

Applicant: **McNab, Roan**
Organisation: **Wildlife Conservation Society**
Funding Sought: **£399,703.00**

IWTR6S2\1011

Cross-Border Coordination to Reduce IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor

Increased poaching of valuable hardwood species and fauna is impacting Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve, the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve and Balamku State Reserve in Mexico. Poaching is controlled by powerful Mexican syndicates, penetrating the Green Corridor between Guatemala and Mexico. In response, the project will: 1) strengthen patrolling/law enforcement in frontier protected areas; 2) increase awareness about IWT; 3) propel effective legal frameworks; 4) advance sustainable livelihoods in Guatemalan and Mexican communities; and 5) consolidate a binational network for long-term collaboration.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Name Roan
Surname McNab
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]
Email (Work) [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
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GMS ORGANISATION

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

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Cross-Border Coordination to Reduce IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR6S1\100123

IWTR6S1\100052

Q4. Country(ies)

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	Guatemala	Country 2	Mexico
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2020

End date:

30 September 2022

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

2 years, 6 months

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
Amount:	£163,004.00	£151,880.00	£84,819.00	£ 399,703.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

In Guatemala, counterpart funding will be provided by FUNDAECO (£ [REDACTED]) Asociacion Balam (£ [REDACTED]) the Environmental Justice Forum of Peten (£ [REDACTED]) WCS Guatemala (£ [REDACTED]) Guatemala's National Council of Protected Areas-CONAP (£ [REDACTED]) with USAID's Guatemala Biodiversity Program (£ [REDACTED]) supporting livelihoods pilot programs in Guatemala.

In Mexico, counterpart funding will be provided by ProNatura Yucatan (£ [REDACTED]) and SEMABICC (£ [REDACTED]) GIZ will provide £ [REDACTED] for SMART training in Mexico and Guatemala. ACOFOP will provide £ [REDACTED]

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost (total cost is the IWT Challenge Fund request plus other funding required to run the project).

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](https://www.gov.uk).

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Increased poaching of valuable hardwood species and fauna is impacting Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve, the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve and Balamku State Reserve in Mexico. Poaching is controlled by powerful Mexican syndicates, penetrating the Green Corridor between Guatemala and Mexico. In response, the project will: 1) strengthen patrolling/law enforcement in frontier protected areas; 2) increase awareness about IWT; 3) propel effective legal frameworks; 4) advance sustainable livelihoods in Guatemalan and Mexican communities; and 5) consolidate a binational network for long-term collaboration.

Q8. What will be the Outcome of the project?

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 34.

A network of Guatemalan and Mexican partners increases governmental action against wildlife trafficking, develops a foundation for community engagement, and propels long-term binational collaboration to conserve Selva Maya biodiversity.

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

Please tick all that apply.

- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people affected by IWT
- Strengthening law enforcement
- Ensuring effective legal frameworks

Q10. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declarations, 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.

Our partnership will fulfil multiple commitments within the 2018 London Declaration, with an emphasis on confronting the scourge of organised crime profiting from the illegal wildlife trade. We will achieve this by compiling and (12) sharing information amongst national authorities to raise their awareness, and by (9) reducing barriers for collaboration and expanding the tools for combating organised crime. By virtue of our transfrontier focus, we will promote binational cooperation (16), and ensure that governmental partners engage to (4) strengthen national and regional security, suspicious that the valuable timber trafficking networks are in some cases engaged in the trafficking of drugs and migrants. By strengthening field patrols, both governments will perceive our commitment to assisting with the (8) financial burden imparted by the obligation to confront remote illegal poaching and trafficking, often at the expense of other important conservation commitments.

To meet our goals, we also will (13) propel improved livelihoods in Guatemala through in-kind and leveraged investments with pilot communities. We will also identify key communities vulnerable to IWT in Mexico, and identify and promote targeted investments for both men and women that can (17) strengthen social resilience against this type of illegal activity. In both Guatemala, and especially in Mexico, we will seek and obtain (15) the support, and increased investment from, national Ministries for the protection of areas

subject to IWT, to secure greater funding for alternative livelihoods for vulnerable rural communities.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

SDG 15 - Life on Land: we will combat poaching head-on and take action to halt trafficking of threatened species of flora and fauna. By halting the access routes opened by poachers, we will also reduce the degradation of natural habitats. We will significantly increase financial resources for such activities from diverse sources, leveraging and ensuring value for money of DEFRA investments.

SGD 1 - No Poverty: we will assist the rural Guatemalan community of San Miguel la Palotada in obtaining tenure rights to land and natural resources within the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) Multiple Use Zone. In 2009, the Guatemalan Government incorrectly slated this community for eviction, and to date the anomalous decision to evict the community has not yet been reverted. We will propel a reversion of the 2009 decision, seeking a signed MOU between the community and CONAP, thereby increasing the community's security, their resilience to financial stress, and thus decreasing their vulnerability to IWT networks. We will also mobilize and leverage resources to implement pilot livelihoods with at least 100 rural Guatemalan households, while also developing a blueprint for increased social investment in communities adjacent to Calakmul and Balamku reserves in Mexico.

SDG 5 - Gender Equity: We will work to ensure women have access to training on SMART technology for patrolling, increasing their opportunities for leadership, especially when engaging rural communities and when developing sustainable livelihoods strategies. We will focus at least 35% of investments on project livelihoods on women-led initiatives in Guatemala and Mexico.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded an IWT Challenge Fund or Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
IWT 053	Sarah Brook	Combatting transnational ivory and rhino horn trafficking networks in Cambodia
IWT 054	Michelle Wieland	Tackling Central Africa's illegal urban wild meat demand
IWT 068	Robert Wallace	A price on their heads: Addressing jaguar trafficking in Bolivia


IWT 069	Dwi Adhiasto	Strengthening intelligence-led enforcement to combat IWT between Indonesia and Malaysia
IWT 073	Simon Nampindo	Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda
IWT 075	Edgard Herrera	Reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the Honduran Moskitia

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.


 **WCS Annual Report 2019**

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 **WCS Annual Report 2017**


 12/11/2019

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 **483kvseqn9 Audited Financial Statements 2019 WCS**


 12/11/2019


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 **6bckaw1mug Audited Financial Statements 2018 WCS**

 12/11/2019

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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 the Lead Organisation and 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: wcs.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): WCS will lead project coordination, administration and reporting, and will accompany government and other partners throughout project implementation and after completion. We will compile a confidential report on IWT dynamics within the Green Corridor of Guatemala and Mexico; plan annual project meetings and work to integrate them within a broader “Selva Maya” cooperation platform known as the Strategic Cooperation Group (GEC, in Spanish), to establish continued bi-national coordination after DEFRA support has ended, and develop a Selva Maya IWT working group to counter future trafficking. WCS will develop outreach materials to raise IWT awareness among decision makers, and evaluate their IWT knowledge at project start and end. We will also work with other donors and partners in the MBR to leverage DEFRA investments and ensure synergy wherever possible. Examples include GIZ support to strengthen SMART implementation through trainings in Guatemala and Mexico, and coordination with donors to increase investments in Guatemalan communities exposed to timber and wildlife trafficking. Finally, WCS will lead a gender-focused livelihoods component in Guatemala, selecting at least two MBR communities to design and implement pilot livelihoods projects, establishing socioeconomic baselines prior to, and after implementation to gauge impact.

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: ProNatura Península de Yucatán (PPY)

Website address: <http://pronatura-ppy.org.mx/>

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

PPY is a leading Mexican non-governmental organization, working since 1987 to conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable livelihoods across Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. PPY will coordinate project activities in Mexico, providing in-kind resources for patrolling by CONANP and SEMABICC, engaging Mexican authorities to raise awareness and evaluate knowledge about IWT, supporting annual binational meetings in Mexico, advancing high-level bi-national encounters to address IWT, and working with partners to identify economic alternatives for rural households affected by trafficking in and around Calakmul and Balamku. PPY will assist WCS and GIZ to advance the adoption of SMART by national authorities, and promote greater Federal and State investment in conservation and sustainable development outcomes urgently needed to counter the increasing influence of trafficking syndicates now targeting natural resources. PPY will also play a key role in accompaniment of rural communities, using their planned study of opportunities for sustainable livelihoods among Federal and international donors to propel increased investment in the target area by the project's end.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

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

Yes

2. Partner Name: Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación (FUNDAECO)

Website address: <https://www.fundaeco.org.gt/fundaeco.org.gt/english/home.html>

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

FUNDAECO is one of Guatemala's leading environmental NGO's, active for 25 years with diverse programs in the Departments of Izabal, Huehuetenango, and Peten, among others. Since 2014, FUNDAECO has actively supported CONAP's protection and patrolling in Mirador-Rio Azul National Park, helping detect the recent wave of timber and wildlife poaching in this remote national park adjacent to the Mexican border. FUNDAECO will administer in-kind resources for, and accompany field patrolling by, CONAP in Mirador-Rio Azul National Park and the Dos Lagunas Biotope, helping to ensure early detection and response to capture poachers once incursions into Guatemala are detected. FUNDAECO will also promote the use of the SMART software to ensure that patrolling effort and threats are accurately reported. FUNDAECO will lead the organization of park guard field exchanges among park guards from Guatemala and Mexico, to be held in remote field camps along the frontier. Finally, as with all project partners, FUNDAECO will participate in the annual project meeting, in Chetumal, Mexico.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

3. Partner Name: Asociación Balam

Website address: <https://asociacionbalam.org.gt/>

Letter of Support: Since 2002, Asociación Balam has led local participation in projects to improve the management and protection of Guatemalan protected areas in the Department of Peten. In 2011, Balam expanded activities beyond the MBR to the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Biosphere Reserve (MMCBR) in southeastern Peten. In 2012, with EU-FLEGT funding, Balam began working to halt the traffic of illegal timber in southeastern Peten, and in 2014 received USDOJ funding to strengthen the Central American network against wildlife trafficking. Balam will play an essential role, positioning the topic of IWT within national ministries, including Environment, Interior (i.e. the Ministerio de Gobernación, responsible for the coordination of the national police force), Defence, and Foreign Relations. In so doing, Balam will assist the project in raising awareness about IWT among Guatemalan authorities, and will accompany WCS' efforts to evaluate the change in awareness among authorities over the project life span. Finally, Balam will play a key role in promoting high-level governmental collaboration between Guatemala and Mexico, helping ensure that at least one high-level meeting between both governments addresses the specific issue of trans-frontier poaching of flora and fauna, resulting in a road map for greater binational collaboration.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

4. Partner Name: Environmental Justice Forum of Peten (EJF)

Website address: <http://fjapeten.org/portalfja/index.php>

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

The Environmental Justice Forum (EJF) was established in 2009 during the WCS-led DFID MBR Governance and Transparency Program. EJF provides training on protected area legislation and environmental governance to NGOs, judges, prosecutors, and protected area staff. They also monitor the efficacy of prosecution of emblematic crimes against the natural heritage of Peten. In 2011, USDOJ support consolidated EJF as a non-profit organization in Guatemala, with an independent board, and executive director. In 2014, EJF participated in the WCS-led consortium to eradicate wildlife trafficking on the Guatemala-Belize frontier, helping to obtain the first convictions of trafficking of scarlet macaws in Peten. EJF will collaborate with CONAP and the MP, supporting effective prosecution of IWT cases and captures. They will produce a review of existing binational/international agreements that may be able strengthen binational collaboration to tackle cross-border IWT between Mexico and Guatemala, identifying any potential gaps for potential inclusion in future agreements. They will also assist WCS with outreach to raise awareness about IWT among governmental decision makers, and as all project partners, participate in annual meetings held in Chetumal.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

5. Partner Name:

National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP)

Website address:

<https://conap.gob.gt/>

Letter of Support:

As the leading environmental authority in Guatemala, CONAP will participate in every component of the project in Guatemala, ensuring governmental accompaniment in decision making and greater awareness of the advancing threat of IWT. CONAP will lead patrolling and law enforcement in the Mirador-Rio Azul National Park, and in the Paxban management unit of the MBR Multiple Use Zone. When required, CONAP will coordinate all enforcement activities with police and prosecutors, and request prosecutions of apprehended traffickers as the aggrieved party with legal standing. CONAP will also participate in the annual project meetings to be held in Chetumal, Mexico, and other bi-national encounters including joint field patrols, park guard exchanges, and high level encounters at the ministerial level with Mexican authorities. Finally, CONAP will accompany WCS and national partners to design, implement, and evaluate pilot livelihoods projects with rural MBR communities vulnerable to IWT.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

If no, please provide details

We have included a draft LOS. CONANP has a very bureaucratic system for issuing formal LOS, requiring a Spanish summary of the project and additional information. Key CONANP personnel have been absent recently, delaying the approval process. We expect the final letter to be available within a week.

6. Partner Name:

National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (CONANP)

Website address:

<https://www.gob.mx/conanp>

Letter of Support:

CONANP is the federal agency responsible for the administration of Mexico's national system of protected areas, including 182 areas nationwide, as well as the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve (CBR), adjacent to the Maya Biosphere Reserve of Mexico, and the Balamku State Reserve of Campeche. CONANP is responsible for patrolling, protection, and management of the CBR, and they have pledged crucial counterpart resources through supplies and personnel for field patrols and law enforcement. They will promote the adoption of SMART to register data during field patrols and improve reporting, and engage with ProNatura Península de Yucatán (PPY) to help define target communities where livelihoods investments can reduce the vulnerability of rural communities to trafficking syndicates. CONANP personnel will also participate in the annual project meeting, to be held in Chetumal. CONANP will also participate in annual field exchanges as well as provide inputs to any high-level binational meetings addressing trans-frontier protected area management and trafficking of flora and fauna.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

If no, please provide details

CONANP has pledged to provide an LOS including national government investment in salaries of patrolling personnel and supplies for field protection. Like numerous other federal agencies in Mexico, CONANP is currently being transformed by federal government, including some changes in mid-level staffing, thereby delaying the letter by about a week.

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

We have five additional partners: Public Ministry (MP); Gibor, S.A; Association of Forest Communities of Peten (ACOFOP); Municipality of San Andres, Peten; and Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático de Campeche (SEMABICC)

Details of the roles and responsibilities of these additional partners, as well as their letters of support, are included along with the combined PDF of all letters of support.


Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined

PDF of all letters of support.

 [Guatemala IWT R6 Stage 2 WCS Cover Letter](#)


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 [IWT R6 Stage 2 WCS Letters of Support Guatemala](#)

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Section 6 - Project Staff

Q14. Key project staff

Please identify the key project personnel 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. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Roan McNab	Project Leader	10	Checked
Vinicio Morales	Technical Coordinator	60	Checked
Ana Lambert	Monitoring and Reporting; Gender Inclusion	10	Checked
Danniely Franco	SMART Training and Reporting	13	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
America Rodriguez	Community-based projects, Socioeconomic monitoring	14	Checked

Melvin Merida	Livelihoods projects, Beekeeping, Animal Husbandry	16	Checked
Mirna Romero	Legal assistance for IWT prosecution; Analysis of binational legislation	25	Checked
Francisco Asturias	Field Protection and Patrolling (Gua)	100	Checked
Bayron Castellanos	Bi-national Coordination and Governmental Outreach (Gua)	20	Checked
Anuar Hernandez	Coordination Mexico Component (Mex)	10	Checked
Patricio Canul	Field Protection and Patrolling (Mex)	10	Checked
Geovanni Aguilar	Spatial Analysis and SMART (Mex)	7	Checked

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

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 **IWT R6 Stage 2 WCS CVs Guatemala.xlsx**

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Species & Project Statement

Q15. Species project is focusing on

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

"Granadillo" (Platymiscium spp.)	Ziricote (Cordia spp.)
Big-leaf Mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla)	Jaguar (Panthera onca)

Do you require more fields?

Yes

5. Ocelot (<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>)	6. Margay (<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>)
7. Yucatan Spider Monkey (<i>Ateles geoffroyi yucatanensis</i>)	8. Yucatan Black Howler Monkey (<i>Alouatta pigra</i>)
9. Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>)	Northern Mealy Amazon (<i>Amazona farinosa</i>)
11. Red-lored Amazon (<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>)	White-crowned Parrot (<i>Pionus senilis</i>)

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.

In 2018, park rangers detected poaching of "granadillo" (*Platymiscium* spp.) a valuable, rare hardwood species in Guatemala's MBR Green Corridor (see "Additional Materials"). Inquiries revealed poached timber was being smuggled through Mexico, bound for Asian markets. In 2019, our partners in Guatemala's Mirador-Rio Azul National Park and the adjacent Mexican reserves of CBR and Balamku, realized that these areas—the most intact section of the tri-national Selva Maya—are facing the same onslaught. During 2019, poaching intensified as well-organized syndicates opened roads, poached timber and killed numerous wildlife species. In adjacent sections of Mexico's Selva Maya, researchers discovered a jaguar corpse, missing paws, teeth, and reproductive organs. In Balamku, Baird's tapir and king vulture were discovered shot as PA agencies struggled to respond. The most sought after resources in the protected areas of both countries, however, remain the valuable hardwoods, particularly granadillo – an emerging substitute for rosewood – and mahogany, ziricote, sapodilla, and Spanish cedar.

If trafficking syndicates persist in this remote, trans-frontier area, IWT will most certainly decimate populations of spotted cats (jaguar/NT; ocelot/LC, and margay/NT), Yucatan spider monkey/CR, Yucatan black howler monkey/EN, Baird's tapir/EN, as well as northern mealy amazon/NT, red-lored amazon/NT, and white-crowned parrot/LC, among others. Continued IWT will also undermine sustainable forest management and tourism models, including Guatemala's innovative community-based forest management regime and the Paxban industrial concession on the Mexican border. Communities affected by IWT include dozens of Mexican ejidos and MBR-Guatemalan communities that either serve as IWT transit routes and/or sources of labour for trafficking syndicates. The extent of this activity has yet to be assessed, but we estimate that thousands of households are either directly impacted or potentially vulnerable to IWT, particularly in Mexico, the operational centre of trafficking syndicates linked to Asian markets.

Section 8 - Method, Beneficiaries & Exit Strategy

Q17. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome 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, Please cite evidence where appropriate.**
- **The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.**
- **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.

The IWT wave threatening the Selva Maya Green Corridor is reminiscent of how trafficking mushroomed along the Guatemala-Belize border, where rosewood/mahogany poaching for Asian markets preceded an IWT boom of scarlet macaws and numerous other species from Belize into Guatemala.

To quash this new threat before Mexican syndicates expand and diversify further into Guatemala, further undermining rural livelihoods and endangering species such as the jaguar, we will:

- (a) Draw from key lessons of WCS' project Binational Collaboration to Eradicate Wildlife Trafficking in Belize and Guatemala Project (DEFRA, 2014-2017), which demonstrated that committed, binational networks yield positive results, even after project end.
- (b) Leverage other WCS programs, including a USFWS-supported evaluation of jaguar IWT across Latin America that has detected an increase in jaguar killings in the tri-national Selva Maya and increased web-based marketing of jaguar derivatives across Latin America, particularly in Mexico;
- (c) Coordinate with regional initiatives, including GIZ's Selva Maya Biological Monitoring Program to promote SMART patrolling, and GIZ-IUCN-KFW programs advancing transnational cooperation. Both initiatives are strengthening the tri-national Strategic Cooperation Group (GEC), providing an opportunity to institutionalize and/or expand the Guatemala-Mexico anti-IWT focus under the aegis of the GEC.

Project outputs:

O1-Strengthen protection: We will: (a) work with CONAP and FUNDAECO in Guatemala, and CONANP, SEMABICC, and PPY in Mexico to increase patrolling/data collection using SMART software; (b) continue SMART training for Guatemalan and Mexican field teams; (c) provide material/technical support in Mexico via PPY, and in Guatemala via FUNDAECO/WCS; (d) exchange information on IWT to guide trans-frontier cooperation; (e) undertake at least two joint patrols annually along the Guatemala-Mexico border using DEFRA/counterpart resources; and (f) by the end of Year 1, produce three patrolling protocols for eliminating IWT: one for the MBR in Guatemala led by WCS, and one each for Calakmul and Balamku led by PPY in Mexico.

O2-Increase awareness: WCS will lead the development of a confidential report describing the scope and scale of IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor. To gain national/global media coverage, partners will share selected sections (protecting sources) with authorities, civil society, community leaders, and donors, via social media. An IWT knowledge baseline will guide at least 8 outreach events coordinated by PPY and WCS with relevant authorities to increase support to combat IWT. WCS, Balam and PPY will promote at least one high-level binational governmental meeting to discuss IWT at the Guatemala-Mexico border.

O3-Strengthen legal frameworks: Guatemala's EJF will provide technical-legal support to improve judicial prosecution and obtain strong penalties for IWT. We will hire a consultant to work with Mexican authorities to review and detect suspicious timber export permits, and strengthen legislation so that poached timber can no longer be laundered. EJF will review existing binational/international treaties to engage high-level governmental authorities and propel their intervention to combat IWT.

O4-Support sustainable livelihoods: To create positive long-term change for communities impacted by, or engaged in IWT, PPY will use the findings of the IWT report to identify opportunities for investments in

alternative livelihoods in Mexican communities impacted by IWT. PPY will identify gender-specific initiatives in local communities with conditions for success, including safety and the absence of territorial control by organized crime (narco/human trafficking). Findings will be presented publicly by PPY to leverage at least one significant investment by 2022. WCS will collaborate with CONAP and ACOFOP to evaluate opportunities for alternative livelihoods for MBR communities in Guatemala, identify and obtain additional leveraged investment, and invest in pilot projects for at least 100 households spanning at least two MBR management units impacted by IWT. WCS will establish socioeconomic baselines for households prior to investments and re-evaluate impact on wellbeing by the project's end.

O5-Establish binational network: Partners will hold annual meetings in Mexico and adapt our implementation plan as required. We will incorporate additional partners/institutions to expand the network's scale and scope as needed, and promote recognition of the IWT group under the aegis of the GEC. Annual exchanges amongst field teams (CONAP, FUNDAECO, WCS, CONANP, SEMABICC, PPY) will occur in Guatemala to develop field strategies/tactics prioritizing interventions. Partners will develop/sign a multi-institutional MOU at the second annual meeting in Mexico, to consolidate the binational network and sustain this initiative beyond 2022. We will also produce a white paper on best practices for cross-border collaboration to combat IWT.

Throughout, WCS will lead project coordination and guide implementation in Guatemala, providing subgrants to national partners and coordinating with government, and donors. PPY will coordinate project activities in Mexico, with the support of WCS to reach authorities in Mexico City.

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?**
- **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.

At least 3,000 rural households in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Guatemala-Mexico are impacted by IWT and associated organized crime. Our project will expose links between IWT, organized crime, and corruption to pressure authorities to act against trafficking syndicates, particularly in Mexico. Simultaneously, we will address the IWT-rural poverty nexus by mapping IWT across the binational focal area to identify vulnerable communities and evaluate viability of pilot livelihoods programs in each context.

In Guatemala, beneficiaries will include at least 100 households, including from the remote forest village of Cruce a la Colorada, whose inhabitants manage the MBR's most threatened FSC-certified community forest concession. With CONAP, ACOFOP and Cruce's residents, we will identify livelihoods pilot projects, including honey production, NTFP harvesting, and small animal husbandry. Strengthening livelihoods here will reinforce their SFM regime, and decrease attractiveness of IWT.

In 2009, CONAP's Executive Council ordered the eviction of San Miguel's residents due to land grabs by local cattle ranchers. This order was later deemed illegal and suspended, since San Miguel's founding predated the MBR's creation by several decades, leaving the community's land tenure in limbo ever since. This situation has left community members of San Miguel vulnerable, making IWT a potentially tempting avenue. For instance, a San Miguel family that had abandoned their community after the eviction order was caught trafficking timber on the Guatemala-Mexico border. To address this, our project will work with CONAP to reverse the eviction order banning San Miguel residents from their MBR Multiple Use Zone settlement, and obtain an agreement between CONAP and the San Miguel Community Development Council (COCODE), recognizing San Miguel's rights in the area. We will simultaneously engage 30 households of the San Miguel community to provide livelihood alternatives to deter future interest in IWT.

In the project area, most transfrontier IWT flows from Guatemala into Mexico, driven by Mexican syndicates. This increasingly undermines financial sustainability of Gibor S.A., the FSC-certified Paxban forest/timber concession, harming at least 100 households. IWT expansion will threaten MBR's sustainable forest concessions, impacting another 2,500 households. Our work with rural Mexican communities in Candelaria, Escárcega, and Calakmul is essential to ensure they can prosper without depending upon illegal, unsustainable sources of income. The benefits of this will ultimately accrue to Guatemalan communities, which will face less of a demand for IWT from across the border.

PPY will collaborate with CONANP and SEMABICC to identify Mexican communities vulnerable to IWT and opportunities for social investments, including ecologically sustainable livelihood projects that are inclusive of women, men, and youth. PPY will disseminate results through diverse outlets and to the Mexican government, aiming to leverage at least one new investment, benefitting at least 500 households by 2022. They will track and report all new investments in target communities by project end.

WCS will evaluate household impacts in Guatemala through a Basic Necessities Survey at project start and end, establishing a socioeconomic baseline and evaluating progress respectively. A participatory mid-term evaluation will monitor household income generated by the project, and facilitate adaptation.

Q19. Gender Equality

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 sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

Gender issues are often overlooked or little addressed in IWT. To address this, our project will:

Develop an IWT baseline: We will research how gender relations manifest in IWT and how that chain is sustained by gender inequality, in order to identify key leverage points to break that relationship. We will document the participation of women in IWT and the impact this has on their lives.

Gender-focused livelihoods: Evaluations of sustainable livelihoods investment opportunities in Mexico and Guatemala will be predicated on participatory consultations of rural women, including female leaders and female heads of households, to identify and promote projects that help women obtain income and financial independence. We will ensure that viable female-led pilot projects receive at least 35% of all investments undertaken with DEFRA resources in Guatemala. BNS and household income surveys will note female-headed households, permitting disaggregated reporting of those households. In Mexico, we will promote investments in female-led livelihoods initiatives during outreach with potential donors and report on the total number of female-led initiatives leveraged by the project.

Leadership opportunities: We will identify opportunities to train and engage women in using SMART software. Where possible, we will support their engagement in field activities. We will report gender

participation in all project sponsored events and ensure that female counterparts are engaged whenever possible.

Elevate gender equality in IWT: Our investigation of IWT dynamics in Mexico will specify and disseminate (anonymously) examples of how women have been impacted/engaged in IWT. In our planned White Paper, we will analyse lessons learned in regards to gender, highlighting conclusions that help respond to relevant questions such as how women are impacted by IWT, how women can best contribute to deterring IWT, and specific lessons learned regarding livelihoods investments in female-led households.

Q20. Impact on species in focus

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

We will improve protection and ensure that the Selva Maya Green Corridor remains intact, conserving valuable timber species in demand by Asian markets. Halting illegal logging will avoid new access routes through intact forest, reducing associated poaching of locally-targeted IWT species, as well as market and subsistence hunting of wild game/jaguar prey.

The Selva Maya Green Corridor comprises the heart of the largest Jaguar Conservation Unit (JCU) in Mesoamerica. A 2012 update of jaguar range-wide priorities ranked the "Selva Maya JCU" as a "Highest Priority JCU" due to its role in providing habitat for the hemisphere's northernmost viable jaguar population. Long-term impacts thus include continued ecological integrity of this globally relevant landscape, as well as continued population viability of jaguars in a key JCU. DEFRA support will also improve protection of Yucatan spider monkeys, recently listed by IUCN as one of the globe's 25 most endangered species of primates, as well as the endangered Yucatan black howler monkey. Both species of primates are often poached for the pet trade. We also expect to decrease impacts on Baird's tapir, yet another species considered endangered by IUCN, as well as all the "talking parrots" that constitute the region's most commonly trafficked species.

Q21. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

We tackle the different forms and scales of IWT with a multi-layered approach combining law enforcement, community engagement and collaboration, proven to be more effective than only focusing on one part of the supply chain. We emphasize immediate strengthening of binational, field-based monitoring and protection, elevating the risk to trafficking syndicates. We will lay a foundation for long-term success by raising awareness about IWT among national authorities through targeted outreach, and the public through increased press coverage. In Guatemala, increased awareness among prosecutors and judges will lead to more effective sentencing, thus deterring future IWT. Greater awareness and collaboration among authorities will help improve legal frameworks, including use and/or development of binational agreements/legislation to combat IWT. We will encourage increased investment in communities vulnerable to IWT, including pilot projects in Guatemala and a plan to leverage donors in Mexico, leaving local communities less inclined to resort to IWT for subsistence. Our partners will commit to halting IWT for 10 years through a cross-border perspective, addressing IWT in Mexico to protect vulnerable communities in Guatemala. We expect the final impact to be a biodiverse, Selva Maya Green Corridor with a cadre of stakeholders committed to its long-term conservation and protection.

Q22. 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?

The project is predicated on a multi-institutional commitment by governmental and civil society partners to sustain impact after a 2.5-year boost supported by DEFRA. By month 15, partners will have ratified our long-term commitment to continue binational collaboration through a memorandum of understanding. Additional strategies to sustain momentum post-DEFRA include: (a) continued fundraising by WCS and partners; (b) training of multiple levels of park authorities in the use of SMART, such that future changes in personnel do not disrupt SMART patrolling; (c) promotion of, and commitments by, high-level governmental institutions to support anti-IWT strategies, including reducing the sway of organized crime syndicates and by incorporating efforts under the aegis of the tri-national GEC supported by GIZ; (d) identification of new potential bi-national agreements that can be promoted through each country’s Ministry of Foreign Relations, should our review of existing bi and multilateral commitments reveal notable gaps; (e) greater awareness among governmental authorities and rural community partners about the advancing IWT threat, and how it can decimate their natural resources; and finally (f) investment to strengthen capabilities of local civil society partners already working in their specific areas, including FUNDAECO, Asociación Balam, and the EJF in Guatemala, and PPY in Mexico.

if necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the file upload below:

-
- ↓ **Additional Materials IWT Challenge Fund**
WCS Guatemala Stage 2 2019
 - 📅 12/11/2019
 - 🕒 23:07:55
 - 📄 pdf 680.77 KB

Section 9 - Funding and Budget

Q23. Budget

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

Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the IWT Challenge Fund budget.

- **Budget form for projects under £100,000**
- **Budget form for projects over £100,000**


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 Guatemala Mexico IWT R6 St 2 budget**

 12/11/2019

 22:14:34

 xlsx 63.86 KB

Q24. Funding

Q24a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

New Initiative

Please provide details:

The current proposal is a new initiative that we desire to “house” within the Strategic Cooperation Group (GEC), a broader framework for formal tri-national collaboration among the three “Selva Maya” countries of Guatemala, Mexico, and Belize. The new component of this proposal consists of the focus on combatting the advancing wave of IWT detected on the Guatemala-Mexico border. To date, the only cross-border focus on combatting trafficking was the IWT014 initiative focused on the Guatemala-Belize border, before the inception of the GEC. Additional leveraged support will be provided to PPY by the USDOT, a leveraged funding source identified by WCS post our Stage 1 application to DEFRA. Modest counterpart will also be forthcoming for livelihood alternatives in Guatemala, including support from USAID and the Municipality of San Andres, helping to multiply the impact and scale of DEFRA support. Finally, GIZ will support SMART training to strengthen field patrols in both Mexico and Guatemala.

Q24b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

Q25. Co-financing

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q25a. 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.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
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Mexico partners:
SEMABICC, PPY



GBP

SEMABICC portion is [REDACTED] for staff salaries, vehicle maintenance and office costs associated with patrols in Balamku Campeche State Reserve.
Staff salaries, vehicle maintenance and office costs associated with patrols in Balamku Campeche State Reserve.
PPY contribution is [REDACTED] for Partial payment of the salaries of our technical and administrative staff, as well as operating costs related to partial office costs, vehicle maintenance and computer equipment.

Guatemala partners:
CONAP, Balam, EJF,
FUNDAECO, ACOFOP



GBP

CONAP () Salaries of personnel who will be participating in patrols in the project area, in addition to expenditures on operating supplies for such activities; Balam () Salaries of technical and administrative staff, as well as office costs. EJF () Salaries and fees of technical and administrative staff; FUNDAECO () Salaries of field patrols in Mirador-Río Azul National Park and Dos Laguna Biotope, as well as for operational and field supplies for the aforementioned activities. ACOFOP () Salary costs of personnel who will be participating in productive activities with the community in the project area, expenses for operating supplies for such activities.

GIZ; USAID



GBP

GIZ () Training and exchange expenses between the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala and Calakmul/Balam Kú in Mexico.; USAID () Costs of staff salaries, consultancies, travel expenses, workshops, equipment and field material.

WCS unrestricted;
WCS-FCA, WCS-Arcadia;
WCS-Overbrook



GBP

WCS unrestricted
() Staff salaries
and overhead costs;
WCS-FCA () Office
costs, insurance, vehicle
maintenance and fuel;
WCS-Arcadia
():Salaries and
fieldwork travel and
subsistence; WCS
Overbrook ()
Salaries costs

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. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 10 - Capital Costs, Value for Money & Ethics

Q26. Outputs of the project and Open Access

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

Project results will be available publicly via 5 websites: WCS, Balam, EJJ, FUNDAECO, and PPY. Each will have a project description and share non-sensitive information that does not endanger project staff, local partners or communities. Partners will post the project by month 6, and provide annual updates on

progress, project statistics, and key products, e.g.:

PPY: Data on patrols in Mexico, and IWT detections; Number of poacher captures and/or relevant events; Updates regarding the socioeconomic evaluations of focal Mexican communities. PPY will also post the final White Paper describing options for livelihood alternatives for rural Mexican communities.

EJF: Number of cases against poachers/wildlife traffickers in Guatemala and results of prosecutions. EJF will post their analysis of existing binational and multi-lateral agreements to strengthen bi-national collaborations between Guatemala and Mexico.

Balam: Results of engagement with high-level government officials in Guatemala and at the bi-national level. Balam will also be responsible for regular communications with the FCO in Guatemala City.

FUNDAECO: Data on patrols in MRANP/MBR, and IWT detections; Number of poacher captures and/or other relevant events; Updates regarding binational field exchanges.

WCS: General project information including comprehensive advances, as well as information on the total number of IWT cases detected in the Maya Biosphere Reserve annually. WCS will also disseminate the final White Paper sharing lessons learned and recommendations for combatting trans-frontier IWT.

We have budgeted £ [REDACTED] to facilitate open access, including three website updates. This will ensure local branding of project activities, increasing programmatic sustainability, and national project identification.

Q27. 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.

Risks to the project include improper use of project resources provided for field patrolling (fraud), and bribery by organized crime syndicates to avoid reporting IWT detected in the field. Both of these risks will be at least partially mitigated by training an extensive group of guards to collect data using the SMART software, which ensures that field trips are mapped with shapefile tracks, and photographs of field evidence include time and date stamps.

WCS has been working in the MBR for nearly three decades, with annual audits that reduce financial risk to our institution and our funders, and that ensures constant adaptation as financial requirements evolve. We will continue to perform annual audits for the overall WCS Guatemala Program, and we have budgeted £ 2,000 for the specific audit as required by DEFRA.

WCS also prohibits financial compensation to motivate governmental/other partners (i.e. bribes). We will not pay informants with any resources from this proposed IWT grant nor any counterpart source. We will base IWT evidence on data collected first hand during SMART patrols, through voluntary informants and collaborators, and through the hiring of a consultant to investigate timber export permits in Mexico, in coordination with governmental authorities.

Q28. 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.

N/A

Q29. 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.

We will advance 3 IWT Challenge Fund objectives over more than half a million hectares spread across two countries, tackling the pernicious threat of IWT led by organized crime syndicates for an international market. We will simultaneously improve livelihoods of at least 100 households/500 individuals in Guatemala while leveraging increased investment in at least 500 households/2,500 individuals in some of Mexico's most impoverished communities. Our bi-national, multisector, collaborative focus will allow us to reevaluate this DEFRA-supported approach, and improve it as a model for eradicating illegal wildlife trade in Latin America, particularly since frontier zones are increasingly used by syndicates as staging grounds for IWT sourcing across the hemisphere.

Our hypothesis is that engagement of government and civil society in both countries constitutes the most effective strategy in the Selva Maya Green Corridor context, increasing the likelihood of sustainability while promoting demand-side engagement and increased governmental action.

WCS' previous experience will add further value, allowing us to influence leverage government and other donors to expand the SMART system for park patrolling, evidenced by commitments from governmental partners of £ [REDACTED] WCS and PPY also expect to leverage greater than 1:1 support for the project's livelihood investments. We will accomplish this through our long-term working relationships with community organizations, government agencies, donors, and the private sector. Overall, the binational Project will allow WCS and its partners to generate significant knowledge and impact accruing to LMIC Guatemala.

Q30. Ethics and human rights

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?

The strong leadership role of experienced local organizations in our consortium ensures familiarity with local social dynamics/culture, reducing risk related to project activities. WCS is committed to upholding human rights standards and has adopted standards for safeguarding including the World Bank Social Framework, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Belmont Report. WCS's conservation work is further supported by its Institutional Review Board (IRB) that helps to ensure WCS research is compliant with US and international standards thus ensuring rights of human subjects are protected.

When engaging with indigenous communities, WCS, ACOFOP, and PPY employ principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Partners' combined 100+ years of collective experience endows us with an acute awareness of risk for local people and for environmental advocates. Guatemala and Mexico are among the world's most dangerous countries for environmentalists, with local community advocates frequently subject to violence. Accordingly, we will take measures to protect local partners, particularly members of rural communities by: (a) protecting sources of information by encrypting files, never storing identifiers with data, limiting staff access and ensuring data is gathered with utmost discretion and safety; (b) citing relevant information anonymously in written reports and confidential findings; (c) distributing information

internally among a limited individuals – based entirely on a “need to know” basis; (d) staff are trained in international protocol and respect human rights during operations and (e) continuously adapt activities to ensure protection of any local community and/or governmental official potentially endangered by trafficking syndicates.

Q31. Corruption

Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this.

Corruption remains pronounced in both Guatemala and Mexico, commonly impacting every level of the body politic of each nation, from government ministries to the leaderships of local community organizations. Here again, our consortium of experienced local organizations helps decrease the risk to the project from corruption, and specifically from individuals who desire to neutralize the intended impact of the project or capture project resources. All project partners will commit to a policy of zero tolerance for corruption, including fraud and bribery. Clauses regarding this policy will be included in subgrant agreements, in addition to guidelines for purchasing material resources and inputs essential to project operations. WCS and partners will also continue our tested approach to avoiding corrupt actors, by avoiding engagement with such individuals once identified, and by choosing to “work around” them by engaging other colleagues when possible. Project partners including WCS, the EJF, and PPY will monitor confiscated timber and other IWT projects to avoid potential leakage back into IWT markets. Most often it does remain viable to work with honest committed authorities, but should we encounter intractable corruption that affects our objectives, we will notify DEFRA and propose modifications to our work plan through the normal processes.

Q32. 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.

If any aspect of your project relates to informant network data please also explain what measures are in place to ensure it is properly controlled.

WCS and partners will implement best practices for control and use of individually identifiable data, including, but not limited to: compliance with applicable laws, 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.

Through the implementation of SMART patrolling, the project may support the collection of data related to individuals in possession of and illegal trade in timber and wildlife products. During patrols, information will be gathered and processed directly by suitable, trusted law enforcement agencies. In cases where Civil Society partners encounter individuals and/or information on individuals engaged in IWT, such will immediately be provided to authorities for response and/or strategic planning.

Q33. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the IWT Challenge Fund must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We have shared our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q34. 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.

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

Impact:

Reduced trafficking of fauna and flora in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Guatemala and Mexico through improved law enforcement, long-term binational collaboration and a foundation for community engagement

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
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Outcome:

A network of Guatemalan and Mexican partners increases governmental action against wildlife trafficking, develops a foundation for community engagement, and propels long-term binational collaboration to conserve Selva Maya biodiversity

O.1: Reduced wildlife poaching (flora and fauna) in Guatemala and Mexico: Poaching and/or illegal events impacting flora and fauna decrease in MRANP and Paxban by 50% annually (2018 baseline = est. 200 events), and decrease in Calakmul and Balamku by 50% by month 30 (2018 baseline = est. 400 events)

O.2: Greater awareness of IWT among national authorities: At least 50% of relevant high-level governmental authorities surveyed in Gua/Mex demonstrate increased awareness of IWT by the project's end (baseline=to be established by month 3)

O.3: Improved use of legal mechanisms as deterrents: At least two coordinated actions taken to halt wildlife trafficking, through the use/reform of existing national regulations/legislation and/or bi-national/international agreements by the project's end (baseline=0)

O4: Increased investment in Guatemalan and Mexican communities affected by IWT: At least one additional donor/country invests at least £100,000 in target communities in

O.1: # of poaching and/or other events impacting flora and fauna recorded on SMART patrols

O.2: Baseline and final reports detailing % change in awareness of existence and dynamics of IWT in project areas among key national and local authorities

O.3: Documents and/or minutes of meetings detailing governmental commitments to utilize and/or improve existing legal mechanisms and regulations

O.4: Official donor communications detailing gender-specific investments in target communities

O.5: Multi-institutional MOU signed by month 18 of project

Governmental investment is not significantly reduced in either country;

Greater awareness about IWT will motivate some gov. actors to address IWT;

Binational and international agreements offer potential for greater collaboration on the Gua-Mex border;

Guat. & Mex. Governments are committed to socioeconomic development and poverty reduction in project area;

Gov. partners will be interested in collaborating with civil society

Gua/Mex by Month 30,
(baseline = N/A)

O5: Strengthened basis
for long-term binational
collaboration: A
multisector, civil
society-led, binational
network to combat IWT
in the Selva Maya Green
Corridor consolidated by
month 18 (baseline=N/A)

Output 1:

1. Improved protection against trafficking of flora and fauna in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve and in Mexico (Calakmul Biosphere Reserve; Balamku)

GUA:
CONAP/FUNDAECO/WCS

MEX: PPY/CONANP/
SEMABICC

1.1: One SMART training workshop undertaken in each country by the end of Year 1 (baseline: 1 Mexico, 3 Guatemala) with >2 women trained in each workshop, including at least 45 individuals from CONAP, and NGOs in Guatemala, and CONANP, SEMABICC, and NGOs in Mexico.

1.2: One new IWT protection protocol developed for the Mirador-Rio Azul National Park/Paxban and implemented by the end of Year 1, and adapted by month 30 (i.e. SMART, historical threats mapping, prioritization of hotspots, and strategies and tactics for success in combatting IWT) (baseline: N/A)

1.3a: At least 300 person/days/year of patrols focused on interdiction of poachers in Guatemalan target areas (baseline = 150);

1.3b: An average of at least five captures/disruptions of poachers annually in Guatemala (2018 baseline = 1 disruption and 2 captures)

1.3c: A 50% annual reduction in the number of new access routes illegally opened by traffickers to extract products in Guatemala

1.1: Workshop reports, photos, and attendance sheets

1.2: Initial and adapted protocol

1.3a: SMART patrolling reports

1.3b: SMART patrolling reports and official cases from MP/Guatemala

1.3c: SMART patrolling reports

1.4: Initial and adapted protocols

1.5a: SMART patrolling reports

1.5b: SMART patrolling reports and official cases from MP/Mexico

1.6 SMART patrolling reports

Partners, including government, will be able to interdict IWT operations in the field adequately managing threats from criminal syndicates;

Women will be available and interested in participating in SMART training and in playing a role in rural law enforcement

(2018 baseline: 5 km)

1.4: Two new IWT protection protocols (CBR and Balamku) updated and implemented by the end of Year 1, and adapted by month 30 (baseline: N/A)

1.5a: At least 300 person/days/year of patrols focused on interdiction of poachers in CBR and Balamku target areas (baseline = 150)

1.5b: An average of at least six captures/disruptions of poachers annually in Mexico (historical baseline = 2 disruptions and 1 capture)

1.6 Two joint patrols between Guatemala and Mexico (baseline: N/A)

Output 2:

2. Greater awareness among Guatemalan/Mexican authorities regarding flora/fauna trafficking in the Selva Maya Green Corridor

BALAM/PPY
/WCS/FUNDAECO
/FJA-PETEN

2.1: One baseline survey of awareness about IWT among national authorities in each country by month 3; one final survey of IWT awareness in each country by month 28 (baseline: N/A)

2.2: One confidential report detailing the state of IWT in the target area developed by month 15, including information on both fauna species and timber (baseline: N/A)

2.3: At least 2 press outlets cover IWT in the project area annually (baseline: 2 Guatemala; 2 Mexico), and at least 5 news items annually in total.

2.4: At least 10 social media events /year detailing IWT in the project area yield >1000 likes and/or supportive responses during the project period (pulse baseline: 4 Guatemala; 0 Mexico; likes =N/A)

2.5: At least 8 outreach/awareness raising events with national authorities undertaken during the project (4 Guatemala, 4 Mexico) (baseline: 1 Guatemala)

2.6: At least one high-level governmental meeting addressing IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor by the project's

2.1: Survey reports

2.2: Confidential IWT report

2.3: Copies of press coverage

2.4: Copies of social media pulses; reports of responses from partners' media

2.5: Photos and attendance sheets of outreach events

2.6: Photos, agenda, and attendance sheets of high-level IWT event

Press coverage and attention will increase the willingness of governments to respond, particularly if corruption is highlighted as a key enabling condition for IWT

end (baseline: 0)

Output 3: 3. Increased use of legal frameworks to combat trafficking of flora and fauna in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Guatemala and Mexico FJA-Peten/MP GUATEMALA/BALAM/PPY	3.1: At least four prosecutions/year total in Guatemala/Mexico apply sentences/penalties as effective deterrents in accordance with existing legislation (baseline: 0 in the last 5 years) 3.2: One report produced by month 6 detailing opportunities for increased binational collaboration based on existing international agreements, and shared with government partners by month 12 (baseline: N/A) 3.3: One report produced by month 11 on timber export volumes/permits, and opportunities for improving laws and regulations to reduce IWT in Mexico, and shared with government partners by month 14 (baseline: N/A) 3.4: At least one additional governmental institution per country engages in the binational effort to halt IWT (baseline: 0) 3.5: One procedure identified and/or approved to reduce the laundering of poached timber in Mexico	3.1: Copies of the final sentences 3.2: Report, and photos, attendance sheets of meeting with government partners 3.3: Report, and photos, attendance sheets of meeting with government partners 3.4: "Actas", official government announcements, and attendance sheets of government meetings 3.5: Official "Actas" or policy statement	Greater ability to detect and apprehend traffickers, and obtain sanctions will provide an increased deterrent to IWT Governments of Mexico and Guatemala will collaborate to reduce corruption and trans-border IWT
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Output 4:

4. Alternative livelihoods propelled to reduce vulnerability of Guatemalan and Mexican communities to IWT

4.1: Gender-focused alternative livelihoods viability assessment for Mexican communities completed by end of Year 1 (baseline: N/A)

4.2: At least two public presentations of Mexican livelihood assessment by month 18 (baseline: N/A)

4.3: Gender-focused alternative livelihoods viability assessment for Guatemalan communities completed by end of Year 1 (baseline: N/A)

4.4: Management plan for household honey production developed for Ruta Carmelita (Gua) communities by Month 6, including support for > 5 female-led apiaries (baseline: N/A)

4.5: At least 1 new partnership in each country developed with donors/gov. to leverage at least £50K total by Month 30 (baseline: N/A)

4.6: At least 500 vulnerable households receive benefits of leveraged livelihoods investments in Mexico, including >35% supporting female-led income generating projects (baseline: N/A)

4.7: At least 100 vulnerable households receive benefits of leveraged livelihoods

4.1: Assessment report

4.2: Report, and photos, attendance sheets of meeting with donors and/or government partners

4.3: Assessment report

4.4: Final management plan

4.5: Letter of support and/or public documents or "Actas"

4.6: Donor generated information detailing investments, and/or official email/letter detailing investments

4.7: Photos, signed reception documents by household leaders

4.8 & 4.9: Final report evaluating BNS and income on households in Guatemala

4.10: Official Minutes of meeting by CONAP's Executive Council

4.11: Formal MOU signed

4.12: Records from MP, CONAP, and Judicial Branch.

The Guatemalan, and Mexican governments, bilateral, and international donors are truly interested in increasing socioeconomic investment in the MBR and in southern Mexico.

CONAP's next leadership will continue supporting alternative livelihoods for rural MBR communities, supporting honey production, sustainable NTFP harvests and small animal husbandry

CONAP's leadership and the Executive Council will recognize the importance of engaging San Miguel inhabitants as strategic partners in the MBR

investments in Guatemala, including >35% supporting female-led income generating projects (baseline: N/A)

4.8: At least 85% of households receiving livelihoods investments in Guatemala recognize linkages of investments to anti- IWT efforts (baseline: N/A)

4.9: At least 75% of target households in Guatemala demonstrate improvement in BNS poverty index and/or sustained income from livelihoods investments by Month 24 (baseline: N/A)

4.10: CONAP's official order to evict San Miguel inhabitants from their MBR lands is officially reverted (baseline: 2009 order to evict)

4.11: CONAP and San Miguel COCODE sign MOU recognizing San Miguel's right to inhabit the area (baseline: N/A)

4.12: At least 97% of Guatemalan households receiving livelihoods investments are not indicted or convicted of timber/wildlife trafficking (baseline: N/A)

Output 5:

5. Increased collaboration between Guatemalan and Mexican partners (civil society and government) to reduce trafficking of flora/fauna along the Guatemala-Mexico border

WCS/FUNDAECO /PPY/BALAM /EJF ALL

5.1: Information exchange network established by month 2 and adapted as required (baseline: only informal contacts at present)

5.2: Three annual meetings undertaken in months 1,13, and 25 among project partners and relevant actors to exchange information and propel binational collaboration (baseline: N/A)

5.3: At least two contacts with the Selva Maya GEC members to coordinate efforts and/or propose formal incorporation of the Gua-Mex binational network within the GEC

5.4: Three annual field exchanges between Guatemala and Mexico protection personnel undertaken by months 3, 15, 23 (historical baseline: 1)

5.5: One MOU signed by civil society partners to sustain the binational anti-trafficking network over the long-term (baseline: 1 in Guatemala-Belize)

5.6: One White Paper developed by month 26 on best practices for cross-border collaboration to combat IWT based on this project and the DEFRA 097 Belize-Guatemala project.

5.1: Copy of network contact list

5.2: Attendance sheets, agenda, and photos of each project meeting

5.3: Email exchanges and/or formal letters

5.4: Attendance sheets, agenda, and photos of each field meeting

5.5: Formal signed MOU

5.6: White paper

Civil Society Organizations will remain committed, and be able to obtain resources to sustain the binational network beyond the project period

The tri-national GEC will remain operational throughout the entire project period

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities

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

Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.

- 1.1 Implement SMART training workshops (1 Mex, 1 Gua)
- 1.2 Develop and update an IWT protection protocol for Guatemala (MRANP & Paxban)
- 1.3 Carry out field IWT monitoring & interdiction patrols in Guatemala
- 1.4 Develop and update two IWT protection protocols for Mexico (Calakmul & Balamku)
- 1.5 Carry out field IWT monitoring & interdiction patrols in Mexico
- 1.6 Implement one joint patrol annually between Guatemalan and Mexican authorities

- 2.1 Carry out one awareness baseline survey in each country
- 2.2 Carry out one final awareness survey in each country
- 2.3 Develop a confidential report on state of IWT in Guatemalan and Mexican target areas
- 2.4 Promote press coverage on IWT along the Selva Maya Green Corridor
- 2.5 Increase social media outreach about IWT along the Selva Maya Green Corridor
- 2.6 Update Project CSO partner websites to inform broader public about DEFRA support and project advances
- 2.7 Execute IWT awareness raising events in Guatemala and Mexico (4 Gua & 4 Mex)
- 2.8 Hold at least one high-level governmental meeting addressing IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor

- 3.1 Provide technical support for IWT prosecutions in Guatemala
- 3.2 Produce report on opportunities for increased bi-national collaboration
- 3.3 Produced report on timber export volumes/permits in Mexico
- 3.4 Produced reports on opportunities for collaboration and export volumes/permits shared with gov. partners in Mexico & Guatemala
- 3.5 Advance a procedure to reduce loopholes for laundering poached timber in Mexico (i.e legislation and/or other arrangements via existing legal frameworks)

- 4.1 Develop a gender-focused alternative livelihoods assessment for Mexican communities
- 4.2 Develop a gender-focused alternative livelihoods assessment for Guatemalan communities
- 4.3 Develop a management plan for household honey production for Ruta Carmelita communities (Guatemala)
- 4.4 Develop partnerships with donors and government to leverage DEFRA investments in Guatemalan livelihoods
- 4.5 Hold two public presentations of livelihoods assessment for Mexican communities (to gov. and/or donors)
- 4.6 Outreach to leverage Mexican investments in target communities using livelihoods assessment
- 4.7 Carry out household BNS surveys to establish baselines for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments
- 4.8 Implement and technically support the livelihoods investments in Guatemalan households
- 4.9 Hold multisector meetings (Community, Gov., Civil Society) to advance San Miguel land tenure agreement (Guatemala)

- 4.10 Carry out household income surveys to evaluate income streams for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments
- 4.11 Carry out household BNS surveys to evaluate overall changes for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments
- 4.12 Monitor and report the number of households with livelihoods benefits indicted and/or convicted of timber/wildlife trafficking
- 4.13 Monitor and report global livelihoods investments spurred by the project in Mexican target communities

- 5.1 Develop a bi-national network to combat transfrontier IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor
- 5.2 Hold annual meetings of Selva Maya Green Corridor bi-national IWT network
- 5.3 Coordinate the Gua-Mex IWT network with Selva Maya GEC
- 5.4 Hold annual field exchanges among Gua/Mex protection personnel
- 5.5 Promote the signature of a MOU codifying long-term collaboration to combat IWT among partners
- 5.6 Produce a white paper on best practices for cross-border collaboration to combat IWT

Section 12 - Implementation Timetable

Q35. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

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

Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Implementation Timetable Template

Please add/remove 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.

📄 [WCS Guatemala Mexico IWT R6 St 2 Implementation Timetable](#)

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Section 13 - M&E and FCO notification

Q36. 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 Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

The WCS project manager will work closely with project partners to track and report on project implementation, the state of timber/wildlife trafficking and changes in local livelihoods. Data will be translated into information products including presentations, written media and reports, and non-sensitive information shared on project web sites. These products will be used for outreach and civil society advocacy, in order to communicate convincing messages to target audiences including community members, decision makers, and the general public. Specific examples of how we plan to adaptively manage the project include:

1. SMART: data generated by field patrols will be systematized and used to inform decision makers on a regular basis, ensuring adaptation of field protection strategies and maximizing our ability to confront poachers/traffickers effectively. SMART data will initially be collected by field partners engaged in patrolling, and used by national government partners (CONAP, CONANP and SEMABIC) and NGO allies (FUNDAECO, PPY, WCS). Data from both countries will subsequently be analysed by CONAP/WCS through our collaboration with CONAP’s Center for Monitoring and Evaluation (CEMEC), generating standardized information allowing us to evaluate if trafficking has been reduced, or is increasing. The EJV will also contribute post capture of accused traffickers by monitoring the efficacy and impact of judicial processes, particularly in emblematic cases of trafficking.
2. BNS: We will employ Basic Necessities Surveys in combination with select tracking of household income to establish a rigorous baseline and evaluate changes in the well-being/poverty of households engaged in pilot livelihoods projects. In particular, the fine scale evaluations of household income generated by project investments will help us adapt investments should they be deemed inadequate or fail, and/or learn lessons relevant to future initiatives.
3. Awareness: Initial surveys will be used to help us compare and contrast distinct governmental authorities regarding their awareness of information related to wildlife trafficking and its local/national impacts, particularly as they relate to the specific trans-frontier threat addressed in this project. Initial results will help us target subsequent outreach, and target questions during a final round of surveys to evaluate the degree of increase in awareness obtained.
4. Finances: We will undertake regular and thorough monitoring of project resources, activities and implementation to ensure effective operations, value for money, and adaptive management. This includes an initial evaluation of the administrative capabilities of each partner receiving a subgrant and annual follow up designed to increase/demonstrate national partner capacities.

At the first project meeting WCS will share a global project monitoring framework, ensuring that each partner have the opportunity to contribute to the global M&E Plan. WCS (Guatemala) and PPY (Mexico) will use the framework to track advances during the year, and at each subsequent annual meeting review outcomes with project partners to improve the project, generate information for reporting, and adapt the subsequent annual work plan. Finally, annual evaluations will be shared with UK Embassy/High Commission personnel to keep them abreast of project advances, adaptive changes required in management and any emerging issues, particularly vis-à-vis international relations between Guatemala and Mexico.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	75

Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)

Q37. FCO Notifications

Please state whether 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 Challenge Fund competition in the host country.

No

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

Q38. Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Wildlife Conservation Society

I apply for a grant of

£399,703.00

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 enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name


Joe Walston


Position in the organisation

Senior Vice President, Field Conservation

Signature (please upload e-signature)

 [IWT Round 6 2019 Stage 2 Certification](#)

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Date

12 November 2019

Section 15 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for my project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start page of the application.	Checked
The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all key project personnel identified at Question 14, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 13, or an explanation as to why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation.	Checked
I have checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have 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 organisation, 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).