

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 080
Project title	Expanding Local Intelligence Networks to Combat Jaguar IWT in Bolivia
Country/ies	Bolivia
Lead Partner	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Project partner(s)	SERNAP, CIPTA, CRTM, POFOMA
IWTCF grant value	£270,000
Start/end dates of project	Start Date: May 1 st 2021 End Date: March 31 st 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2022- March 2023, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Robert Wallace
Project website/blog/social media	www.wcsbolivia.org
Report author(s) and date	Robert Wallace & Mariana Da Silva

1. Project summary

Bolivia faces the gravest 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, and IWT is now the largest threat to jaguar populations in Bolivia and potentially the wider Amazon. Government authorities lack the resources, technical capacity, and knowledge at key points along the enforcement chain necessary to address this threat. WCS is working with authorities to 1) implement a strategy to strengthen capacities along the enforcement chain; 2) inform the public about IWT’s severity; 3) conduct regular online IWT monitoring efforts; and 4) build a local network of informants across western Bolivia to identify suspects and assist authorities to ensure convictions.

Building on our previous DEFRA-supported exploratory project in the Greater Madidi Landscape, WCS continues to work with authorities to improve their understanding of IWT dynamics and existing legal frameworks to combat IWT in Bolivia. We are working with indigenous communities,

park guards, municipalities, ranchers' associations, and regional governments on the ground 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 livelihood options.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

WCS operates in Bolivia and leads on implementing all project activities. Many of the project's activities are done in partnership, or are supported by Bolivian-based institutions and civil society organisations. Notably, the project is extensively engaged with indigenous community groups and councils.

This project was developed as a follow up project to IWT068, and as such many of the partners established in that project have been maintained. WCS has worked in long-term (10-20 year) partnerships with the listed partners and the project's proposals respond to priorities set with their national and local partners. The project was also developed with the national authorities responding to a subset of their priorities.

The main government partner of the project is the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA). In the last year of the project, we concluded the systematization support that we provided to POFOMA of their IWT data. We also supported the operatives of jaguar trafficking cases that POFOMA prioritized or other wildlife trafficking cases in key points of the supply chain from IWT source hotspots (that are also jaguar strongholds) to the main transit or destination cities. As a result of one of these operatives, POFOMA obtained a legal notice from the National Director of Penitentiary Regime of the Bolivian Police, to instruct all 36 penitentiary centres of Bolivia to exercise rigorous controls on visitors and inmates regarding the entry or trade of wild animals, their parts, or derivatives in these facilities (Details in Activity 1.3). We are planning collaboratively with POFOMA a multiple-case operative based on our online jaguar trafficking monitoring. This operative is challenging as although POFOMA leads it, the General Prosecutor Office (GPO) and General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) must also be involved.

The project has engaged with and received the support of the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA). We keep these national authorities informed and involved in all the activities, which are aligned with the National Action Plan for the Conservation of the Jaguar 2020-2025.

This year we included the Departmental Autonomous Government (GAD) of Pando as a new partner, considering that they are the main authority of this Department where we are expanding our counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) efforts. We are working with GAD Pando and GAD Beni to strengthen the implementation of control and surveillance actions carried out by their Departmental Secretariats of Mother Earth, through subgrant agreements with each GAD. At the suggestion of WCS, representatives of the General Prosecutor Office (GPO) are also involved in POFOMA operatives, and they expressed their willingness to participate in the coordinated IWT operations as a key actor for the successful advancement of legal cases.

This year we worked with the following indigenous community groups and councils: the T'simane Masetén Regional Council (CRTM), the Indigenous Council of the Tacana People (CIPTA) and the Indigenous Council of Tacana Women (CIMTA). We signed subgrant agreements with CIPTA and CIMTA for them to implement CWT enforcement and communication efforts in their territories; the subgrant agreement with CRTM is under review from their directorate.

This year we worked with Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Madidi National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area in La Paz Department, and the following protected areas in Beni Department: Rhukanrhuka Municipal Protected Area (MPA), Santa Rosa del Yacuma MPA, Ibaré-Mamoré MPA, Gran Mojos Municipal Park and Integrated Management Natural Area, and Beni Biological Station (national protected area). With all these protected areas we are also implementing subgrant agreements that are under review from their authorities. Within these subgrants, the protected areas will strengthen their control and surveillance actions focusing on IWT, particularly in cases related to jaguar trafficking.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activity 1.1 Systematize jaguar IWT cases in the offices of POFOMA into the comprehensive database developed during the exploratory DEFRA grant.

We concluded the incorporation of 1,818 IWT events that POFOMA responded from 1999 to 2022 into the IWT database of Bolivia, that includes 6,455 IWT official events reported by 50 institutions including wildlife custody centres, national and subnational governments, among others. Thus, POFOMA data represents 28% of all data in the IWT national database of Bolivia, highlighting the importance of the support we provided POFOMA in the systematization of their data, including digital format cases, as well as paper files stored in sacks. We reviewed the database to eliminate potential duplicate IWT cases reported by more than one institution (e. g. by POFOMA and a municipal government or a wildlife custody centre) to avoid duplication of information. This database is the most comprehensive and up to date IWT database in Bolivia. We are now analysing data and we will develop a jaguar specific report.

Overall this informed the DGBAP as the management authority of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) for Bolivia and the National Museum of Natural History (MNHN) as the CITES scientific authority for Bolivia, to establish the country positions for wildlife proposals that were discussed at the 19th meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties (COP). During this event, WCS provided technical advice for the interventions of the Bolivian CITES authorities supporting important proposals and decisions, including two decisions on jaguar trade that were adopted at this COP. These adopted decisions aim to increase engagement, collaboration and investments of parties and stakeholders to prioritize jaguars in enforcement operations, measures, and controls deployed to address wildlife crime, and to adopt comprehensive legislation aimed at eliminating the poaching of jaguars and illegal trade in their parts and derivatives, including online trafficking. The IWT national database of Bolivia and the other activities described below, will help our government, stakeholders, and local communities towards the effective implementation of these decisions in Bolivia.

During the CITES COP19, WCS Bolivia was part of the panel in the side event “UK IWT Challenge Fund – Funding to Support Innovation, Capacity Building and Learning” organized by the UK IWT Challenge Fund (Annex 3a, 3b, 3c). In our interventions we highlighted how our project is contributing to reduce the illegal wildlife trade of jaguars based on the innovations and lessons learned on our previous IWTCF project and how we are expanding our efforts to strategic new areas (Beni and Pando) responding to local contexts and needs.

We also participated in the CITES COP19 side event “Jaguar Conservation and Trade” organized by WCS (Annex 4), where we highlighted the threat that trade in jaguar parts represents and our efforts to reduce it, highlighting our experiences from this project.

Activity 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.

In coordination with the Departmental Autonomous Government of Pando (GAD Pando), we held the "1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking" in November 2022 (Annex 5). All the institutions in Pando that should be involved in CWT activities attended the workshop, totalling 55 participants, from:

- Departmental Secretariat for the Integral Management of Mother Earth (GAD Pando)
- 8 municipalities of Pando (Cobija, Filadelfia, Villa Nueva, Puerto Gonzalo Moreno, Porvenir, San Lorenzo, Bolpebra, Nueva Esperanza)
- POFOMA Pando
- Departmental Environmental Court of Justice of Pando
- National Service of Agricultural Health and Food Safety (SENASAG) - Pando
- National Customs - Pando
- 2 protected areas (Manuripi National Amazonian Wildlife Reserve and Bruno Racua Departmental Wildlife Reserve)
- Amazonian University of Pando
- Civil society conservation organizations that work in Pando.

At the workshop, the GAD Pando and WCS presented on the IWT situation in the Department and the CWT legal framework of Bolivia. Then each participating institution presented on their role and competence to address IWT in Pando, providing an overview so that all institutions understood with who they can work with and coordinate CWT actions.

We established working groups to develop an analysis of institutional roles and actions in IWT cases. An inter-institutional draft protocol for CWT in Pando was collaboratively developed (Annex 6) as a first step to coordinate efforts and resources to combat IWT in Pando, and it is expected to contribute significantly to the conservation of vulnerable species such as the jaguar.

Activity 1.3 Legal and translation support provided to government authorities for priority IWT cases.

WCS supported the following CWT interventions of POFOMA:

Following a Facebook post offering to sell a jaguar skin hat in a clothing store in the city of Trinidad, Beni (Annex 7) that we passed to POFOMA, they planned intelligence activities for an intervention in October 2022. POFOMA confirmed the information on this post, and we supported the intervention covering the travel costs for 3 officers. When they arrived in Trinidad, the jaguar hat was no longer in the store, but they found out that products made of jaguar skin were also sold in the bus terminal stores and the municipal market. POFOMA went to both places and found more jaguar skin products (hats, wallets, etc.), but the sellers were supported by their peers, who turned aggressive and outnumbered POFOMA officers, even with the backup of a DELTA Police Unit from Beni. However, with the information gathered, POFOMA found out that these jaguar products were made and provided by the artisan inmates from Mocovi Prison. The director of this penitentiary centre told POFOMA that the inmates could riot if they seized the wildlife products they made (see intervention report of POFOMA - Annex 8). To avoid social consequences and achieve long term results, the director of POFOMA, with the legal and technical support of WCS, took this issue to the Bolivian Police authorities resulting in a notice memorandum signed by the director of the penitentiary regime in November 2022, instructing all 36 penitentiary centres of Bolivia to exercise rigorous controls on visitors and inmates regarding the entry and use of wild animals, their parts or derivatives prohibited by law, including the jaguar (Annex 9).

Less than month after this notice memorandum was distributed throughout the penitentiary system, during a routine control POFOMA Beni found a jaguar skin that was about to enter Mocovi Prison, and this time they were able to seize it with no resistance. They also started an investigation with the Prosecutor's Office of Beni on this case (Annex 10).

During this intervention, POFOMA also realized the importance of the support of other police units (DELTA, penitentiary system units) in places where POFOMA has just a few officers or none at all. With this experience, the POFOMA director, with the legal and technical support of WCS, promoted a notice memorandum in February 2023 instructing all units of the Bolivian Police to supervise, control and act adequately under the concept of integrity of the police function when faced with the identification, existence or knowledge of facts related to the illegal possession, use, handling and trafficking of wildlife. It is now their obligation and duty to attend and intervene for subsequent referral to POFOMA, and are no longer able to claim as exemption from liability for not fulfilling POFOMA functions (Annex 11). This notice memorandum details that the non-compliance with this provision will result in the application of the sanctions of the Disciplinary Regime of the Bolivian Police and the responsibilities of the Public Service. This is a milestone for CWT efforts considering that POFOMA has a reduced geographical presence (mostly limited to urban capitals) and a limited number of officers, but now police officers from any unit must act in IWT cases if POFOMA is not present or if their support is requested. This applies to all 41 police units, including the Special Anti-drug Trafficking Task Force, the Special Crime Fighting Task Force, INTERPOL and others that have many more officers than POFOMA and better geographical presence throughout Bolivia.

The information gathered by POFOMA during this intervention also helped to identify key selling points of illegal jaguar parts and products in Trinidad and the need to work with the commercial unions of the bus terminal and the municipal market to stop the trade in illegal wildlife products. This will be included in the subgrant of the Trinidad municipality described below in Activity 3.3.

In October 2022 WCS supported an IWT case in Tipuani, La Paz Department that POFOMA prioritized in coordination with the GAD of La Paz and DGBAP, that included intelligence

prospection work (Annex 12) and a resulting intervention in December 2022 (Annex 13). This intervention was focused on several reports that POFOMA, GAD La Paz and DGBAP received regarding a clandestine zoo, which they confirmed had 14 wild animals, including an ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*) that was originally reported as a jaguar. POFOMA coordinated with the Municipal Prosecutor Office, and received back up from the Ecological Police Unit (UPE) and the Military Joint Task Force (FTC) as the people that owned the clandestine zoo and their neighbours were aggressive and attempted to block the roads to avoid the confiscation. All the animals were confiscated and derived to Senda Verde Wildlife Custody Centre.

This is a key area which lies between IWT origin hotspots in the lowlands of Bolivia and the La Paz city, a destination key point for the sale of wild animals (including parts and derivatives) and transit key point to international markets, so interventions act as a deterrent and to establish presence and action from the police and authorities.

In December 2022, at the request of POFOMA, WCS supported their intervention in Palos Blancos municipality to monitor IWT activities in areas affected by fires (Annex 14). When major fires occur, it is common that escaping wildlife are caught or poached for IWT, so POFOMA made this intervention to prevent that scenario and also help local authorities to fight the fires and to rescue injured wild animals. Besides preventing IWT, this intervention was a good opportunity for POFOMA to strengthen the coordination with many key institutions like wildlife custody centres, DGBAP, GAD La Paz, municipal authorities, local police, military units, and firefighters.

In January 2023, WCS supported an intervention of POFOMA in Caranavi as a follow up to interventions in 2021 and 2022 (described in previous reports), particularly regarding the illegal trade of wild animals and their parts in the weekly market fair (Annex 15). This time, POFOMA only found domestic animals in the fair, reflecting the positive results of their previous interventions in this municipality. This intervention highlights the influence that POFOMA actions can have on other police units or authorities to keep monitoring and acting on CWT in areas where POFOMA has no permanent presence. After the previous POFOMA interventions at the Caranavi market fair, UPE Yungas and Caranavi municipal authorities kept up patrols, providing continuity to POFOMA efforts in this key IWT transit area. On this trip POFOMA did intelligence work regarding reports on insect trade (beetles and butterflies) for international markets that could be extracted from this area, but they only found some data on insect trade activities from many years ago. However, they heard reports by the UPE Yungas in the Tupara town, where a private property illegally held 32 wild animals. These were allegedly rescued from mining areas, and POFOMA plans a future intervention for this case. This is a good example of the lasting effects that previous POFOMA interventions can generate.

In February 2023, WCS supported POFOMA in a joint intervention with DGBAP, GAD La Paz, and UPE (Annex 16), regarding the rescue of 5 wild captive animals in Mayaya (Municipality of Guanay) that were confiscated and handed over to La Senda Verde Wildlife Custody Center.

In February 2023, WCS supported POFOMA, in an intervention to control the use of wildlife parts and derivatives in the Oruro Carnival, which is the biggest urban folkloric parade in Bolivia (Annex 17). Given the magnitude and amount of people that attend this event, it is important for POFOMA to act and establish presence in it.

In March 2023, WCS supported POFOMA for an intelligence prospection work about complaints regarding the presence of a jaguar around the town of Yolosa and associated threats to kill it. POFOMA had a meeting with the people of Yolosa to explain to them the legal normative and consequences regarding the killing of jaguars and provided advice on which authorities to reach out to if they have any problems with a wild animal around their town (Annex 18).

In March 2023, WCS supported POFOMA in coordination with DGBAP and GAD La Paz at an intelligence prospection work and follow up intervention in the town of Yolosita regarding online IWT, specifically macaws and turtle shells being offered on Facebook. This intervention was also focused on the IWT control at the market fair of the town of Mapiri, considering the experience and achievements made in Caranavi. They seized macaws, river turtles, monkeys, and parts/derivatives including shells, belts and hats (Annex 19).

We want to highlight that in all these POFOMA interventions, they coordinated with key actors including national, departmental, and municipal authorities, the Prosecutor's Office, and other police units. This coordination, that at first was requested and facilitated by WCS, is becoming

the norm for POFOMA even without the insistence of WCS, which shows that POFOMA is integrating it into their decision making when responding and planning CWT interventions.

WCS provided legal counseling for all the cases above, but particularly for the following cases regarding jaguars using as crimes the Destruction and Deterioration of Natural Heritage (Art. 223 Penal Code) and Biocide (Art. 350 Penal Code), summarized in Annex 20. It should be noted that it is still very evident the importance of providing legal and logistic support for IWT cases, considering that most local authorities (especially in rural areas) have many challenges to properly deal with wildlife trafficking on their own, particularly with criminal legal defense actions, which hinders the required investigation and follow-up processes to obtain convictions.

In July 2022 we supported the initiation of criminal legal defence actions of an IWT suspect from Ixiamas, La Paz Department, near Madidi National Park, who appeared in a Facebook post posing with a jaguar he allegedly killed. POFOMA made an intervention at his house and found 11 teeth that seemed to belong to jaguars. We supported a park ranger and two individuals from civil society to present the legal report for this case, which was also innovative considering that individuals from civil society rarely participate as accusers in legal cases. The prosecutor requested an expert from the National Museum of Natural History to examine the jaguar teeth; confirming that at least 7 of these teeth were jaguar teeth (Annex 20). The prosecutor that was leading the case was changed and the new one is still in the preparatory stage of investigation, gathering evidence for a potential trial. WCS will continue to follow up on this case.

We supported the initiation of criminal legal defense actions in March 16, 2023 of an IWT suspect in Alto Beni, who appeared in a Facebook post posing with a jaguar he allegedly killed. POFOMA received the legal report for the case and derived it to the assigned prosecutor that is carrying out the necessary investigations to individualize those responsible and corroborate the facts. WCS will continue to follow up on this case.

Activity 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.

We developed a campaign for the International Jaguar Day on November 29th, with the objective of highlighting the Indigenous voices regarding the importance and significance of the jaguar for them, particularly the voices of indigenous women. We produced a video with the testimonies of Yacira Cartagena - Deputy Indigenous Assemblywoman of the Tacana People; Berónica Marupa - President of the Indigenous Council of Tacana Women (CIMTA); and Alex Nay - Madidi National Park Ranger, about the meaning of the jaguar for the Tacana people and their efforts to conserve it and to combat its illegal trade.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDxW6EtCHh0>

We also produced a video of Sergio Quenevo, president of the Indigenous Council of the Tacana People (CIPTA), in which he explains the actions of the Tacana people against wildlife trafficking, prioritizing the jaguar. The Tacana people have committed to adopting and promoting measures that make it possible to confront this crime through self-declarations issued by CIPTA, which represents 20 communities in the Iturrealde province of La Paz Department. They also continue to advance on the coordination with the protected areas and authorities to collaboratively respond to IWT cases in their territory and surrounding areas.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwJsPbrqHj4>

We developed a campaign for the **International Women's Day** on March 8th, with the objective of highlighting the efforts and role of the women that work to combat wildlife trade, including researchers, indigenous leaders, park rangers, police officers, prosecutors and authorities that are our partners in this project. We produced a video with images of some of the women that work at our partner institutions and a testimony video of Sergeant Silvia Flores, a police woman from POFOMA Pando. Many institutions are male dominated, particularly those in law enforcement like the police, so it is important to make visible the contributions of women in these sectors, including their approach, ideas, efforts, challenges and overall female voices that are

key to tackle IWT. It is important too because it inspires and shows younger women and girls that they can also be part of them if it is something that interest them.

<https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/videos/d%C3%ADainternacionaldelamujer-conmemoramos-a-todas-las-mujeres-que-contribuyen-a-com/252778727313724/>

We produced communication materials about the "1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking" that was shared in WCS social media and websites, and also shared in the social media accounts of the Departmental Autonomous Government of Pando (GAD Pando). This workshop was the first of its kind in Pando, and it brought together all the institutions from this department that should be involved in CWT activities. As a result, an inter-institutional draft protocol for CWT in Pando was collaboratively developed as a first step to coordinate efforts and resources to combat IWT, and it is expected to contribute significantly to the conservation of vulnerable species such as the jaguar.

<https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Recursos-Informativos/Sala-de-noticias/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/18551/Pando-se-une-para-combatir-el-trafico-ilegal-de-fauna-silvestre.aspx>

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0GVdGXXMc9j9H1rBaciv6MVbydbrD4WqHjKiuJ5vBBesd1uc1i9u4sTmcAZ5M3EYTI&id=100063546807220&mibextid=Nif5oz

Posts about the event shared by GAD Pando:

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid022mhdK2JrvRrxdpjA3M4jEbcwNdsCP3SRMm5NtsZinqAwazWNnVMc1bcbU6HoW5QI&id=100079572975077&mibextid=Nif5oz

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0sbjnfMYzhdscU5ARrcb7q93VngxyJ1nuZQyieS54QVBzGbXUCzdGM8QUjDakCm6l&id=100079572975077&mibextid=Nif5oz

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid026ZegiCLxfDcg5jPC92p9dUUhccHscUcyfYRBKLzbH43yYedzLZfRgubAfGNooBGHl&id=100079572975077&mibextid=Nif5oz

Activity 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.

In November 2022, WCS supported the Grand Assembly of the Tacana People, which included countering wildlife trade in the agenda and participants discussed their efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and next steps (Activity 4.1). Regarding communication campaigns, it was decided during the Assembly that CIPTA will continue to collaborate with WCS in CWT communication efforts inside their territory and surrounding areas. WCS and CIPTA will design a campaign that includes their perspective on CWT framed within their traditional norms, so that it is more likely to be implemented in all of the communities, rather than only including information on national legal norms. It will also include the voices and opinions of different sectors, including children, elders, local authorities, men and women in their own language Tacana.

<https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Recursos-Informativos/Sala-de-noticias/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/18549/Grxan-Asamblea-del-Pueblo-Tacana-aborda-la-problematika-del-comercio-ilegal-de-fauna-silvestre.aspx>

For Pando, following the "1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking" described in Activity 1.2., we are working with the GAD for them to lead a communication campaign that can reach the entire Department. The design of this campaign will focus on jaguar.

For Beni, we are working with key stakeholders of this Department (Activity 4.1.), but for communication efforts we are still deciding on the lead partner and the most strategic format.

For all these campaigns, we make sure that the messages, language, and format is decided and planned collaboratively with our partners. This makes the process of design and implementation

longer, but it ensures that the content is appropriate, that it resonates with the reality and interests of the local audiences, and that it makes it more likely that it will reach them.

Activity 2.3 Systematize new contacts providing IWT information to POFOMA, regional governments, park guards, and indigenous organizations.

Considering the notice memorandum described in Activity 1.3, which instructs all units of the Bolivian Police to act on IWT events for subsequent referral to POFOMA, and that POFOMA has no permanent presence in most rural areas, we are working with POFOMA to develop a report strategy that is helpful for them to receive IWT cases information more efficiently. This may include reporting to other police units in rural areas and only directly to POFOMA in places where they have offices. These details are still in discussion and once it is defined with POFOMA in the next reporting period, we will design a communication campaign to inspire people to contact POFOMA directly or through the most appropriate channel/institution to inform on IWT.

Activity 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.

Following the momentum generated by the "1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking" (Activity 1.2.), WCS recommended GAD Pando to declare the jaguar as the departmental emblem; this was accepted and will be implemented in April 2023. GAD Pando also invited WCS to be part of the emerging Pando Alliance for the Strategic Conservation of the Jaguar, which aims to unite efforts to conserve this cat and tackle its main threats in this Department. GAD Pando was proposing to create a strategy focused only on the mitigation for jaguar-people conflict, but following workshop they accepted to include jaguar trafficking as another top threat. WCS and GAD Pando will conduct a workshop to work on this departmental strategy based on the draft protocol developed during the "1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking". We are also working on a framework agreement between WCS and GAD Pando to formalize and ensure longer term collaboration.

Following coordination meetings and the previously reported framework agreement between WCS and GAD Beni, in November we held a workshop with the Environmental office of the Departmental Autonomous Government of Beni (GAD Beni), who expressed the need for support on IWT matters. We established the CWT priorities with this office and the overall GAD Beni, that includes the strengthening of the Biodiversity Control and Surveillance Network of Beni, CWT training of its personnel including online CWT, facilitation of the coordination with key law enforcement agencies like POFOMA, and CWT communications (Annex 23). These activities are included in a work plan between WCS and GAD Beni that will be approved by April 2023.

In December 2022, WCS participated in the 15th Meeting of the Sustainable Tourism Council of the Rurrenabaque Destination: Madidi-Pampas to discuss how to translate in CWT actions the public declaration they made in our previous IWT project. This is particularly relevant considering the reactivation of this tourist destination after the Covid-19 pandemic, the award for the top 100 Green Destinations, and considering that this area is a IWT hotspot. We updated the public declaration to include new members of the council which is currently under review (Annex 24).

To develop local IWT networks to generate local intelligence on jaguar IWT and obtain good results, we must involve local prosecutors and judges. We held many meetings with both sectors, specifically with the State General's Prosecutor Office and the Agri-Environmental Court to explain the importance of their active involvement with CWT cases and potential collaboration with WCS and other key stakeholders including POFOMA, protected areas and indigenous organizations. Both are now onboard, and we are working on framework agreements with them that are under revision, to ensure that their involvement with the CWT activities that we are leading is long term and official.

Activity 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.

The online trafficking research that we did during our previous IWT project "Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts" was published in the

scientific journal PLOS ONE (Annex 25). Based on this, we developed summary documents of our research to reach audiences beyond the academic community, including authorities and decision makers. We published these summaries in English (Annex 26), Spanish (Annex 27) and Chinese (Annex 28).

The methodology that we developed and used for this research is the same one that we continue to use to monitor the online sale of jaguar teeth. We share the posts that we find with POFOMA and most of those were the basis for POFOMA's interventions (Activity 1.3.).

Activity 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).

We facilitated the provision of IWT information from sources (park rangers and local people) in northwestern La Paz Department to POFOMA, initiating the prosecution of IWT suspects from the case in Ixiamas involving the case of 11 jaguar teeth found in a house, and the case of a jaguar killing and trafficking in Madidi National Park (Activity 1.3.). The prosecutors assigned to those cases are in the preparatory stage of investigation, gathering evidence for potential trials.

Once the local intelligence networks are fully consolidated in La Paz, Beni and Pando, this provision of IWT information to authorities will be faster and more efficient.

Activity 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.

WCS supported the XI Grand Assembly of the Tacana People of the Indigenous Council of the Tacana People (CIPTA) on November 25th and 26^h, 2022, in San Miguel del Bala. WCS shared updated data on illegal wildlife trafficking, especially jaguar cases, and emphasized the importance of continuing to collaborate with CIPTA's efforts to combat this illegal activity. Participants discussed their efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and highlighted the self-declaration of the Tacana people signed in 2019, in which they express their rejection of wildlife trafficking, recognizing that this activity undermines the environmental, cultural, social and economic heritage of their communities. They affirmed their commitment to combat this illicit activity and they discussed additional measures to combat illegal wildlife trade in the Tacana territory and surrounding areas, particularly for the jaguar. Among the commitments are the control, surveillance and monitoring of these illegal activities, along with the sensitization and awareness of people in the Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, Ixiamas towns, and the communities of the Tacana TCO, through educational and communication campaigns.

The assembly was attended by indigenous leaders, community members (grassroots representatives) and special guests (representatives of different institutions), who exchanged ideas and reflected on their role in wildlife protection.

WCS facilitated the participation of CIPTA in the II High Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade, held in April 2022 in Cartagena, Colombia, with the objective of making visible the fundamental role of Indigenous Peoples in the fight against wildlife trafficking (Annex 30). CIPTA decided that its President Sergio Quenevo would attend the Conference as its representative, so we coordinated his invitation with the event's organizing team and his participation in the Local Perspectives Roundtable: Sharing Good Practices of Local Communities to Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade (Annex 31 a, b).

Through several meetings WCS advanced on the establishment of different type of agreements (e.g. framework agreements, letters of understanding, etc.) depending on what was needed for each partner, to officialize long-term collaboration to improve and intensify control and vigilance activities to combat IWT with the following organizations:

- Indigenous organizations: 1) T'simane Masetén Regional Council (CRTM), 2) Indigenous Council of the Tacana People (CIPTA), 3) Indigenous Council of Tacana Women (CIMTA). We signed subgrant agreements with CIPTA and CIMTA for CWT enforcement and communication efforts in their territories. The subgrant agreement with CRTM is under review.

- Protected areas: 1) Pílon Lajas Biosphere Reserve (La Paz-national), 2) Madidi National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area (La Paz-national), 3) Rhukanrhuka Municipal Protected Area (MPA) (Beni-subnational), 4) Santa Rosa del Yacuma MPA (Beni-subnational), 5) Ibaré-Mamoré MPA (Beni-subnational), 6) Gran Mojós Municipal Park and Integrated Management Natural Area (Beni-subnational), 7) Beni Biological Station (Beni-national). The subgrant agreements with these protected areas are under review from their authorities.

It took longer than expected to formalize with these partners and to figure out the proper type of agreement for each one, but this ensures specific for IWT activities with each them (Annex 29). This will be the first time for many of these partners to implement CWT activities, and it will help to consolidate the local intelligence networks and strengthen patrolling and communication efforts. While all the agreements are signed, we are working with each of these partners to define the specific CWT activities they are prioritizing and the timeframe for the implementation.

Collectively, along with the Beni and Pando Regional Government, this represents an impressive geographical coverage with which to roll-out communication efforts and expand the local IWT networks and their control and vigilance efforts in the coming months.

Activity 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.

We conducted a survey to evaluate the perceived impact from men and women of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options and to gather IWT data that would be useful for CWT interventions and communication efforts (Annex 32). We designed a survey and we collected data in December from 38 indigenous people in person representing 11 Tacana communities from CIPTA, and from March to April 2023, we collected data virtually using the same survey in KoboToolbox from 71 people from Ixiamas (La Paz), Rurrenabaque and Reyes (Beni) and Cobija (Pando).

Among the main results are:

- 51% of participants mentioned that people from other places entered their community and/or municipality to buy wild animals illegally. 31% indicated foreigners (mostly China, Peru and Brazil), and 15,3% other departments in Bolivia (mostly La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz).
- The participants mentioned jaguar fangs as one of the main parts that people from other places look in their community and/or municipality.
- 40% of the participants said that they would notify the authority of their community and/or municipality, 24% would notify park rangers and 15% identified other actors, including state institutions such as Ministries, and 14% would notify the nearest police station.
- Participants said that authorities protect wildlife and natural resources through control and surveillance (35%), reports and confiscations (15%), and awareness and sensitization (9%).
- According to participants, protected areas, park rangers, the police, the navy and local authorities and guards are the key actors to conduct CWT activities.
- 35% of respondents indicated that CWT control and surveillance could be improved by strengthening the control areas, 34% through awareness and socialization, 21% through training, and 10% mentioned other actions.
- 80% of participants have a positive perception about the jaguar, citing that they consider jaguars as a beautiful, majestic, imposing animal that maintains balance in the ecosystem, an emblem, that is in danger, that deserves respect, that is the pillar of the forests, and that is important for tourism and must be conserved. 20% have a negative perception and consider the jaguar as a ferocious, aggressive, dangerous or harmful animal because of its conflict with livestock.

We also analysed the data separating it by gender and the differences will be considered for the CWT interventions, particularly for the work with the CIMTA. We will also consider only the answers of the Indigenous peoples for the CWT interventions in their territories.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions.

We made significant advances on this output, measured with the following indicators:

- We completed the systematization of jaguar IWT cases with POFOMA into a comprehensive database that did not exist before this project. This database is mentioned in Activity 1.1 including its Annex. We will continue to update the database with new wildlife trafficking records in Bolivia gathered from key national authorities and publicly available information.
- We concluded training in Pando Department in 2022, we will do another in La Paz in 2023 and a 3rd in Beni Department in 2024. The training in Pando is described in Activity 1.2, including the draft protocol for Pando Department showing what the participants learned. We already passed our goal of 30 people trained of government officials, park guards, police, and targeted prosecutors. In the next two trainings we expect to train at least 50 more.
- We accomplished two IWT jaguar teeth cases accompanied by our legal support, that we expect will lead to convictions (Activity 1.3.). We expect to accompany at least three more cases with legal support, as part of a multiple-case operative based on the online jaguar trafficking monitoring, that we are planning collaboratively with POFOMA for 2023.

Output 2. Expand comprehensive outreach and communication campaign to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking.

We advanced on this output, measured with the following indicators:

- With the communications campaigns (Activity 2.1.) we reached 256,000 people considering social media interactions. We are designing a jaguar campaign for urban Bolivians, including resident Chinese population for 2023, that will allow us to achieve the proposed amount of people reached with expanded and targeted communication campaigns on IWT through social media, traditional press, and transport hubs, with messages developed with government partners.
- With the local communications campaigns (Activity 2.2.) we reached 12,000 people considering social media interactions. We will reach our goal of number of people reached with the implementation of the communication campaigns with our partners that are part of their subgrant activities, including collaboratively designed local radio and television campaigns to detail the illegality of the wildlife trade.

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.

We advanced with this output, measured with the following indicators:

- We helped POFOMA to identify 4 suspects in Beni using our emerging networks of local actors in Beni (Activity 3.2.). Once this is consolidated in Beni and Pando, we expect to identify at least 6 more suspects in 2023 and 2024.
- We helped POFOMA to identify 3 suspects from reports of online monitoring of sale of jaguar teeth (Activity 3.2.). We expect to identify at least 7 more suspects with the multiple-case operative based on the online jaguar trafficking monitoring that we are planning collaboratively with POFOMA for 2023.
- We helped POFOMA, park rangers and civil society to initiate the prosecution of all the IWT suspects that we helped identify (Activity 3.3.). We will support the legal prosecution of at least 50% of the suspects identified in 2023 and 2024.

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.

We advanced with this output, measured with the following indicators:

- We advanced with the establishment of subgrant agreements to improve and intensify control and vigilance activities to combat IWT with 7 national and subnational protected areas and 3 indigenous organizations (Activity 4.1.). We expect that this will allow these partners to respond to and follow up on 50% of all detected incursions by illegal third parties in 2023 and 2024.

- We completed the baseline for the perceived impact of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options by indigenous territory guards, park guards, and officials in our action area (Activity 4.2.). We expect a 25% increase in perceived impact of control and vigilance activities at the end of the project.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

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).

We advanced with the outcome, which we are measuring with the following indicators:

- Bolivian government authorities were able to process 75% of the jaguar IWT suspects identified with the support of the local partners (Activity 1.3.). We expect this rate to be sustained or at least be at 50% for the identified suspects in 2023 and 2024.

- Three indigenous organizations, 2 departmental governments, and 7 protected areas were involved in local wildlife traffic intelligence networks (Activities 1.2. and 4.1.). With the consolidation of the local intelligence networks, we expect to reach 100 communities and >10,000 indigenous people with strengthened capacities to protect their natural resources that form the basis of sustainable livelihoods.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

All assumptions still holds true. There were changes in two of them described below.

Outcome Assumption 1: Relevant government authorities maintain current interest in addressing this priority threat to jaguars, and are able to coordinate efforts to ensure high profile arrests lead to convictions.

Comments: This still holds true. However, authorities with whom we have been coordinating CWT activities in POFOMA were replaced. When new authorities and staff were designated, we held a successful meeting with them to introduce the project and the overall CWT activities. The new authorities expressed their willingness to continue to coordinate and work with WCS.

Outcome Assumption 2: Indigenous organizations remain committed to combatting IWT in north-western Bolivia, and continue to implement control and vigilance in indigenous territories.

Comments: This still holds true. However, authorities with whom we have been coordinating CWT activities in CIPTA were replaced. When new authorities were designated, we held a successful meeting with them to introduce the project and the overall CWT activities. The new authorities expressed their willingness to continue to coordinate and work with WCS.

3.4 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

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.

The project is improving the local capacity of departmental and municipal governments, protected areas, and indigenous organizations to respond appropriately to IWT cases in their territories, identifying this as a serious threat, detecting suspects faster, starting the relevant legal process to prosecute them, and involving and coordinating with key institutions like POFOMA and the Prosecutor’s Office. All these key actors and coordination are being consolidated through local intelligence networks that will strengthen this collaboration and capacities long term. Communication campaigns are being designed by the local partners themselves with support of WCS, which ensures that they are culturally appropriate, that respond to local interests and needs, and that use formats and language that can resonate with the audiences. All of these, strengthen the capacities to respond collaboratively to IWT and other environmental crimes, contributing to protect wildlife, but also natural resources, legal sustainable use of wildlife and

economic activities such as tourism that improve the wellbeing and reduce poverty in our partner's territories.

4. Thematic focus

The project is working to support the following themes:

- **Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents.**

The database developed in this project supported the management and scientific authorities of Bolivia for CITES to establish the country positions for wildlife proposals that were discussed during the 19th meeting of the CITES COP. CITES authorities of Bolivia supported important proposals and decisions, including two decisions on jaguar trade that were adopted in this COP.

In November 2022, POFOMA, with the legal and technical support of WCS, promoted a notice memorandum signed by the director of the penitentiary regime, instructing all 36 penitentiary centres of Bolivia to exercise rigorous controls on visitors and inmates regarding the entry and use of wild animals, parts or derivatives prohibited by law, including the jaguar.

In February 2023, POFOMA, with the legal and technical support of WCS, promoted a notice memorandum instructing all units of the Bolivian Police to supervise, control and act adequately under the concept of integrity of the police function when faced with the identification, existence or knowledge of facts related to the illegal possession, use, handling and trafficking of wildlife. It is now their obligation and duty to attend and intervene for subsequent referral to POFOMA, and they are no longer able to claim as exemption from liability for not fulfilling POFOMA functions. This is a milestone for CWT efforts, especially considering that POFOMA has a reduced geographical presence (mostly limited to urban capitals) and a limited number of officers, but now police officers from any unit must act in IWT cases as well if POFOMA is not present or if their support is requested.

- **Strengthening law enforcement.**

We concluded the incorporation of POFOMA 1,818 IWT events from 1999 to 2022 into the IWT database of Bolivia, that includes 6,455 IWT events reported by 50 institutions including wildlife custody centres, national and subnational governments, among others. This database is by far the most comprehensive and up to date IWT database in Bolivia, which contributes to strategize and prioritise the most relevant IWT case for authorities, allowing them to use their limited resources more effectively and strengthening evidence-based law enforcement in general.

In coordination with the Departmental Autonomous Government of Pando (GAD Pando), we held the "1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking". All the institutions in Pando that should be involved in CWT activities attended the workshop, totalling 55 participants. As a result, an inter-institutional draft protocol for CWT in Pando was collaboratively developed as a first step to coordinate efforts and resources to combat IWT in Pando, and is expected to contribute significantly to the conservation of vulnerable species such as the jaguar.

WCS provided legal counseling for all the IWT cases that the project helped to identify, particularly for the cases regarding jaguars using the Destruction and Deterioration of Natural Heritage (Art. 223 Penal Code) and Biocide (Art. 350 Penal Code). We want to highlight that in all these POFOMA interventions, they coordinated with key actors including the Prosecutor's Office, national, departmental, and municipal authorities, and other police units. This coordination that at first was requested and facilitated by WCS, is becoming the norm for POFOMA even without the impulse of WCS, which shows that POFOMA is integrating it into their decision making when responding and planning CWT interventions.

The online trafficking research that we did "Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts" was published in the scientific journal PLOS ONE, and based on this, we developed summary documents of our research to reach audiences beyond the academic community, including authorities and decision makers. We published these summaries in English, Spanish and Chinese. The methodology that we developed and used for this research is the same one that we continue to use to monitor the online sale of jaguar teeth.

- **Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT**

WCS facilitated the inclusion of a presentation by CIPTA and ensured their participation in the II High Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade, held in April 2022 in Cartagena, Colombia, with the objective of making visible the fundamental role of Indigenous Peoples in the fight against wildlife trafficking. CIPTA decided that its President Sergio Quenevo would attend the Conference as its representative, so we coordinated his invitation with the event's organizing team and his participation in the Local Perspectives Roundtable: Sharing Good Practices of Local Communities to Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade.

WCS advanced on the establishment of agreements to officialise long-term collaboration to improve and intensify control and vigilance activities to combat IWT with 7 national and subnational protected areas, 3 indigenous organizations and 2 departmental governments. This will improve the coordination and collaboration strengthening the capacities to respond collaboratively to IWT and other environmental crimes, contributing to protecting wildlife, but also natural resources, and legal sustainable use of wildlife and economic activities, such as tourism, that improve the wellbeing and reduce poverty in our partner's territories.

5. Impact on species in focus

Since the 1990s, jaguar populations in Bolivia have gradually recovered in intact wilderness areas for five reasons: 1) creation of a protected area system characterized by large continuous areas, 2) legal recognition of large indigenous territories in which indigenous communities conduct sustainable hunting of jaguar prey, thus maintaining forest cover and jaguar habitat, 3) implementation of sustainable forestry efforts, 4) landscape conservation efforts to integrate these management units and promote further connectivity, and 5) the end of IWT for skins that severely depleted jaguar populations until the end of the 1980s. In 2014, the revelation of the emerging threat of IWT for jaguar teeth, claws, whiskers, and other parts for sale in Asian markets immediately jeopardized this wildlife success story.

Our previous project (IWT 068), and this current follow-up project (IWT 080) aimed to begin to tackle this demand as the most significant recent threat to jaguar populations, before it dramatically reduces existing populations in Bolivia, and develop a model for replication across the region. We developed organizational capacity to reduce the significance of this threat for other wildlife species known to be linked to this speciality market (giant anteaters, marsh deer, Andean bears), and generate general public awareness about the threat of IWT in Bolivia.

In 2019, with parallel funding WCS conducted a jaguar camera trapping survey in Madidi National Park in the Tuichi and Hondo rivers which are two of the most accessible locations in the park and where ecotourism efforts are focused. This 2019 survey can be compared to previous surveys at the same location in 2014, 2012, 2008, 2005, 2002 and 2001. Previous surveys had demonstrated a gradual recovery of jaguar populations following the creation of the park in 1995 and installation of basic management capacity in 1998. We were able to photograph and identify 52 jaguars in 2019, with a population density estimated at 7.15 jaguars/100 km², suggesting that jaguar numbers have remained stable at this location since 2014 despite known IWT cases in the broader region, thereby offering hope in the face of this emerging threat. We will be replicating this study in 2023 within the lifetime of the DEFRA IWT-080 grant. Similarly, in 2022 we conducted camera trap surveys at a second long-term monitoring site, Alto Madidi, where we had previously surveyed in 2004, 2010 and 2015. The jaguar density estimate was X.XX jaguars/100 km², which demonstrates that this monitoring site is also maintaining jaguar population levels.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

From an economic perspective, jaguars are a principal wildlife tourism attraction, and from a socio-cultural viewpoint, they have immense symbolic value. The Madidi region is one of the top five Bolivian ecotourism locations, dominated by community-based ecotourism, and/or local businesses based out of Rurrenabaque town. Providing further protection for the region's jaguars and associated wildlife contributes significantly to maintaining the local economy. Developing partnerships between government enforcement agencies and indigenous people

mitigates the risk of their natural resource management activities being affected by encroachment and invasion by third parties commercially hunting for IWT.

We work with the representative organizations of the Tacana, Tsimane, and Moseten communities (CIPTA, CRTM), supporting ongoing efforts to safeguard the rights of 6,000 indigenous people over their indigenous lands and wildlife. For example, jaguars are poached within the Greater Madidi Landscape, so the project worked with park guards and indigenous organizations to develop intelligence networks, coordinating with protected area and indigenous territory control and vigilance systems.

From a food security perspective, these isolated indigenous communities rely on small-scale agriculture, household gardens, fishing, and traditional subsistence hunting. Previous studies demonstrated that Tacana hunting is sustainable, but this sustainability could be threatened by increasing commercial hunting for IWT purposes. Evidence reveals that interest from the new Asian markets is not confined to jaguar parts, with smaller amounts of red brocket deer and marsh deer penises in demand, as well as collared and giant anteater claws. Hunters targeting jaguars opportunistically take other wildlife species either for IWT purposes or potential commercialization of bush meat. Therefore, increased IWT driven hunting will jeopardize community livelihoods and put additional strain on the participatory mechanisms local communities have designed and implemented to patrol and control access to indigenous territories. Thus, by addressing the emerging threat of commercial hunting of jaguars and other wildlife by third parties for IWT purposes, and increasing control and vigilance of wildlife resources, the project contributed to the overall vision of the indigenous communities of maintaining forest cover and sustaining wildlife populations which are sustainably used in certain areas within the indigenous territories.

The livelihoods of the indigenous communities rely on subsistence agriculture, natural resource management of products such as wild cacao and spectacled caiman, and ecotourism. Since 1999, WCS has provided long-term support for 60 community-based natural resource projects across 123 individual communities, the majority of which are indigenous communities. WCS currently supports >20 community projects representing >1,200 families in the Greater Madidi Landscape and Llanos de Moxos Biocultural Landscape. These projects rely on exclusive access to forest resources using spatially explicit management plans and community regulated extraction regimes. Thus, a control and vigilance system that reduces IWT issues in the indigenous territories better protects other resources that currently significantly improve local livelihoods. In summary, by supporting control and vigilance activities, including patrolling, both within indigenous territories and the protected areas that overlap them, the project helped safeguard the natural resources that indigenous people have formally committed to managing in a sustainable manner.

The immediate willingness of indigenous leadership and communities to meet about the threat of IWT in the region, then develop public declarations regarding their support to efforts to combat IWT during the IWT 068 grant is a demonstration of the resonance and importance of the above arguments.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	75% (Project Board: Robert Wallace, Lilian Painter, Mariana Da Silva, Pamela Carvajal)	
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	20% (GAD Pando, GAM Reyes, and CIMTA out of 15 partners)	

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

When addressing IWT threats, women play leading roles in households and retain considerable ability to influence local decision-making about the wild sourced resources they use and buy. Therefore, targeted communication and outreach campaigns are considering the role of women, improving our understanding of the trafficking problem and its potential consequences for women and men, while promoting women's engagement in supporting authorities to combat IWT.

The indigenous community-based natural resource management activities mentioned above are also implemented with special attention to gender equality. For example, over 15 years, the Tacana indigenous organization (CIPTA) has been able to show a significant increase in women's participation in capacity building activities and indigenous leadership, and a corresponding increase in the percentage of women partners in sustainable natural resource management initiatives, from 17.4% between 2001-2006 to 33.1% between 2007-2016, to almost 48% between 2017-2019. Currently, 40% of the current CIPTA board is made up of women. Additionally, we incorporated the Indigenous Council of Tacana Women (CIMTA) as a partner, so they can manage their own subgrant to implement CWT enforcement and communication efforts from their perspective.

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

8. Monitoring and evaluation

We monitored and evaluated the project following our logframe and SMART indicators, thereby ensuring that the Outputs and Activities of the project contribute to the project Outcome. Depending on the activity, we gather means of verification of each activity, including:

- Systematized records of legal cases against IWT suspects and attempted prosecutions.
- Reports and records from local wildlife traffic intelligence network and training event evaluations, and number of participants.
- Database with new wildlife trafficking records in Bolivia gathered from key national authorities and publicly available information.
- Training event evaluations and number of participants.
- Reports of IWT cases supported legally or logistically.
- 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.
- 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.
- New contacts reported by POFOMA, regional governments, park guards, and indigenous organizations as providing IWT data.
- Suspects identified through information derived from the network of local actors.
- Reports prepared for POFOMA and government authorities from internet surveillance and cross- checked with documented suspects.
- Reports prepared for POFOMA and government authorities from local intelligence network and cross- checked with documented suspects.
- Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols systematized.
- Gender sensitive perception interviews regarding effectiveness of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options in northwestern Bolivia with community members and local towns.

For our partners, we share the relevant SMART indicators and needed means of verification for their activities. Local partners perform M&E work for those activities, but WCS supervises them. We will continue to work with our partners to make sure that the M&E process is clear for them.

9. Lessons learnt

Working with partners is key for the success of the project. Supporting their internal procedures and norms related to CWT making them clearer, stronger, or more organized, helps strengthen the law enforcement agencies for long term results. For example, supporting POFOMA with the systematization of their IWT data, was key to developing a comprehensive IWT database for Bolivia, but also helped POFOMA establish better systematization procedures. Crucially, it showed the contribution of POFOMA and their needs to the Bolivian Police General Command.

Time is required to develop trust with governmental institutions. This necessity means that some activities may be delayed until trust is established and formal collaboration agreements in place. This was the case of our work with POFOMA, but once the relationships and formal agreements are established, collaboration is ensured for longer, thus decreasing the risk of the effects of the frequent changes of authorities that could significantly delay CWT coordinated work.

As part as the development of trust, it is sometimes necessary to support law enforcement agencies or authorities with activities that may not respond directly to our indicators, but help to strengthen coordination and understanding. POFOMA requested support for some interventions related to IWT cases that are not related to jaguars. Supporting these cases, that are more frequent than jaguar cases, also allow us to develop best practices for these interventions (e.g. coordination between POFOMA and DGBAP, GADs, prosecutors, other police units, etc.), and the move towards starting legal prosecution of the traffickers, as opposed to just considering seizures as success. These best practices are becoming the norm for all POFOMA interventions, including jaguar cases.

Another lesson learned is that it is important to follow up on all interventions that we support; even when they are not considered a success. Follow up and provision of ideas and legal support to solve challenges that caused failures helps to solve them and motivate POFOMA. For example, the POFOMA intervention that we supported in Trinidad regarding a hat made of jaguar skin was not considered a success by itself, as POFOMA was not able to confiscate or start the legal prosecution of the traders. However, this intervention provided information about the supply chain, that ultimately led to two important notice memorandums from the Bolivian Police that strengthen support for POFOMA and their CWT work.

We also consider fundamental that the local communication campaigns are decided and planned collaboratively with our partners, to make sure that the messages, language, and format are appropriate and effective. The process of design and implementation may take longer, but it ensures that the content with the reality and interests of the local audiences.

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

Following the previous review, we provided more detailed evidence to support the progress of the activities, outputs and outcome within this reporting period.

For the observations on the Communication Plan for the Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories, we are working the timelines and specific activities with our partners, which will be detailed in the next half-year report.

We completed the baseline survey for the Output Indicator 4.2. We made efforts to include gender equality more explicitly in activities, particularly in Activity 4.2 which has separate analyses for women and men, and we began work with the Indigenous Council of Tacana Women (CIMTA).

We included more specific details on the support we provide for law enforcement agencies, which is legal, technical and logistical advice, (fuel, lodging and per diems for POFOMA interventions).

11. Risk Management

During this reporting period, some authorities with whom we have been coordinating CWT activities were replaced, including POFOMA and CIPTA. We had meetings with the new authorities in order to continue our CWT efforts in a coordinated manner, though this has delayed some processes and activities.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No comment.

13. Sustainability and legacy

This IWT 080 project is a follow-on project to the preliminary funding phase grant (IWT 068), and we are extremely grateful to the UK IWT Challenge Fund from DEFRA for committing to an extended second phase of funding 1. At the same time, we have parallel funding to support a range of activities to combat IWT in Bolivia and the broader region through 2023 from INL and European Union. This sustainability is important at this particular time when it is extremely propitious to seize the opportunities for significant and visible partnerships with the Bolivian government.

The current IWT 080 grant will support and expand our on-the-ground efforts in north-western Bolivia through 2023, which from a legacy perspective, will also allow WCS to measure impacts on jaguar populations in the region at a couple of our long-term monitoring sites (Alto Madidi in 2022 and Tuichi-Hondo in 2023).

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

We made sure to include the proper visibility requirements in all project activities and materials to adequately identify the IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government as donors.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Lilian Painter, Country Director WCS Bolivia [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes (13-17 June 2022, El Marco Ambiental y Social en la Práctica, Curso de capacitación dictado para Colombia y México) World Bank.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 75% (3) Planned: 25% (1)
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	No.
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	Yes. The WCS broader program will provide training to park guards in Madidi, Apolobamba and Pilon Lajas.

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£79,272	£71614	90%	

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

17. **OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

WCS concluded the incorporation of 1,818 IWT events responded by the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA) into the IWT database of Bolivia, representing 28% of all data. This database is the most comprehensive and up to date IWT database in Bolivia and was used by the Bolivia CITES authorities to establish country positions for wildlife proposals and decisions during CITES COP19, including two adopted decisions on jaguar trade. During CITES COP19, WCS Bolivia participated in the UK IWT Challenge Fund side event panel, sharing how our IWT068 and IWT080 projects reduce jaguar IWT in northwestern Bolivia.

The Pando Department Autonomous Government held the "1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking" in November 2022, with the participation of all relevant institutions, resulting in an inter-institutional protocol for CWT in Pando for the conservation of jaguar.

WCS supported POFOMA to identify and start legal prosecutions for jaguar trafficking cases. POFOMA obtained a notice memorandum instructing all Bolivian Police units to supervise, control and act when faced with IWT cases (under the concept of integrity of the police function). This is a milestone for CWT efforts, as POFOMA has a reduced geographical presence (mostly urban capitals) and limited staff. This applies to all 41 police units, including the Special Anti-drug Trafficking Task Force, the Special Crime Fighting Task Force, and INTERPOL, which have many more officers and better geographical presence throughout Bolivia. POFOMA, obtained a notice memorandum instructing all 36 Bolivian penitentiary centres to exercise rigorous controls on visitors and inmates regarding the entry and use of wildlife and parts including the jaguar.

At WCS’s request, POFOMA coordinated with national, departmental, and municipal authorities, the Prosecutor's Office, and other police units, which encouragingly is now becoming the norm for POFOMA when responding and planning CWT interventions.

WCS published “Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts” in the scientific journal PLoS ONE, and summary documents in English, Spanish and Chinese to reach authorities and decision makers. The WCS methodology is being used to continue monitoring the online sale of jaguar parts for POFOMA.

Sergio Quenevo, Tacana Indigenous People Council President participated at the II High Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade 2022 in Cartagena, Colombia, in the Local Perspectives Roundtable: Sharing Good Practices of Local Communities to Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade, with the objective of highlighting the fundamental role of Indigenous Peoples in the fight against wildlife trafficking.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	Annex 2a: Management authority intervention COP19 CITES	CITES Management authority of Bolivia intervention at the COP19 CITES, supporting proposals and decisions based on the IWT national database developed by WCS. Bolivia. Credit: Mariana Da Silva/WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	No
Image	Annex 2b: Scientific authority intervention COP19 CITES	CITES Scientific authority of Bolivia intervention at the COP19 CITES, supporting proposals and decisions based on the IWT national database developed by WCS. Bolivia. Credit: Mariana Da Silva/WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	No
Image	Annex 3b: WCS at IWTCF CITES COP19	WCS Bolivia on the panel of the CITES COP19 side event “UK IWT Challenge Fund – Funding to support innovation, capacity building and learning” organized by UK IWT Challenge Fund. Bolivia. Credit: Naomi Doak	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes
Image	Section 17_Image1a_Pando workshop	Participants of the 1 st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking working in the inter-institutional draft protocol for CWT in Pando. Bolivia. Credit: Diego Im/WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes

Image	Section 17_Image1b_Pando workshop	Participants of the 1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking. Bolivia. Credit: Diego Im/WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes
Image	Section 17_Image1c_Pando workshop	Participants of the 1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking working in the inter-institutional draft protocol for CWT in Pando. Bolivia. Credit: Diego Im/WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes
Image	Section 17_Image1d_Pando workshop	Authorities opening the 1st Pando Departmental Workshop to Combat Wildlife Trafficking. Bolivia. Credit: Diego Im/WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes
Image	Section 17_Image2_POFOMA jaguar skin	POFOMA officer holding a confiscated jaguar skin in an intervention supported by WCS, following important notice memorandums instructing stronger CWT actions for all units of the Bolivian Police. Bolivia. Credit: POFOMA	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes
Graphic	Section 17_Graphic1_Main results online jaguar trade	Teeth were the main jaguar part traded online. Research “Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts”. Bolivia. Credit: WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes
Graphic	Section 17_Graphic2_Main results online jaguar trade	México, China, Bolivia and Brazil have the highest number of traded jaguar teeth online. Research “Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts”. Bolivia. Credit: WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes
Image	Annex 31a: CIPTA participation IWT Conference	CIPTA’s president Sergio Quenevo at the II High Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade. Bolivia. Credit: Mariana Da Silva/WCS	https://www.facebook.com/wcsbolivia/ https://instagram.com/wcs_bolivia?igshid=MmJiY2I4NDBkZg==	Yes

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>The project is improving local capacity of departmental and municipal governments, protected areas, and indigenous organizations to respond appropriately to IWT cases in their territories, identifying this as a serious threat, detecting suspects faster and starting the relevant legal process to prosecute them, involving and coordinating with key institutions like POFOMA and the Prosecutor’s Office. The local intelligence networks will strengthen this collaboration in the long term. Communication campaigns are being designed by the local partners themselves with WCS support, which ensures t they are culturally appropriate, respond to local interests and needs, and use formats and language that can resonate with the audiences. Strengthening the capacities to respond collaboratively to IWT and other environmental crimes, contribute towards protection of wildlife and natural resources, helping to secure the legal sustainable use of wildlife, natural resources and tourism that improve wellbeing and reduce poverty in our partner’s territories.</p>	
<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 October 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 October 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>Bolivian government authorities were able to process 75% of jaguar IWT suspects identified with the support of the local partners. These records of legal cases against IWT suspects and attempted prosecutions were systematized.</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>Three indigenous organizations, two departmental governments, and seven protected areas were involved in local wildlife traffic intelligence networks. One departmental government (Pando) received training in CWT and produced a draft CWT protocol.</p>	<p>Continue support to government authorities to identify cases, and legally process them. We expect the prosecution rate to sustain or at least be at 50% for the identified suspects in 2023 and 2024.</p> <p>Consolidation of the local intelligence networks. We expect to reach 100 communities and > 10,000 indigenous people with strengthened capacities to protect their natural resources that form the basis of sustainable livelihoods.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 1. Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>1.2 By March 2024, at least 30 government officials, park guards, police, targeted prosecutors, customs, and post office staff complete three annual training events. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>1.3 By December 2022 at least two, and by March 2024, at least five high profile IWT jaguar teeth cases are accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions. Baseline: 0.</p>	<p>We completed the systematization of jaguar IWT cases with POFOMA into a comprehensive database that did not exist before the IWT068 project.</p> <p>We concluded a training in Pando department in 2022, we will do another in La Paz in 2023 and a 3rd one in Beni in 2024. The draft protocol for Pando department shows what the participants learned. We already passed our goal of 30 people trained of government officials, park guards, police, and targeted prosecutors. In the next two trainings we expect to train at least 50 more.</p> <p>Two IWT jaguar teeth cases started with our legal support, that we expect will lead to convictions. We expect to accompany at least three more cases with legal support, as part of multiple-case operative based on the online jaguar trafficking monitoring, that we are planning collaboratively with POFOMA for 2023.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Systematize jaguar IWT cases in the offices of POFOMA into the comprehensive database developed during the exploratory DEFRA grant.</p>		<p>Completed</p>	<p>We will analyse and publish a report of the database.</p>
<p>Activity 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.</p>		<p>We concluded a training in Pando department in 2022, including the draft protocol for Pando Department as a product of this training showing what the participants learned.</p>	<p>We will do a training in La Paz in 2023 and in Beni in 2024. In these trainings we expect to train at least 50 more government officials, park guards, police, and targeted prosecutors.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Legal and translation support provided to government authorities for priority IWT cases.</p>		<p>We supported two IWT jaguar teeth cases with our legal advice, that we expect will lead to convictions.</p>	<p>We expect to accompany at least three more cases with legal support, as part of multiple-case operative based on the online jaguar trafficking monitoring that we are planning collaboratively with POFOMA for 2023.</p>
<p>Output 2. Expand comprehensive outreach and communication campaign to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking.</p>	<p>2.1 By March 2023 at least 1,000,000, and by March 2024 at least 2,000,000 urban Bolivians, including resident Chinese population (7,100 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.</p>		<p>With the communications campaigns we reached 256,000 people considering social media interactions.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>2.2 By March 2023 at least 50,000, and by March 2024 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.</p> <p>2.3 By March 2023 at least 50, and by March 2024 at least 100 people inspired by campaigns to become contacts for POFOMA and other authorities to inform on IWT. Baseline: 0.</p>		<p>With the local communications campaigns we reached 12.000 people considering social media interactions.</p>
<p>Activity 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.</p>		<p>With the communications campaigns we reached 256,000 people considering social media interactions.</p>	<p>We will implement a jaguar campaign for urban Bolivians, including resident Chinese population for 2023, that will allow us to achieve the proposed amount of 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.</p>
<p>Activity 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.</p>		<p>With the local communications campaigns that we did we reached 12.000 people considering social media interactions.</p>	<p>We will implement the local communication campaigns with our partners that are part of their subgrant activities, including collaboratively designed local radio and television campaigns to detail the illegality of the wildlife trade.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Systematize new contacts providing IWT information to POFOMA, regional governments, park guards, and indigenous organizations.</p>		<p>IWT information on jaguar cases was systematized and provided to POFOMA</p>	<p>We will implement a campaign on how to report to POFOMA to improve the denouncing channels.</p>
<p>Output 3. Improve local capacities and enforcement protocols for addressing trafficking incidents, as well as</p>	<p>3.1 By March 2023, 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</p>	<p>We helped POFOMA to identify 4 suspects in Beni using our emerging networks of local actors in Beni.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
evidence-based interventions, to significantly reduce jaguar killing and trafficking through effective actions and impositions of sanctions that act as a deterrent.	<p>(Bolivia's most important jaguar stronghold) as a model. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>3.2 By March 2024, 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.</p> <p>3.3 By December 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.</p>	<p>We helped POFOMA to identify 3 suspects from reports of our online monitoring of sale of jaguar teeth.</p> <p>We helped POFOMA, park rangers and civil society to initiate the prosecution of all the IWT suspects that we helped identify.</p>	
Activity 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.		We helped POFOMA to identify 4 suspects in Beni using our emerging networks of local actors in Beni.	We will consolidate the emerging local networks of intelligence in Beni and Pando. We expect to identify at least 6 more suspects in 2023 and 2024.
Activity 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.		We helped POFOMA to identify 3 suspects from reports of our online monitoring of sale of jaguar teeth.	We will support POFOMA with a multiple-case operative based on the online jaguar trafficking monitoring that we are planning collaboratively for 2023. We expect to identify at least 7 more suspects with this.
Activity 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).		We helped POFOMA, park rangers and civil society to initiate the prosecution of all IWT suspects that we helped identify.	We will support the legal prosecution of at least 50% of the suspects identified in 2023 and 2024.
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	4.1 By March 2024, IWT control and vigilance activities by indigenous territory guards, protected area park guards, ranchers and local governments in western Bolivia are able to respond to and follow up on 50% of all detected incursions by illegal third parties. Baseline: Less than 25%.	<p>We advanced on the establishment of subgrant agreements to improve and intensify control and vigilance activities to combat IWT with 7 national and subnational protected areas and 3 indigenous organizations.</p> <p>We completed the baseline for the perceived impact of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options by indigenous territory guards, park guards, and officials in our action area.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
networks to safeguard natural resource management livelihood options.	4.2. By March 2024, 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.		
Activity 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.		We advanced on the establishment of subgrant agreements to improve and intensify control and vigilance activities to combat IWT with 7 national and subnational protected areas and 3 indigenous organizations.	We will consolidate and execute the subgrant agreements to improve and intensify control and vigilance activities. We expect our partners to respond to and follow up on 50% of all detected incursions by illegal third parties.
Activity 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.		We completed the baseline for the perceived impact of control and vigilance activities in safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options by indigenous territory guards, park guards, and officials in our action area.	We will do another data survey in 2024 to compare it to our baseline. We expect a 25% increase in perceived impact of control and vigilance activities at the end of the project.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>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 2024, 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 2024, 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>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>1.2 By March 2024, at least 30 government officials, park guards, police, targeted prosecutors, customs, and post office staff complete three annual training events. Baseline: 0.</p> <p>1.3 By December 2022 at least two, and by March 2024, at least five high profile IWT jaguar teeth cases are accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions. Baseline: 0.</p>	<p>1.1 Biannual verification of database with number of new wildlife trafficking records in Bolivia gathered from key national authorities and publicly available information.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.3 Effective prosecutors identified and legal and translation support provided to priority IWT cases leading to convictions.</p>	<p>Through coordination with national government authorities, especially POFOMA, and park guards at the local level, we are able to strategically identify prosecutors.</p> <p>Government authorities are willing to come together to coordinate a response to IWT.</p> <p>Government authorities continue to request WCS for translation and legal support for high profile IWT cases as they have done since 2014.</p>
<p>Output 2</p>	<p>2.1 By March 2023 at least 1,000,000, and by March 2024 at least 2,000,000</p>	<p>2.1 Number of posts on social media and number of people reached on social</p>	<p>Government authorities are able to coordinate between each other to</p>

<p>Expand comprehensive outreach and communication campaign to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking.</p>	<p>urban Bolivians, including resident Chinese population (≈ 7,100 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.</p> <p>2.2 By March 2023 at least 50,000, and by March 2024 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.</p> <p>2.3 By March 2023 at least 50, and by March 2024 at least 100 people inspired by campaigns to become contacts for POFOMA and other authorities to inform on IWT. Baseline: 0.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.3 New contacts reported by POFOMA, regional governments, park guards, and indigenous organizations as providing IWT data.</p>	<p>develop common communication messages.</p> <p>Local radio and television stations remain open to broadcast environmental messages.</p> <p>POFOMA, Regional Governments, park guards and indigenous organizations are able to prioritize jaguar cases and systematize contacts.</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>3.1 By March 2023, 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.</p> <p>3.2 By March 2024, 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.</p>	<p>3.1 Suspects identified through information derived from the network of local actors (park guards, indigenous organizations, ranchers’ associations) in north- western Bolivia.</p> <p>3.2 Verification of reports prepared for Bolivian police and government authorities from internet surveillance and cross-checked with documented suspects.</p>	<p>Park guards and indigenous organizations remain committed to combatting IWT.</p> <p>POFOMA and Bolivian police are able to act upon internet surveillance information.</p> <p>Local prosecutors are committed to combatting IWT offences following training events completed in Objective 1.</p>

	3.3 By December 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.	3.3 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.	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.	4.1 By March 2024, IWT control and vigilance activities by indigenous territory guards, protected area park guards, ranchers and local governments in western Bolivia are able to respond to and follow up on 50% of all detected incursions by illegal third parties. Baseline: Less than 25%. 4.2. By March 2024, 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.	4.1 Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols systematized for comparison over time. 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.	Indigenous organizations maintain commitment to combating IWT and continuing control and vigilance in indigenous territories.
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			
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.

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B01	1.2 By March 2024, at least 30 government officials, park guards, police, targeted prosecutors, customs, and post office staff complete three annual training events.	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills	People	27 female, 48 male Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, government officials, park guards, police, targeted prosecutors, customs Roles of institutions, and coordination mechanisms	20	55		75	100
IWTCF-B05	1.2 By March 2024, at least 30 government officials, park guards, police, targeted prosecutors, customs, and post office staff complete three annual training events. 4.1 By March 2024, IWT control and vigilance activities by indigenous territory guards, protected area park guards, ranchers and local governments in western Bolivia are able to respond to and follow up on 50% of all detected incursions by illegal third parties.	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products (i.e. product identification etc.) published and endorsed	Number	Spanish Inter-institutional draft protocol for CWT in Pando		1		1	3
IWTCF-B07	1.3 By December 2022 at least two, and by March 2024, at least five high profile IWT jaguar teeth cases are accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions. 3.2 By March 2024, 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.	Number of illegal wildlife products/shipments detected	Number	POFOMA interventions	2	13		15	20
IWTCF-B10	1.3 By December 2022 at least two, and by March 2024, at least five high profile IWT jaguar teeth cases are accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions. 3.3 By December 2023, initiate the prosecution of 50% of identified IWT suspects through local law enforcement and prosecutors in the Greater Madidi Landscape and the Beni	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	Number	POFOMA operations for crimes the Destruction and Deterioration of Natural Heritage (Art. 223 Penal Code) and Biocide (Art. 350 Penal Code)	2	2		4	7

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	and Pando departments, and with support from local actors (park guards, indigenous organizations, rancher associations).								
IWTCF- B12	<p>1.3 By December 2022 at least two, and by March 2024, at least five high profile IWT jaguar teeth cases are accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions.</p> <p>3.3 By December 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).</p>	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	Number	Bolivians Males	1	7		8	10
IWTCF-B21	<p>1.3 By December 2022 at least two, and by March 2024, at least five high profile IWT jaguar teeth cases are accompanied by legal support, leading to convictions.</p> <p>3.1 By March 2023, 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.</p>	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.	Number	Notice memorandum that strengthens and extends the IWT action of all units of the Bolivian Police		2		2	2
IWTCF-B23	0.1 By March 2024, Bolivian government authorities are able to process jaguar IWT suspects with at least 50% prosecution rate. Baseline: Less than 25%	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement	Number	2 Database Spanish National IWT Database National IWT POFOMA		2		2	2
IWTCF-C03	<p>2.1 By March 2023 at least 1,000,000, and by March 2024 at least 2,000,000 urban Bolivians, including resident Chinese population (□ 7,100 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.</p> <p>2.2 By March 2023 at least 50,000, and by March 2024 at least 100,000 local rural people in La Paz, Beni, and Pando Department reached with local radio and television</p>	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message.	Number	Radio, television, social media, written print media, colouring book.	5	1		6	6

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	<p>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.</p> <p>2.3 By March 2023 at least 50, and by March 2024 at least 100 people inspired by campaigns to become contacts for POFOMA and other authorities to inform on IWT</p>								
IWTCF-C05	<p>2.1 By March 2023 at least 1,000,000, and by March 2024 at least 2,000,000 urban Bolivians, including resident Chinese population (□ 7,100 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.</p> <p>2.2 By March 2023 at least 50,000, and by March 2024 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.</p> <p>2.3 By March 2023 at least 50, and by March 2024 at least 100 people inspired by campaigns to become contacts for POFOMA and other authorities to inform on IWT</p>	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience).	Number	<p>38,292 people visiting the WCS Bolivia Facebook page, with 2,597 interactions (likes, comments and number of times shared)</p> <p>The influencers reached 402,200 reproductions and obtained 49,879 interactions on their social networks</p> <p>The three audiograms were published through the WCS Bolivia Facebook page, reaching 3,720 people</p>	402,012	256,000		658,012	2,000,000
IWTCF-D03	<p>0.2 By March 2024, 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>4.1 By March 2024, IWT control and vigilance activities by indigenous territory guards, protected area park guards, ranchers and local governments in western Bolivia are</p>	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number Organisation Type	<p>2 departmental governments</p> <p>7 national and subnational protected areas</p> <p>3 indigenous organizations</p>		12		12	12

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	able to respond to and follow up on 50% of all detected incursions by illegal third parties.								
IWTCF-D12	<p>0.1 By March 2024, Bolivian government authorities are able to process jaguar IWT suspects with at least 50% prosecution rate.</p> <p>3.2 By March 2024, 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.</p>	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals	Annual downloads, Journal.	Scientific Journal Plos One		1		1	1
IWTCF-D13	<p>0.1 By March 2024, Bolivian government authorities are able to process jaguar IWT suspects with at least 50% prosecution rate.</p> <p>3.2 By March 2024, 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.</p>	Number of other publications produced	Annual downloads, publication typology.	Summary of online study in 3 languages Book for children	1	3		4	5
IWTCF-D23	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.	Biodiversity (Species occurrence, Utilisation); Socio-economic (Livelihood, poverty, products) database.	Number	IWT events that POFOMA responded from 1999 to 2022 into the IWT database of Bolivia	13	1,818		1,831	1,831
IWTCF-D27	<p>0.2 By March 2024, 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>4.1 By March 2024, IWT control and vigilance activities by indigenous territory guards, protected area park guards, ranchers and local governments in western Bolivia are able to respond to and follow up on 50% of all detected incursions by illegal third parties.</p>	Number of partnerships established	Number	2 departmental governments 7 national and subnational protected areas 3 indigenous organizations		12		12	12

Table 2 Publication

Title	Type (journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts	Scientific article	John Polisar, Charlotte Davies, Thais Morcatty, Mariana Da Silva, Song Zhang, Kurt Duchez, Julio Madrid †, Ana Elisa Lambert, Ana Gallegos, Marcela Delgado, Ha Nguyen, Robert Wallace, Melissa Arias, Vincent Nijman, Jon Ramnarace †, Roberta Pennell, Yamira Novelo, Damian Rumiz, Kathia Rivero, Yovana Murillo, Monica Nuñez Salas, Heidi E. Kretser, Adrian Reuter, 2023	Male	USA	PLoS ONE	https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0280039
Summary in English of Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts	Summary for authorities and decision makers	John Polisar, Charlotte Davies, Thais Morcatty, Mariana Da Silva, Song Zhang, Kurt Duchez, Julio Madrid †, Ana Elisa Lambert, Ana Gallegos, Marcela Delgado, Ha Nguyen, Robert Wallace, Melissa Arias, Vincent Nijman, Jon Ramnarace †, Roberta Pennell, Yamira Novelo, Damian Rumiz, Kathia Rivero, Yovana Murillo, Monica Nuñez Salas, Heidi E. Kretser, Adrian Reuter, 2023	Male	USA	WCS	https://bolivia.wcs.org/es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx
Summary in Spanish Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts	Summary for authorities and decision makers	John Polisar, Charlotte Davies, Thais Morcatty, Mariana Da Silva, Song Zhang, Kurt Duchez, Julio Madrid †, Ana Elisa Lambert, Ana Gallegos, Marcela Delgado, Ha Nguyen, Robert Wallace, Melissa Arias, Vincent Nijman, Jon Ramnarace †, Roberta Pennell, Yamira Novelo, Damian Rumiz, Kathia Rivero, Yovana Murillo, Monica Nuñez Salas, Heidi E. Kretser, Adrian Reuter, 2023	Male	USA	WCS	https://bolivia.wcs.org/es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx
Summary in Chinese Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts	Summary for authorities and decision makers	John Polisar, Charlotte Davies, Thais Morcatty, Mariana Da Silva, Song Zhang, Kurt Duchez, Julio Madrid †, Ana Elisa Lambert, Ana Gallegos, Marcela Delgado, Ha Nguyen, Robert Wallace, Melissa Arias, Vincent Nijman, Jon Ramnarace †, Roberta Pennell, Yamira Novelo, Damian Rumiz, Kathia Rivero, Yovana Murillo, Monica Nuñez Salas, Heidi E. Kretser, Adrian Reuter, 2023	Male	USA	WCS	https://bolivia.wcs.org/es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx

Checklist for submission

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Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	X
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