

Applicant: **Wallace, Robert**
Organisation: **Wildlife Conservation Society**
Funding Sought: **£270,000.00**

IWTR6S2\1020

Expanding Local Intelligence Networks to Combat Jaguar IWT in Bolivia

We propose to strengthen the capacity of key Bolivian actors to address jaguar teeth trade and reduce jaguar losses in 30% of Bolivia's jaguar habitat through: i) enforcing wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions, ii) expanding rural and urban outreach efforts about the illegality of jaguar trafficking, iii) developing local enforcement protocols for addressing trafficking incidents, and iv) improving control and vigilance capacity of indigenous people, park guards, ranchers, tourism operators and local governments to safeguard natural resource management livelihoods.

Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

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

GMS ORGANISATION

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

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

Expanding Local Intelligence Networks to Combat Jaguar IWT in Bolivia

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

IWTR6S1\100140

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

Do you require more fields?

No

Q5. Project dates

Start date:

01 October 2020

End date:

31 March 2023

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

2 years, 6 months

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
Amount:	£53,120.00	£106,020.00	£110,860.00	£ 270,000.00

Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

We will match this investment with approximately £ [REDACTED] (depending on current exchange rate) from a variety of sources including, the European Union (secure), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (pending) and the U.S. Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (pending).

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). 38

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.

We propose to strengthen the capacity of key Bolivian actors to address jaguar teeth trade and reduce jaguar losses in 30% of Bolivia's jaguar habitat through: i) enforcing wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions, ii) expanding rural and urban outreach efforts about the illegality of jaguar trafficking, iii) developing local enforcement protocols for addressing trafficking incidents, and iv) improving control

and vigilance capacity of indigenous people, park guards, ranchers, tourism operators and local governments to safeguard natural resource management livelihoods.

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.

Bolivian authorities and civil society increase capacity to address the threat of Asian demand for jaguar teeth and reduce jaguar losses in north-western Bolivian lowlands (30% of Bolivia's jaguar habitat).

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

Please tick all that apply.

Strengthening law enforcement

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.

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

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

Hanoi Conference: A, B, C, D

Through the project we will address some of the causes and consequences of IWT, especially by tackling the IWT as a serious and organised crime, working in partnerships with indigenous people, communities and local authorities and helping the decrease of IWT demand by tackling trafficking. To ensure that law enforcement is engaged and that they have the resources, knowledge and capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes associated with IWT, we will continue working with the Bolivian Forestry and Environment Police (POFOMA), providing technical support and supporting their work in IWT. Additionally, we will establish, facilitate and support information-sharing mechanisms, and cooperation between different organizations and across countries. Finally, we will work to eradicate the market around IWT by ensuring effective legal frameworks and driving sustainable livelihoods and economic development by engaging relevant community groups.

Q11. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

The project will continue to contribute mainly to SDG 15, by significantly advancing towards the prevention of the extinction of threatened species, in this case the most iconic Amazonian species – the jaguar (*Panthera onca*). The emerging threat of wildlife trafficking, especially related to jaguar canines, but also teeth in general, paws, bone, whiskers and other body parts of jaguars for Asian markets, is a major threat to remaining jaguar populations, and our proposal aims to address this threat, and thereby help to halt biodiversity loss by combating poaching and trafficking of protected species.

The project will also contribute to SDG 16, Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies, by strengthening the capacity of Bolivian government authorities and civil society to address jaguar-specific IWT threats, thereby increasing overall capacity for IWT interventions. We will work with Bolivian Forestry and Environment Police, and the National Protected Area Service. Within the target landscape we will work with a network of local actors regarding IWT vigilance, including the Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected area authorities, as well as indigenous people and their representative organizations: the Tacana (Consejo Indigena del Pueblo Tacana - CIPTA) and the Tsimane and Mosenen (Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosenen - CRTM). Thus, we will be contributing to Goal 16, by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities through safeguarding resource use by vulnerable indigenous communities.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q12. Lead organisation summary

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

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 2019 Annual Report**


 14/11/2019


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 pdf 5.85 MB

 **WCS 2017 Annual Report**


 14/11/2019

 16:53:33

 pdf 4.97 MB


 **WCS 2019 Audit**

 14/11/2019


 15:13:43

 pdf 828.76 KB

 **WCS 2018 Audit**

 14/11/2019

 15:13:37

 pdf 235.6 KB

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: www.wcs.org & www.wcsbolivia.org

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

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

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

We have been gradually expanding our landscape conservation approach into the Beni Department and in this proposal will expand our local IWT network approach into the La Paz, Beni and Pando departments.

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

Yes

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

Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name:

Servicio Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SERNAP)

Website address:

<http://sernap.gob.bo>

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

In the northern La Paz Department, National Protected Area Service (SERNAP) staff, especially protected area directors and park guards, are leading efforts in the field to address the local sale and promotion of the jaguar teeth trade. They have worked with local police and prosecutors to bring to light the jaguar teeth trade problem and pushed other authorities to process two high profile cases in the region. Over the last two decades WCS has been a crucial partner to Madidi National Park and Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, two protected areas managed by SERNAP. Over the last nine years, we have partnered with the park guards on the design and implementation of an integrated monitoring program for these protected areas. With IWT funds, we will continue to support park guard monitoring activities and patrolling efforts, and assist efforts to ensure that IWT infractions detected by the park guards in the region receive appropriate follow up in the formal prosecution process. SERNAP will also help facilitate expansion of the IWT local network approach into Beni and Pando departments through the park guards and leadership personnel in the Beni Biosphere Reserve and the Manuripi Heath Amazonian Wildlife National Reserve, respectively

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

No

If no, please provide details

We have letters from both Madidi National Park and Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve as members of SERNAP. A letter from the head office will not be possible given current events in La Paz.

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

Yes

2. Partner Name:

Consejo Indigena del Pueblo Tacana (CIPTA)

Website address:

Not Applicable

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

The CIPTA (Tacana Indigenous Peoples Council) indigenous organization will provide crucial informant and control and vigilance mechanisms due to their local credibility and knowledge, as well as their overall commitment to forest, water, and biodiversity conservation. WCS has supported CIPTA's indigenous territorial management efforts in the Tacana Indigenous Territory through a comprehensive, integrated, and long-term partnership since 2000. This partnership includes long-term monitoring and control and vigilance activities within the framework of more than 20 community-based sustainable natural resource management initiatives. Thanks to indigenous territorial management efforts, CIPTA has shown significant reductions in deforestation rates, compared to other actors in the region, and WCS data has confirmed wildlife recoveries in the region. In September 2019, within the framework of our existing exploratory grant (IWT 068) the Tacana community leaders developed a public declaration against wildlife trafficking which they are now sharing in all Tacana communities. This is the first step to ensuring that Tacana communities form part of the local intelligence network.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

3. Partner Name:

Consejo Regional Tsimane-Moseten (CRTM)

Website address:

Not Applicable

Letter of Support:

The CRTM indigenous organization will provide crucial informant mechanisms due to their local credibility and knowledge as well as their commitment to forest, water and biodiversity conservation. WCS has supported CRTM's indigenous territorial management efforts in the Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory through a comprehensive, integrated, and long-term partnership since 2007. This partnership includes long-term monitoring and control and vigilance activities within the framework of community-based sustainable natural resource management initiatives. In August 2019, within the framework of our existing exploratory grant (IWT 068) the Tsimane-Moseten community leaders developed a public declaration against wildlife trafficking which they are now sharing in all Tsimane-Moseten communities. This is the first step to ensuring that Tsimane-Moseten communities form part of the local intelligence network.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

4. Partner Name: Policia Forestal de Preservación del Medio Ambiente (POFOMA)

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

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): POFOMA is the key police partner charged with addressing IWT crime and has approached WCS for specific training in species identification. It is also interested in adopting international protocols for wildlife crime investigations, and learning from other regions such as Asia on approaches on managing and interpreting information.

WCS is already working with POFOMA, assisting staff in the digital systematization of existing information on wildlife crime into a centralized database. Initially we focused on systematizing jaguar information, but in the next few months this approach will expand to systematize information for all wildlife species for which POFOMA has data, seizures and information.

In addition, with existing matching funds from the European Union, WCS is responding to request from POFOMA for equipment in order to improve their IWT actions and responses.

POFOMA have clarified that administratively they are unable to receive funding, but are able to receive technical support and equipment and supply donations.

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

If no, please provide details Bolivia is currently in a political crisis. The Police are in emergency mode and understandably will not be able to respond to requests for letters of support. POFOMA supported our previous applications to DEFRA IWT (attached), and we can send a letter for this proposal once the crisis abides.

5. Partner Name: Central Indigena del Pueblo Leco de Apolo (CIPLA)

Website address: Not Applicable

Letter of Support:

The CIPLA (Lecos of Apolo Indigenous Peoples Council) indigenous organization will provide crucial informant and control and vigilance mechanisms due to their local credibility and knowledge, as well as their overall commitment to forest, water, and biodiversity conservation in the foothill and lower montane forests of northern La Paz. WCS has supported CIPLA's indigenous territorial management efforts in the Lecos of Apolo Indigenous Territory through a comprehensive, integrated, and long-term partnership since 2005. This partnership includes long-term monitoring and control and vigilance activities within the framework of several community-based sustainable natural resource management initiatives.

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Letter of Support: *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.

 **Cover Letter and Letters of Support Combined**

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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?
Robert Wallace	Project Leader	17	Checked
Mariana Da Silva	Wildlife Trafficking Coordinator	83	Checked
Maria Viscarra	Park Guard & Indigenous People Liaison	42	Checked
To be identified	Regional Authorities & Police Liaison	83	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Andres Ramirez	Communication & Outreach Expert	42	Checked
Linda Rosas	Administrative Coordinator	17	Checked
Paola Garcia	Administrative Accountant	17	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	Unchecked

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.

📄 **CVs and TOR Combined**

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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.

Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>)	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

No

Q16. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned.

Please also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to alleviate poverty.

Bolivia faces the gravest emerging illegal wildlife trade (IWT) crisis since the 1980s wildlife skin trade. Recent demand from Asian markets for jaguar teeth has resulted in over 200 documented jaguar deaths since 2014, and IWT is now the largest threat to jaguar populations in Bolivia and potentially the wider Amazon. Despite overall habitat loss, jaguars and other charismatic and threatened wildlife species had recovered in national and subnational protected areas, as well as many of the larger indigenous territories in the country. This recovery is attributable to the creation of these management units as well as specific protection measures, conservation efforts and international legislation. However, a new wave of IWT driven by Asian markets for wildlife products is threatening that significant progress.

In Bolivia, government authorities and other relevant actors lack the resources, technical capacity, and knowledge at key points along the enforcement chain necessary to address this threat. WCS will work with these actors to: i) enforcing wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions, ii) expanding rural and urban outreach efforts about the illegality of jaguar trafficking, iii) developing local enforcement protocols for addressing trafficking incidents, and iv) improving control and vigilance capacity of indigenous people, park guards, ranchers, tourism operators and local governments to safeguard natural resource

management livelihoods.

Building on our current DEFRA-supported exploratory project in the Greater Madidi Landscape (IWT068), WCS will continue to work with authorities to improve their understanding of IWT dynamics and existing legal frameworks to combat IWT in Bolivia. We will work with indigenous communities, park guards, municipalities, ranchers' associations, ecotourism companies, local radio and television stations, and regional governments to improve enforcement activities and conviction rates in the La Paz, Beni, and Pando Departments, also safeguarding natural resources that local communities depend on for sustainable livelihoods that ultimately benefit jaguar habitat.

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.

This proposal is a follow-up to the IWT 068 exploratory project "A Price on Their Heads: Addressing Jaguar Trafficking in Bolivia" recently funded by DEFRA between July 2019 and September 2020. The current proposal will build on lessons learned in the outreach, communication, and local intelligence network from this exploratory project for the Greater Madidi Landscape. This additional project funding will allow us to expand the approach to the Beni and Pando departments and diversify the local actors involved to include regional governments and rancher associations.

It is three months into the IWT 068 project, and we have held introductory workshops with more than 12 local institutions, organizations and businesses on the threat and significance of IWT to wildlife. This has very quickly resulted in a series of public declarations/manifestos from indigenous organizations, ecotourism businesses, protected areas and municipalities stating their commitment to combat IWT in the Greater Madidi Landscape and beyond. These declarations are the first step in building a local intelligence network required to halt IWT in the region, whilst also identifying individuals promoting jaguar poaching. We are now beginning outreach and communication efforts regarding these declarations and IWT in general, and will be supporting patrolling efforts by park guards and indigenous people, building communication mechanisms between the local network and Bolivian Police.

Meanwhile, parallel funding from the European Union, USFWS, and INL focuses on documenting online evidence of jaguar-specific IWT at a regional scale, including Bolivia (USFWS), and is directed at more general IWT issues, training needs, and regional capacity building (INL, EU), including with Bolivian authorities.

The proposed DEFRA funding is crucial and complementary as it focuses on local on-the-ground efforts to combat IWT in one of the most important jaguar strongholds in Bolivia. This proposal aims to ensure that the local intelligence network approach is applied across the northwestern Bolivian lowlands, representing 30% of Bolivia's jaguar habitat, incorporating lessons learned from questionnaire-based perception studies on IWT control and vigilance effectiveness conducted with priority actors during the exploratory project.

WCS proposes to work with key Bolivian authorities to implement a strategy to increase IWT arrest and conviction rates and strengthen capacities among authorities along the enforcement chain. WCS is the only NGO currently working with the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA), the law enforcement agency responsible for tackling IWT in Bolivia. We will build on existing approaches in the Greater Madidi Landscape to develop local information networks to stop poaching in western lowland Bolivia, working with indigenous organizations, park guards, rancher associations, and local governments.

Under Output 1, we will continue to assist Bolivian authorities in systematizing wildlife trafficking incidents into a database of jaguar trade cases, while we will build on training efforts in our current exploratory grant and hold three additional training events for national and regional authorities to further develop local capacity to address IWT across relevant parties, especially prosecutors and judges, as well as increase collaboration and assistance between entities. We will continue to provide translation support to high-profile jaguar IWT cases to secure convictions in Bolivia.

Within Output 2, we will continue to work with government authorities to design and conduct targeted communication and outreach campaigns on IWT on social media and in the traditional press to reach urban and rural populations, including the Chinese community. We will make it clear that wildlife trafficking is illegal and perpetrators will be prosecuted, and encourage the public to report wildlife trafficking incidents to POFOMA and other authorities.

Output 3 will further increase the number of identified individual IWT suspects in Bolivia through monitoring internet and social media activity, but more importantly by expanding and working with a network of local informants, especially park guards, indigenous communities, rancher associations and local government authorities, to increase information flow. We will collaborate with WCS colleagues in China and other countries to investigate jaguar trafficking routes to and in Asia through social media, and identify opportunities to increase awareness about wildlife trafficking illegality and penalties in the Bolivian Chinese community.

Finally, by supporting the control and vigilance actions of local actors including park guards, indigenous communities, and local ranchers through training events on the illegal nature of IWT, Output 4 will improve detection of illegal incursions that would otherwise jeopardize the natural resources that local people within parks, indigenous territories, and cattle ranches depend upon. It will also improve local people's perception of enforcement activities, thereby deterring illegal wildlife trafficking activities and reducing the risk that vulnerable local people will be drawn to them.

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.

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

From both, a food security and livelihood perspective, isolated indigenous communities rely on small-scale agriculture, household gardens, fishing, and traditional subsistence hunting. For food security, previous studies show Tacana hunting as sustainable, but this balance could be threatened by commercial hunting for IWT purposes. We will work with >100 communities and their representative organizations, including the Lecos, Tacana, Tsimane, and Moseten communities (CIPLA, CIPTA, CRTM), to promote declarations in support of jaguars and efforts to combat IWT in north-western Bolivia and contribute to safeguarding the rights of 10,000 indigenous people over their indigenous lands and wildlife. Jaguars are being poached within the Greater Madidi Landscape, so we will work with park guards and indigenous organizations to develop intelligence networks aimed at reducing jaguar loss. To do so, we will coordinate with protected area and indigenous territory control and vigilance systems.

Wildlife interest from the new Asian markets is not confined to jaguar parts, with smaller amounts of red brocket deer and marsh deer penises in demand, as well as collared and giant anteater claws. Hunters targeting jaguars opportunistically take other wildlife species, either for IWT purposes or for potential commercialization as bush meat. Therefore, increased IWT driven hunting will jeopardize community livelihoods and place additional strain on the participatory mechanisms local communities have designed and implemented to control access to indigenous territories. Thus, by addressing the emerging threat of commercial hunting of jaguars and other wildlife by third parties for IWT purposes, and increasing control and vigilance of wildlife resources, the project will contribute to the overall vision of the indigenous communities of maintaining forest cover and sustaining wildlife populations that are sustainably used in certain areas within the indigenous territories.

Trafficking includes the actual poaching of the animal and therefore by improving park guard and indigenous territory control and vigilance systems in response to local intelligence network information will help reduce IWT issues in the indigenous territories and will also better protect other resources that currently significantly improve local livelihoods. In summary, by supporting control and vigilance activities, including patrolling, both within indigenous territories and the protected areas that overlap them, the project will help safeguard the natural resources that indigenous people have formally committed to managing in a sustainable manner.

Q19. Gender 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.

Women play leading roles in households and retain considerable ability to influence local decision-making about the use and purchase of wild resources. We will structure interviews across the target geographies to afford gender-specific analyses regarding the perception of local people towards the effectiveness of control and vigilance in safeguarding natural resources and reducing jaguar trafficking and IWT in general.

Targeted communication campaigns will consider the role of women, improving our understanding of the trafficking problem and its potential consequences for both women and men, while specifically promoting women's engagement in supporting authorities to combat IWT.

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

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

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

Q20. Impact on species in focus

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

Since the 1990s, jaguar populations in Bolivia have gradually recovered in intact wilderness areas for five reasons: 1) creation of a protected area system characterized by large continuous areas, 2) legal recognition of large indigenous territories in which indigenous communities conduct sustainable hunting of jaguar prey, thus maintaining forest cover and jaguar habitat, 3) implementation of sustainable forestry efforts, 4) landscape conservation efforts to integrate these management units and promote further connectivity, and 5) the end of IWT for skins that severely depleted jaguar populations through the 1970s. In 2014, the revelation of the emerging threat of IWT for jaguar teeth, claws, whiskers, and other parts for sale in Asian markets immediately jeopardized this wildlife conservation success story.

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

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 aim to build on-the-ground responses to jaguar IWT threats in 30% of jaguar's geographic distribution in Bolivia by encouraging local actors to support jaguar conservation, condemn IWT, promote outreach and communications efforts, and participate in local intelligence networks designed to efficiently inform law

enforcement agencies about IWT activities. WCS has worked in this geography for 20 years, building a network of local partners with whom we already work on territorial planning and management, sustainable natural resource use, and conservation monitoring. Through this proposed project, we will expand existing DEFRA-supported efforts to develop IWT intelligence networks into a broader geography encompassing a more diverse range of local actors, including ranchers and regional government officials. Procedural training and direct links with POFOMA for the local intelligence networks will ensure that information they provide lead to identified suspects being apprehended and prosecuted. Vulnerable local people and communities will increase their understanding of how IWT threatens jaguars, other wildlife and natural resources, and come to understand and publicly recognize that this is an illegal activity. Ultimately, we believe that the risk of local people being drawn into IWT activities will be significantly reduced and ultimately their livelihoods and natural resources protected.

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?


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

Thus, while we anticipate that some of the collaboration learning from this project experience will be built into the institutional planning of each participating actor, we also recognize that many of those institutions may face future funding shortfalls. Thus, the overall network will work together to develop longer-term funding opportunities. By producing official, publicly available documents for training and learning opportunities, we will also facilitate in-house training for future staff in each participating institution. Jaguars are an ecotourism symbol and the Greater Madidi Landscape is formally recognized as a priority tourism site for Bolivia, and a potential source of sustainable income for local people.

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

 [**WCS IWT R6 Stage 2 map and photos**](#)

 15/11/2019

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 pdf 4.27 MB

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 IWT R6 Stage 2 Budget**

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📎 xlsx 64 KB

Q24. Funding

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

- Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This project would be a continuation of the ongoing exploratory project from DEFRA:

DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund – July 2019-September 2020 – A Price on their Heads: Addressing Jaguar Trafficking in Bolivia (IWT068) which is establishing local intelligence networks in the Greater Madidi Landscape and already boasts public declarations by the Tsimane-Moseten and Tacana indigenous people, as well as most of the regions ecotourism businesses, the national and municipal protected areas, and the municipalities.

The proposed funding herein would also complement and build on existing funding streams to combat jaguar specific IWT, as well as more general IWT work in Bolivia and the region through the following three projects:

US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – September 2018-August 2020 – Addressing Illegal Jaguar Trafficking in Latin America

US Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) – September 2018-August 2020 – Strengthening Capacity and Commitment to Combat Wildlife Trafficking in Latin America

European Union – January 2019-December 2022 – Scaling Up Enforcement Capacity and Cooperation to Combat Wildlife and Timber Trafficking in the Andes-Amazon

Additionally, we anticipate applying for continuation and complimentary funds from USFWS and INL for the 2020 to 2022 period.

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

Yes

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

The IUCN Netherlands has significant funding to address jaguar trafficking in Bolivia through the Bolivian NGO Savia, with activities concentrated in eastern Bolivia. We are in constant coordination with the IUCN and are working to ensure thematic complementarity along with the agreed upon geographic complementarity.

Panthera also has activities planned in the country on the issue, again with more of a focus in eastern Bolivia and as yet without permanent presence in the county. We are coordinating with Panthera to ensure that planned training and capacity events complement our own activities.

The Spanish NGO Crear con Ciencia is beginning a project to develop a rapid genetic analysis to identify jaguar parts and we are collaborating with them to help develop a genetic profile of Bolivian populations through collection of jaguar scat in the field.

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
European Union	██████████	GBP	General grant for IWT and not exclusive for jaguar
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

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	USFWS	██████	GBP	Current regional grant runs until September 2020
No Response	US INL	██████	GBP	Current regional grant runs until September 2020
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.

For Output 1, the contents of the annual training courses will be publicly available, however information systematized for the Bolivian police will only be made available to POFOMA, who will then distribute to appropriate authorities.

For Output 2, all communication and outreach products to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking in Bolivia and the Greater Madidi Landscape will, by definition, be publicly available.

For Output 3, sensitive information on IWT trafficking suspects, cases and investigation will only be shared with relevant Bolivian authorities. However, training principles and protocols will be shared at training events.

For Output 4, an international scientific manuscript will be submitted and published after project completion, detailing the effectiveness of the overall approach for improving control and vigilance capacities of indigenous organizations, park guards, ranchers, and local government authorities through IWT networks to safeguard natural resource management livelihood options, including the perception of local people.

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.

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

We have provided dozens of sub grants to indigenous organizations and protected areas in the Greater Madidi Landscape and have an efficient and effective administrative mechanism that has been honed over the last 20 years, and which has been the subject of annual audits.

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

In the case of the Bolivian Police, POFOMA has advised that there is no way to provide direct funding and that all funds to support them should be managed by WCS for technicians and/or supplies.

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.

We do not plan to purchase capital equipment with this IWT funding.

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.

WCS is the only institution with long-term conservation program and therefore requires no start-up costs and no capital equipment for the execution of this grant. WCS also holds conservation monitoring data on jaguar populations in Bolivia, and the only conservation organization with an on-the-ground presence and network of long-term technical partnerships with local organizations and government institutions in the Greater Madidi Landscape. Thus, WCS is clearly the best-positioned organization to address IWT in one of the most important geographies where the jaguar teeth illegal trade threat has been detected. WCS has numerous requests for expansion of our landscape conservation approach in the broader Beni and Pando departments.

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

The measures proposed are necessary to increase the visibility of this specific threat and general IWT

awareness in Bolivia, to increase convictions for known offenders, and to develop a longer-term strategy to address IWT in the region.

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?

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

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

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

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

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

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 is an obstacle to development and conservation, and thwarts efforts to alleviate poverty. WCS maintains a zero tolerance approach to fraud, bribery, and corruption. WCS staff are expected to maintain the highest standards of ethical behavior and compliance with the law. We maintain strong project oversight and supervision at all times, particularly financial management. All WCS activities in Bolivia receive significant oversight from the Country Director and a Financial Director, both of whom are based in La Paz. Additional supervision and oversight is provided from a regional office including a regional director, business manager, and grants manager.

Unfortunately, bribery and corruption within the government and the judiciary does occur in Bolivia, and

may undermine law enforcement efforts. However, by monitoring legal proceedings as an external observer, WCS and partners can help to prevent such practices from occurring. We are committed to reducing public tolerance of corruption, and progressively changing social norms that currently facilitate corruption.

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

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:

Improved local capacity to minimize IWT risks, detect infractions and address trafficking through culturally appropriate communication campaigns and efficient and diverse intelligence networks that protect jaguar strongholds in north-western Bolivia.

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outcome: Bolivian authorities and civil society increase capacity to address the threat of Asian demand for jaguar teeth and reduce jaguar losses in north-western Bolivian lowlands (30% of Bolivia's jaguar habitat).</p>	<p>0.1 By March 2023, Bolivian government authorities are able to process jaguar IWT suspects with at least 50% prosecution rate. Baseline: less than 25%.</p> <p>0.2 By March 2023, at least 100 indigenous communities, park guards, ranchers, and local government authorities participate in local wildlife traffic intelligence networks, thereby safeguarding natural resources that form the basis of sustainable livelihoods for > 10,000 indigenous people. Baseline: 30 indigenous communities, park guards, ranchers, and local government authorities.</p>	<p>0.1 Systematized records of legal cases against IWT suspects and attempted prosecutions.</p> <p>0.2 Reports and records from local wildlife traffic intelligence network and training event evaluations for at least 100 indigenous communities, park guards, ranchers and local government authorities.</p>	<p>Relevant government authorities maintain current interest in addressing this priority threat to jaguars, and are able to coordinate efforts to ensure high profile arrests lead to convictions.</p> <p>Indigenous organizations remain committed to combatting IWT in north-western Bolivia, and continue to implement control and vigilance in indigenous territories.</p>

Output 1:

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

1.1 For the period of the grant, continually systematize jaguar IWT cases with POFOMA into the comprehensive database developed during the exploratory DEFRA grant. Baseline: 0.

1.2 By March 2023, at least 30 government officials, park guards, police, targeted prosecutors, customs, and post office staff complete three annual training events. Baseline: 0.

1.3 By December 2021 at least two, and by March 2023, at least five high profile IWT jaguar teeth cases are accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions. Baseline: 0.

1.1 Biannual verification of database with number of new wildlife trafficking records in Bolivia gathered from key national authorities and publicly available information.

1.2 Three training event evaluations (2021, 2022, 2023) conducted for 30 targeted prosecutors, government officials, park guards, police, customs and post office staff attendees on combatting wildlife trafficking.

1.3 Effective prosecutors identified and legal and translation support provided to priority IWT cases leading to convictions.

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

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

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

Output 2:

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

2.1 By December 2021 at least 1,000,000, and by March 2023 at least 2,000,000 urban Bolivians, including resident Chinese population (47,100 people), reached with expanded and targeted communication and outreach campaign on IWT through social media, traditional press, and transport hubs, with messages developed with government partners. Baseline: 0.

2.2 By December 2021 at least 50,000, and by March 2023 at least 100,000 local rural people in La Paz, Beni, and Pando Department reached with local radio and television campaigns to detail the illegality of the wildlife trade, using messaging developed with protected area authorities, regional governments, municipalities, and indigenous grassroots organizations. Baseline: 0.

2.3 By December 2021 at least 50, and by March 2023 at least 100 people inspired by campaigns to become contacts for POFOMA and other authorities to inform on IWT. Baseline: 0.

2.1 Number of posts on social media and number of people reached on social media using standard social media indicators, number of press articles and people reached according to standardized press reach, and number of transport hubs with IWT communication including daily traffic of passengers at transport hubs.

2.2 Number of people reached according to official estimated viewing and listening figures for the local radio and television stations and the number of emissions for each campaign.

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

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

POFOMA, Regional Governments, park guards and indigenous organizations are able to prioritize jaguar cases and systematize contacts.

Output 3:

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

3.1 By March 2021, establish networks of local actors that help identify at least 10 IWT suspects in the Beni and Pando departments using our experience in the Greater Madidi Landscape (Bolivia's most important jaguar stronghold) as a model. Baseline: 0.

3.2 By March 2023, at least 10 individual suspects identified from reports prepared for Bolivian police and government authorities on internet surveillance and intelligence regarding online sale of jaguar teeth. Baseline: 0.

3.3 By March 2023, initiate the prosecution of 50% of identified IWT suspects through local law enforcement and prosecutors in the Greater Madidi Landscape and the Beni and Pando departments, and with support from local actors (park guards, indigenous organizations, rancher associations). Baseline: 0.

3.1 Suspects identified through information derived from the network of local actors (park guards, indigenous organizations, ranchers' associations) in north-western Bolivia.

3.2 Verification of reports prepared for Bolivian police and government authorities from internet surveillance and cross-checked with documented suspects.

3.3 Verification of reports prepared for Bolivian police and government authorities from local intelligence network (park guards, indigenous organizations, ranchers' associations), and cross-checked with documented suspects.

Park guards and indigenous organizations remain committed to combatting IWT.

POFOMA and Bolivian police are able to act upon internet surveillance information.

Local prosecutors are committed to combatting IWT offences following training events completed in Objective 1.

Law enforcement and other government agencies involved in combatting IWT coordinate adequately following training and coordination events in Objective 1.

Output 4: Local actors in western Bolivia, such as indigenous organizations, park guards, ranchers, and local government authorities, have demonstrably improved control and vigilance capacities through IWT networks to safeguard natural resource management livelihood options	Baseline: Less than 25%. 4.2. By March 2023, there is a demonstrable perceived positive impact (25% increase in men and women) of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options by indigenous territory guards, park guards, ranchers and officials in western Bolivia by local people. Baseline: unknown.	4.2 Gender sensitive perception interviews regarding effectiveness of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options in north-western Bolivia with community members and local towns, compared to January-February 2020 baselines.	<i>No Response</i>
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Output 5: <i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
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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 Systematize jaguar IWT cases in the offices of POFOMA into the comprehensive database developed during the exploratory DEFRA grant.
- 1.2 Conduct annual training events for 30 targeted prosecutors, government officials, park guards, police, customs and post office staff attendees on combatting wildlife trafficking.
- 1.3 Legal and translation support provided to government authorities for priority IWT cases.
- 2.1 At least 3 targeted communication and outreach campaigns on IWT for urban audiences (including resident Chinese population) designed and implemented on social media and traditional press.
- 2.2 At least 3 radio and television campaigns for local rural populations in lowland La Paz, Beni and Pando Departments, spelling out the illegality of wildlife trade, designed and implemented.
- 2.3 Systematize new contacts providing IWT information to POFOMA, regional governments, park guards, and indigenous organizations.

3.1 Conduct meetings and IWT workshops with key local actors in Beni and Pando and facilitate meetings to develop local IWT networks in order to generate local intelligence on jaguar IWT.

3.2 For the project period systematize national knowledge about the online sale of jaguar teeth every six months in Spanish reports for Bolivian police and other government authorities.

3.3 For the project period continual provision of information sources in north-western Bolivia, including from local intelligence network (park guards, indigenous organizations, ranchers' associations), to Bolivian police (POFOMA).

4.1 Support park guard and indigenous peoples to improve and intensify control and vigilance activities to combat IWT in national and subnational protected areas and indigenous territories.

4.2 Gender sensitive perception interviews regarding effectiveness of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options in north-western Bolivia performed with community members and local towns.

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 IWT R6-Stage 2 Implementation Timetable](#)

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📎 xlsx 19.46 KB

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 monitoring and evaluation plan will be supervised by the project lead, with support from the team and local partners. The national protected areas and indigenous organizations have existing monitoring and evaluation plans, developed with WCS technical support, and linked to their respective Management Plans and Life Plans. All indigenous community-based natural resource management initiatives are based on specific resource management plans with monitoring plans, even when not required by government legislation. These commitments, along with sound monitoring data on forest cover, wildlife populations, and sustainable natural resource use, have led to international recognition and prizes for indigenous organizations, as well as commercial links with gourmet consumers and purchasers.. Similarly, this monitoring commitment allows WCS to demonstrate the previous recovery of jaguar populations in the Greater Madidi Landscape between 2001 and 2019.

Output 1 will be verified through the existence of the database and report of systematized information on wildlife trafficking and the attendee lists for three training events for authorities. WCS has supported two high profile IWT cases to date. We recognize that in terms of attribution for indicator 1.3 (legal support and process), there will be several contributing institutions, many of them governmental. Thus, through documentation we aim to show partial attribution for at least five IWT cases leading to conviction.

For Output 2, indicators concerning targeted communication and outreach campaigns at national and local scales, we will employ classic communication measures regarding the reach of messages and press articles, with appropriate targets to significantly reach urban Bolivians and local people in the Greater Madidi Landscape.

For Output 3, reports from both online monitoring and the local IWT networks in the Greater Madidi Landscape, expanded into Beni and Pando departments in northwestern Bolivia will form the basis for monitoring the effectiveness of our approach to increase detection, arrest and prosecution of jaguar related IWT events and suspects in this jaguar stronghold.

For Output 4, we will conduct semi-structured and gender sensitive interviews in at least ten representative indigenous communities and three towns to establish the perception of the importance of control and vigilance activities for safeguarding natural resources. We will also systematize the patrolling activities conducted by Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected areas and the Tacana and Tsimane-Moseten indigenous organizations.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	60
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]

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

£270,000.00

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](#)
-  14/11/2019
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-  pdf 10.74 KB

Date 14 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).