

Regional initiatives: WCS recently completed an IWT Challenge Fund project in Guatemala and Belize, using macaws as a charismatic focal species. WCS also completed an A+ rated Darwin project in Guatemala on conservation agreements, which will be the basis for community IWT commitments in this project.

Miskitu indigenous land tenure: In 2016, after years of legal battles for reclamation of territorial control, the Honduran government granted land tenure for 1.4 million hectares of important wildlands to 17,500 indigenous Miskitu families. With management responsibility in the hands of indigenous Territorial Councils, there is dire need and momentous opportunity to strengthen territorial protection and reduce IWT.

Presidential Commitment: In November 2018, WCS joined President Hernandez to launch the "SOS Honduras" initiative, where the president announced that protection of the Moskitia forest will be a national priority. WCS has high-level support from the Honduran government for the execution of this project.

Project Methodology:

We will counter wildlife trafficking by:

1. Strengthening community law enforcement for forest and nest protection, employing local community patrol and protection guards and building capacity to implement the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) for rigorous data collection, sharing, mapping, and reporting. We will scale up partner One Earth's 2016 and 2017 success, which eradicated poaching losses through community patrols and nest protection in the Mabita community. At minimal cost, we will co-organize joint overflights using state aircraft with community leaders and state agency staff for systematic aerial monitoring of Rio Plátano and indigenous territories to identify incursions to orient patrols. Increased field presence will deter poaching of macaws and other species.
2. Improving livelihoods alternatives via community conservation agreements. Community conservation agreements provide small-scale financial and material resources to support mutually agreed upon community-wide social and economic development benefits (such as education and health) in exchange for explicit community-led wildlife conservation commitments. We will implement community-driven local development projects linked to IWT reduction commitments in 11 communities, benefiting 4,200 people. To select the most cost-effective ways to improve livelihoods, WCS and partners will use the PMSD (Participatory Market System Development) methodology, where key actors analyse how to improve value chains for target economic activities (e.g., agriculture, tourism, fishing) to increase community benefits. The analysis will identify market "bottlenecks", training and inputs for marginalized rural communities, focusing on activities that preferentially benefit women. This will directly improve local livelihoods, but with support conditional upon actions undertaken to combat wildlife trafficking.
3. Advancing cross-sector coordination to increase intelligence and prosecution. Under the National Macaw Strategy framework, we will bring together the National Park and Wildlife Service (ICF), the Task Force against Environmental Crime (comprised of Ministry of Defence, MP (Public Attorney), and indigenous territorial representatives to conduct inter-institutional patrols, operations, and information/intelligence exchange meetings, to increase IWT confiscations and prosecutions and strengthen rule of law and security for indigenous communities.
4. Building community support to address IWT. Macaws are part of Miskitu cultural heritage, and IWT is essentially robbing Miskitus of their traditional rights and potential tourism revenue. The National Macaw Strategy will focus resources on enforcing laws against IWT in Moskitia's key macaw breeding areas. We will conduct targeted campaigns, hold community meetings to promote "voluntary compliance" with wildlife laws and local norms, improving regulatory efficiency and reducing confrontation between agencies and communities. We will assist FINZMOS to develop a macaw protection declaration, involving all 11 communities in alleviating IWT.

Management

WCS, One Earth and INCEBIO will form a steering committee, meeting regularly to oversee and discuss project direction and execution. WCS will lead the project, conservation agreement implementation with local communities, SMART trainings, and cross-sector coordination efforts; and assess conservation agreement development with indigenous communities. One Earth will coordinate and execute field activities with local and INCEBIO personnel in Tegucigalpa and La Moskitia.

Indicators have been established in the logical framework. Baseline indicators will be prepared by WCS at the project start and reviewed every 6 months.

Q18. Beneficiaries

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

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

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

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

Local communities: Over 75% of the Honduran Moskitia population lives in poverty. We will support 11 impoverished Miskitu communities (approximately 4,177 people) through agricultural, health or education development projects, directly employ 13 people, including 10 women, to work full-time for 6 months each year, and improve income of families involved in conservation agreements, in which communities commit to IWT reduction commitments in exchange for investment on agreed sustainable livelihoods initiatives. We will use the PMDS methodology to identify economic activities best positioned for seed investments in each community based on criteria such as number of families benefited, inclusion of women and vulnerable groups, and economic and technical feasibility, and develop specific contracts outlining nest protection and poaching reduction expectations. Our focus area includes six communities where One Earth has existing relationships and macaw protection activities (Mabita, Rus Rus, Pranza, Suhi, Mocarón, Wahabispan), and five additional communities (Coco, Wisplini, Auca, Sisitara, Corinto) where we will train volunteer rangers, expanding our impact to 25% of the Honduran Moskitia. We will build local capacity to tackle IWT, while strengthening the rule of law (essential to sustainable development and poverty reduction) and safeguarding the Miskitu's natural heritage. In the long term, communities will enjoy increased wellbeing from improved security and retain access to future ecotourism benefits.

Territorial Councils: After land titling granting 1.4 million hectares to the Miskitu people, 12 Miskitu indigenous territorial councils were established, with the mandate to govern a portion of the vast territory. These indigenous authorities largely replace municipal government responsibilities, and are charged with territorial management and control, and coordinating local development for 17,500 Miskitu families. Improving territorial control is a high council priority, and they are seeking methods and structures to appropriate and institutionalise. This project will help territorial councils strengthen the rule of law and safeguard the invaluable natural heritage of the Miskitu, embodied in the local wildlife – both essential to sustainable development and poverty reduction. We will assist FINZMOS's coordination with its 22 communities to make a macaw conservation declaration, and present it to governmental agencies and other indigenous federations, such as WAMAKLINASTA, covering 147,085 hectares and the Auca and Corinto communities. The declaration will serve as a model for community conservation.

Justice Sector and State institutions: We will strengthen law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system by facilitating information obtained during patrols; and support ICF, and the Task Force against Environmental Crime to conduct inter-institutional patrols, operations, and meetings, increasing IWT confiscations and prosecutions, upholding rule of law, and increasing security for indigenous communities.

Interinstitutional coordination: We will facilitate collaboration between indigenous managers and state conservation, development, law enforcement, and justice agencies. Bringing together Miskitu communities, NGOs, ICF, Ministry of Defence, Prosecutioner's office, human rights agencies, the judicial branch, and development agencies (e.g. UNDP) through meetings and joint activities will increase natural resource management coordination, IWT confiscations and prosecutions, rule of law, indigenous community security, and trust and willingness to collaborate on other initiatives.

Q19. Gender

(See Guidance Note 4.7)

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

In all of our community work we will emphasize the participation of women in project activities (e.g. meetings, trainings, workshops, conservation groups) and set a minimum participation rate of 25% women.

We will focus value chain improvements on activities that economically empower women. This will allow greater direct impact on income generation for women (often better invested in family wellbeing) and interaction with other women and children during outreach with neighbouring communities. A focus on women and children in outreach and awareness-raising provides a solid foundation for better inter-generational learning and sustainability/ durability of messaging.

Community development investments through conservation agreements will benefit all community members, but especially women and children through investments that contribute to addressing historic gender gaps (e.g. access to educational resources and healthcare). The project will employ 10 women full-time for a period of 6 months every year, to work in nest protection, care of chicks, and rescue center management. We will preferentially explore sustainable livelihood alternatives that benefit women, such as jewelry made from rescue center macaw feathers.

Evaluations of local community attitudes towards species trafficking and economic alternatives will be disaggregated by sex and age in order to ensure that benefits are targeted towards women and children. In all our M&E work, we will ensure monitoring is gender-sensitive by including a 50:50 gender ratio M&E team, collecting gender disaggregated data and documenting best practices for mainstreaming gender in project activities.

Q20. Impact on species in focus

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

Without interventions to reduce trafficking, scarlet macaws will become extinct in Honduras. The Moskitia is the only region left in Honduras with an extant macaw population, and poaching is the primary cause of nest failure and chick mortality, with nearly all unprotected nests being poached. This project will combine effective protection and deterrents against poaching, as well as provide alternatives and incentives for local communities, allowing recruitment rates in wild populations of scarlet macaws to improve. Although scarlet macaws are a primary target of poachers, great green macaws, the yellow-naped parrot, and several other species of parrots are also under considerable pressure. Mammals, such as the jaguar, puma, ocelot, margay, and giant anteater, are also persecuted in the region and will benefit from increased protection activities.

In the short term, we expect a rapid increase in recruitment of macaws. In the medium and long term, we expect the stabilisation and persistence of macaws and other wildlife at risk due to improved local capacity for conservation and sustainable management. Given that Miskitu indigenous communities hold traditional and legal rights over the Moskitia's natural resources, supporting local capacity is both the ethically correct and the most effective manner to ensure wildlife persistence.

Q21. Exit Strategy

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

Capacity: We will focus on ensuring that indigenous communities control more and more of the leadership, training, work and financial implementation to protect macaw nests.

Targeted and leveraged investments: We will target small investments where most needed, as defined by communities, and leverage small DEFRA investments with larger investments from other donors.

Institutionalisation: Territorial councils are actively seeking methods and structures to improve control that they can appropriate and institutionalise. We will seek cooperation with the Honduran Air Force and ICF for future free provision of overflights to monitor and identify incursions that ground patrols can follow up on. Prosecution of wildlife trafficking will be sustained by mainstreaming actions for governmental personnel (army, police, and prosecutors).

Continued support: WCS and partners have secured leveraged funds from the US government and other sources to strengthen community-based IWT in Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Belize and will seek additional funding over the lifespan of this project. WCS is partnering with the Honduran government in the new "Kaha Kamasa Foundation" – a public private fundraising platform for sustainable conservation financing in the Moskitia.

Presidential support: We have secured commitment from the highest level of government to support indigenous communities and protect the Moskitia forest.

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

Q22. Budget

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

IWT & Darwin Budget Template

Please refer to the Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance for more information.

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

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

📄 WCS Honduras IWT Budget Stage 2 FINAL

📅 21/11/2018

🕒 21:13:20

📄 xlsx 52.23 KB

Q23. Funding

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

Development of existing work

Please give details:

The project will build upon ongoing initiatives, including:

- One Earth Conservation pilot IWT project (\$████████ since 2010): Undertaken with modest funding from private individuals, project partners were able to eradicate poaching losses through community patrols and nest protection in the community of Mabita. This project will scale up this initial success.
- USFWS Central America 5-year cooperative agreement (\$████████ Strengthening governance in the Moskitia and Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve under 10-year MOU between WCS and ICF, including national uptake of SMART by ICF.
- UK IWT Fund, Guatemala / Belize (£████████ Parallel WCS-led macaw-focused IWT project in the same region, from which methods and lessons have been drawn.
- Darwin Community Conservation Agreement project, Guatemala (£████████ A+ rated Darwin Initiative project testing and evaluating the methods for delivery of community development investments, with documented increase in environmental protection and human livelihoods. Conservation agreements will be used for community development in this project.
- USDOS OES - CAFTA-DR (£████████ Ongoing WCS-led project to strengthen capacity of key community organizations through concrete wildlife conservation projects, increasing public awareness with an anti-IWT social media campaign in Central America

Our pilot efforts are the only investments in reducing wildlife trafficking in the Moskitia.

Q23b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying

for funding for similar work?

No

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

No

Q24. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q24a. Secured

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

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

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	██████	£	Funding leveraged by One Earth Conservation.
U.S. Department of State – Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	██████	£	Funding granted to WCS, of which a portion will be subgranted to One Earth Conservation.
U.S. Department of State - U.S. Bureau of International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	██████	£	Funding leveraged by WCS.
Wildlife Conservation Society	██████	£	Unrestricted funding contributed by WCS.

Q25b. Unsecured

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

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
------------------	--------------------	--------	---------------	----------

01 January 2018	One Earth Conservation (in-kind)	██████	£	Secured funding but no empty space in form. In-kind contribution, includes a 4x4 truck and a motorcycle that will be used for project activities.
01 January 2018	One Earth Conservation	██████	£	Secured funding contributed by One Earth Conservation.
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q25. Financial Risk Management

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

Central America has been subject to recent political instability, and Honduras itself experienced public

discontent and political uncertainty after highly disputed national elections from January-May 2018. However, the situation in country has now stabilised, and the current administration will hold power for the next three and a half years. We foresee no proximate political disturbance that might put the project at risk.

On the contrary, the Honduran Government has recently shown a genuine commitment to stepping up wildlife protection of the Moskitia forest, as well as enhancing its national response to wildlife trafficking. WCS has directly met with and developed joint work plans with the President of Honduras and several ministers; given the overlap in time with the IWT Challenge project, we believe that we can capitalize on this political commitment to leverage greater impact and investment.

WCS is subject to the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and requires all subgrantees and other recipients of WCS's funds to comply with these provisions; we foresee no risk of fraud or bribery.

Q26. Capital items

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

In this project we are not anticipating to purchase capital items.

Q27. Value for money

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

This project will protect threatened scarlet macaws and other species, through improving livelihoods of 4,200 people and protecting 3,300km² of macaw habitat across Miskitu territories for 80 pence per hectare. The collaborative nature will generate scalable models to address the increasingly problematic challenge of IWT in Latin America. Programs to reproduce macaws exist in developed countries, but are technically complex and expensive. Local pilots protecting nests have proven effective and more cost-effective.

We believe that supporting local indigenous organisations and promoting coordination with government, constitutes the most effective strategy in this complex governance context, and fulfils commitments from the April 2016 accord between the Honduran government and Miskitu territories. This project improves local capacity to manage resources and livelihoods through economic alternatives, demonstrating that a macaw flying free represents more money to their families than a poached chick.

WCS and partners will leverage funds to increase benefits, including non-UK funding, such as the U.S. government, expanding local livelihoods impacts. WCS will ensure that funds are matched by significant governmental commitments.

Overall impact will be monitored rigorously through logframe indicators and activities adapted to maximize impacts and value for money. Our management controls and management committee will monitor the responsible, efficient and transparent use of project funds.

Public investments in education and health are now more efficient and reliable, enhancing the long-term impact and sustainability of project investments. Forest protection benefits will extend to future generations, and provide global benefits such as climate change mitigation, avoided deforestation, and conservation of biodiversity.

Q28. Ethics and human rights

(See Guidance Notes 5.4 and 6.1)

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

WCS systems ensure adherence to labour, finance, banking, and registration regulations specific to the nearly 60 countries where we work, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS has a Duty of Care policy detailing employee obligations, regardless of nationality, and the institution to create an environment of safety, welfare and concern.

Our partnerships with local and indigenous people strive to understand, value, and apply traditional knowledge to addressing biodiversity and poverty alleviation challenges. This contributes to improving human wellbeing by affirming cultural identity in the face of rapid change, while making explicit our shared interest in finding alternatives to dominant approaches to economic development. WCS was a founding member of, and participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights, and its Institutional Review Board ensures WCS research protects rights of human subjects. Specific to this project, we will ensure:

A focus on historically marginalised indigenous communities

Free, prior and informed consent throughout all activities

Respect for traditional knowledge and traditional rights

Transparent engagement of communities in Conservation Agreement design and field work to protect nesting on indigenous lands

Respect for the rights and privacy of project participants, ensuring no personal information sharing without consent

Results will be shared directly with communities and used for their benefit

Inclusion of women, girls and other marginalized groups

WCS is committed to building credible and independent science-based understanding of biological diversity and ecosystem integrity and their contribution to human wellbeing. WCS is a leading sponsor of scientific research.

Q29. Use of data

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

WCS strives to implement best practices for control and use of individually identifiable data, including, but not limited to: compliance with applicable laws, encryption, password protections, anonymization, identifier separation, secure networks, secure or in person verbal data sharing, restricted access, and institutional support of data practices. Any human subject research carried out by WCS is also reviewed by an Institutional Review Board consistent with US Federal regulations, and follows best practices concerning ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects. Since 2015, WCS has been using secure intelligence data analysis enterprise software from I2, a company experienced with national intelligence and law enforcement agencies around the world. I2 provides WCS with the ability to analyse relationships between data points and networks across diverse geographies. At present, WCS is using the I2 software in several countries in Asia.

Q30. Safeguarding

(See Guidance Note 5.5)

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide insurance of this, we would like projects to ensure they have the appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please tick the box to confirm you have the relevant policies in place at that these can be available upon request.

Checked

Q31. Outputs of the project and Open Access

(See Guidance Note 5.6)

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

This project will generate several outputs: 1) Technical white paper on the development and signing of conservation agreements; 2) peer reviewed scientific article on macaw conservation; 3) reports to the IWT Challenge fund. These outputs may occur after project termination, but project personnel responsible for generating these documents will ensure that any non-sensitive material is posted online and publicly available.

As part of the project co-financing, One Earth will produce outreach and communication printed materials, including pamphlets, guides, booklets, to address the illegal trade of wildlife, in Spanish and Miskito, to be distributed locally, to Honduras agencies, such ICF, and municipal governments.

Project results will be updated annually and all project reports, products, and the white paper will made publicly available via dissemination by internet on WCS and partner organisation websites.

News and project updates will also be announced and publicized on social media accounts, including the WCS Mesoamerica and Caribbean Facebook page, currently with >100,000 followers from within the region, and the WCS primary Facebook account, with 400,000 global followers. Furthermore, we expect to publish occasional popular press articles in outlets such as National Geographic highlighting the anti-wildlife trafficking efforts.

We have communicated with the Political Officer for the British Embassy of Guatemala and Honduras, and will also coordinate joint announcements, events, and communications about the project.

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q32. Logical Framework

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

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

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

Impact:

Reduced wildlife trafficking in the Honduran Moskitia leads to stabilization and persistence of macaws and

other critical wildlife, and improved security and livelihoods of indigenous peoples.

Project summary

Measurable Indicators

Means of verification

**Important
Assumptions**

Outcome:

Improved nest protection, law enforcement, and community conservation agreements result in reduced scarlet macaw poaching and trafficking across 3,300 km² of the Honduran Moskitia and benefit 4,200 indigenous Miskitu people.

0.1 Reduced wildlife trafficking: Scarlet macaw nests poached in Miskitu territories covered by the project reduced by >50% over the project lifetime. Baseline: 42 active registered nests in 2017 season, and 103 nests in 2018, representing over 100 chicks successfully protected and fledged. Baseline: 21% poached. Interim indicator: # of nests poached per year

0.2 Improved territorial patrolling to reduce IWT: By the project's end, well-trained community patrol and protection committees patrol at least 80% of the total area of the 6 core community territories annually using SMART and other methods, and voluntarily patrolled in the other 5 communities. Baseline: 36% of the total territory is patrolled effectively in the core area of 6 communities. Interim indicator: # of nests patrolled, # of rescued and confiscated chicks

0.3 Improved livelihoods: Community-driven small-scale local development projects benefit 4,177 people in 11 communities, and are linked to IWT reduction commitments. Interim indicator: # of conservation agreements signed among WCS and communities per year,

0.1 Nest monitoring database in SMART, including fledging success; Climbing spike marks and other evidence of poaching (lack of chicks)

0.2 SMART patrol database and map reports

0.3 Community conservation agreements identifying project priorities, photos and documentation showing development improvements

The political and legal climate in the region does not experience major upheavals

containing agreed sustainable livelihood projects for the community. # of people/year benefitting from sustainable livelihood community projects.# of people being paid by project on each community. Goal: 354 persons directly paid by project and 3,823 people across 8 communities benefited through sustainable livelihoods projects.

Output 1:

1. Improved enforcement and nest protection: Increase in number and effectiveness of field personnel responsible for territorial control and nest protection.

1.1 Community patrol and protection committees from 6 communities trained in the use of SMART by 2021. Basic training and equipment for volunteer rangers provided in 5 additional communities. Baseline: 0 volunteer rangers exist in the 5 additional communities. No SMART training has been carried in the 6 communities where volunteer patrollers exist.

1.2 Number of trained and equipped field personnel responsible for territorial control increases to at least 1 per every 25,000 hectares, across 3,300 km² by 2021. Baseline: 0 volunteer park rangers trained and equipped for basic surveillance.

1.3 Joint systematic overflights with indigenous councils and ICF staff monitor and detect illicit incursions in all 1.4 million hectares annually from 2019-2022

1.1 Training participant lists

1.2 Lists of community patrol members / maps of effective patrol areas. Technical report and minutes of training workshops with signed lists of participants and pictures. List of basic field equipment given to community patrollers (rubber boots, machetes, GPS, lantern, other field items...).

1.3 Flight GPS tracks and maps of land use change and other threats; Pictures and technical report from overflights. (2 per year)

Local communities must desire improved governance and a greater role in guiding the course of protection initiatives

Output 2:

2. Improved livelihoods alternatives through direct employment of community members and small-scale local development projects identified as the most viable and sustainable economic opportunities, linked with community commitments to reduce wildlife trafficking.

2.1 Identification of most viable community economic activities with potential for positive and measurable impact on community livelihoods, with emphasis on those benefiting women, through PMSD process. Baseline: 1 ecotourism initiative (Research and Conservation Centre in Mabita).

2.2 At least 354 local community members, directly employed by the project as community patrollers and in the rescue centre. Baseline: 11 halftime positions in 6 communities, spread among 80 individuals.

2.3 Community conservation agreements signed and implemented in 8 communities by 2021, including community commitments to reduce wildlife trafficking and concomitant improvement in small-scale local development projects as prioritized by each local community. Baseline: 0 conservation agreements.

2.4 One well-functioning Rescue and Liberation centre, which is critical for governmental protection efforts in the area. Baseline: The Rescue and Liberation Centre has moderate management success but lacks adequate care, staff, and cages.

2.5 2,668 persons

2.1 Workshops participant lists, PMSD workshop proceedings with pictures

2.2 Stipends sheets signed by recipients.

2.3 Signed agreements, photo documentation of signing events

2.4 Photo documentation, rescue centre records

2.5 Results on baseline surveys and M&E surveys at the beginning and end of projects, showing numbers of community members who have improved their livelihoods as a result of project's actions; Technical reports on training, exchange visits, meetings and other activities carried

Local communities must voluntarily agree to participate in conservation agreements

Indigenous communities have small businesses or sell their goods and services at a market.

Local communities are willing to participate in the PMSD process.

All market actors are willing to participate in workshops (not only community but entrepreneurs as well)

benefited in 8 communities through community projects on sustainable livelihoods and 354 persons hired directly by the project for a total of 4,177 persons. Baseline: 104 people benefited (26 families in 6 communities).

<p>Output 3:</p> <p>3. Improved cross-sector coordination leading to increased intelligence and prosecution of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras, reduction of wildlife trafficking, and improvements in territorial control</p>	<p>3.1 At least one significant initiative focusing on wildlife trafficking agreed upon and implemented between local communities, territorial council of FINZMOS, and national government agencies charged with wildlife conservation, law enforcement, and justice to conserve emblematic species and natural resources within the Moskitia. Baseline: 1 initiative in Mabita community.</p> <p>3.2 At least three confiscations of live birds annually. Baseline: 0-1 confiscations annually.</p> <p>3.3 At least one high profile case brought to trial annually. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>3.4 At least 2 successful prosecutions by the end of the project of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras. Baseline: 0.</p>	<p>3.1 List and reports of collaborative actions undertaken</p> <p>3.2 Photos, criminal reports, rescue centre records</p> <p>3.3, 3.4 Criminal reports (police, Ministerio Publico) and press reports</p>	<p>Project partners must be willing to focus on common goals</p> <p>Government must be willing to enforce and prosecute wildlife trade and trafficking crimes</p>
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Output 4:

4. Increased awareness and support for CWT: Increased knowledge among community leaders and residents in rural Honduran Miskitu communities regarding the illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking on scarlet macaws and other endangered species, and increased support for anti-IWT efforts

4.1 Targeted IWT outreach and awareness campaigns to all 11 target communities and Puerto Lempira – the hub of local macaw purchases – which will include posters, billboards, radio announcements, and Welfare Brigades that visit homes. Baseline: 0
 radio announcements and handful of anti-trafficking posters
 4.2 At least 50% of decision makers and community members surveyed report improved awareness on the illegality and impacts of IWT and increased support for anti-IWT efforts. Baseline: 0

4.1 Photo records, campaign media outputs, and project reports
 4.2 Structured survey in years 1 and 3, in conjunction with outreach campaign activities

Communities are willing to participate in surveys and to be open about their concerns and opinions

Output 5:

No Response

No Response

No Response

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

- Yes
- No

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

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

Activity details**Activity Number**

1.1

Activity Details

Train existing 6 community patrol and protection committees in 3 SMART workshops to use the mobile-data collection plugin (Cybertracker) and create a data model to input data from patrols.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.2

Activity Details

Train 5 additional communities and equip community patrollers, provide an action protocol and carry out first patrols with them, completing the expansion into new areas for Macaw nests protection.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.3

Activity Details

Plan and carry out two joint overflights per year with indigenous government councils and ICF staff to detect illicit incursion, verify territorial status, and deforestation.

Activity details

Activity Number

1.4

Activity Details

Patrol and monitor nests during entire nesting season through community patrol and protection committees

Activity details

Activity Number

2.1

Activity Details

Conduct 6 PMSD workshops within indigenous territories, taking in account existing economic activities and other cooperation actors working in the region on sustainable livelihoods.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.2

Activity Details

Hire and train community patrollers, assistants for the rescue center and local coordinators, for a total of 118 persons across 11 communities.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.3

Activity Details

Negotiate and sign 6 community conservation agreements (encompassing 8 communities) containing on one side, specific commitments to comply with antipoaching policies and regulations, and on the other side, investments on sustainable livelihoods agreed with community on a community-priority basis.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.4

Activity Details

Improve and repair the Rescue and Liberation Center of Mabita, providing a physical space for community organization meetings and educational events, as well as for care for increased numbers of birds confiscated as a result of these efforts.

Activity details

Activity Number

2.5

Activity Details

As a result of the analysis carried out through PMSD methodology and as agreed through conservation agreements, families in 8 communities are benefited through sustainable livelihood support activities identified within each community. Activities could vary from improvements in agriculture (improved varieties of rice, beans or other staple grain and tubers), cacao farming, and better connections to local market for their products, or small water and sanitation projects.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.1

Activity Details

Under the framework of the "Joint task force against environmental crime" hold periodic coordination meetings (at least 3 per year) for intel exchange, planning and organizing actions to tackle illegal trade on macaws in Puerto Lempira and adjacent communities.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.2

Activity Details

Provide logistical support to actions carried out by law enforcement agencies to confiscate poached A. macao and other protected wildlife species as agreed within the Joint task force

Activity details

Activity Number

3.3

Activity Details

Provide logistical support to the public prosecutor (Ministerio Público) and ICF personnel in charge of legal prosecution and follow up of IWT cases initiated by the operatives carried out by the joint task force in the Rio Platano area.

Activity details

Activity Number

3.4

Activity Details

Provide logistical and technical support for the FINZMOS indigenous territory organization to develop and sign a Parrot Protection Declaration and travel to Puerto Lempira and Tegucigalpa to meet with authorities to present their case and coordinate protection activities.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.1

Activity Details

Using co-finance funds, design and implement an awareness campaign through radio, posters, billboards, home visits, teacher workshops, and publication of a teacher guide for parrot conservation, to reach all 11 communities, Puerto Lempira and along the Nicaragua border.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.2

Activity Details

Carry out a survey to measure the reach of the campaign and IWT awareness of target population after the campaign.

Activity details

Activity Number

4.3

Activity Details

Carry out interviews (at the end of second and third year) to assess the # of persons benefited by livelihoods projects in each of the 8 communities where these will take place.

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

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

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

Implementation Timetable Template


Please add columns to reflect the length of your project.

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

 [Implementation timetable WCS Honduran](#)

[Moskitia](#)

 22/11/2018

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 docx 28.75 KB

Section 13 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q34. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

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

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

Monitoring and evaluation has been integrally designed into this project to achieve multiple objectives:

1. Provide a rigorous, objective, and independent framework for project evaluation and extraction of lessons applicable to similar situations around the world
2. Ensure that interventions respond to the needs of specific vulnerable communities
3. Build a sense of ownership of the project among national partners, to promote the sustainability of interventions
4. Monitor resources, activities and implementation to ensure effective project operations, value for money, increased capacities, and adaptive management
5. Increase awareness of wildlife trafficking by monitoring and publicizing trends in key social and

biophysical indicators

Approximate budget for M&E includes 40% of the Honduras Terrestrial Coordinator's time (£ [REDACTED]/year) to conduct field visits and gather M&E data; and £ [REDACTED] /year for travel to project location. M&E support by the terrestrial coordinator and Project leader is estimated at 60 days/person/year.

In all M&E work, we will ensure monitoring is gender-sensitive by including a 50:50 gender ratio M&E team, collecting gender disaggregated data and documenting best practices for mainstreaming gender in project activities

The WCS Project Director, Local Coordinator, and Monitoring Specialist will work closely with partners to track project implementation, effectiveness of wildlife trafficking reduction, and changes in local livelihoods. Including:

1. Reduced wildlife trafficking indicators (outcome): measured twice during project's life, against the existing baseline. Additionally, regular field visits to conduct M&E will be performed by WCS Honduras Country Director.
2. Improving surveillance on indigenous territories indicators (output 1): use SMART to measure progress on number of poached and protected nests, uploading data to a central database and analyzing to produce a 6-month report. We will update community leaders quarterly on patrol and activity status and incorporate their input into protocols.
3. Improved livelihoods alternative indicators (output 2): measured through quarterly field visits to gather evidence of community involvement, # of locally hired persons, # of families benefitting from sustainable livelihood projects in each community and # of conservation agreements signed. During these visits, the challenges and solutions will be reviewed, maintaining an adaptive approach to project execution.
4. Improved cross-sector coordination indicators (output 3): when coordinating actions with institutions, WCS and partners will obtain concrete products in the form of signed meeting minutes, operative decisions or agreements to effectively engage local authorities to implement actions. We will provide logistic support to law enforcement institutions leading anti-poaching operations and prosecuting trespassers. Official reports, news reports or public statements will be collected as evidence.
5. Data will be translated into presentations, written media and reports, used for outreach and advocacy, to communicate convincing messages to target audiences, such as community members and decision makers.
6. Once each year, monitoring data will be reviewed with communities, partners, governments, and NGOs and compared against expected results to adapt subsequent year's work plan. The results of each evaluation will be shared with UK Embassy/High Commission personnel to keep them abreast of project advances.

Total project budget for M&E (this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	£ [REDACTED]
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Number of days planned for M&E	200
---	-----

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	[REDACTED]
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Q35. FCO notifications

Q35a. Please put a tick in the box below if you think that there are sensitivities that the

Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

Unchecked

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

Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

company

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

£299,594.00

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

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

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

Checked

Name


Joe Walston


Position in the organisation

Senior Vice President, Field Conservation

Signature (please upload e-signature)

 **Joe e-signature**

 21/11/2018

 22:49:22

 pdf 7.7 KB

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

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

We would like to keep in touch! Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to the illegal wildlife trade and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

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

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