

## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main Final 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: no later than 3 months after agreed project end date.**

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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 Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Project Partner(s)	Indigenous Council of the Tacana People (CIPTA), Indigenous Council of Tacana Women, Tsimane-Moseten Regional Council (CRTM), Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA), Prosecutor General's Office, Departmental Autonomous Government (GAD) of Pando, GAD Beni, Municipal Autonomous Government (GAM) of Trinidad, GAM Los Santos Reyes, GAM Santa Rosa del Yacuma, GAM Loreto, Madidi National Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management, Pilon Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory, Beni Biosphere Reserve & Biological Station, Municipal Protected Area (APM) Rhukanrhuka, Pampas del Yacuma APM, Ibare-Mamoré APM, Gran Mojos APM.
IWTCF grant value	£270,000
Start/end dates of project	Start Date: May 1 <sup>st</sup> 2021 End Date: March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2024
Project Leader's name	Robert [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.wcsbolivia.org">www.wcsbolivia.org</a>
Report author(s) and date	Robert [REDACTED] & Mariana [REDACTED]. June 30 2024

### 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 IWTCF 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 Partnerships

WCS Bolivia leads on implementing all project activities and many are done in partnership or are supported by Bolivian 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 to IWT068, maintaining many of the partnerships established in that initiative. WCS has long-term partnerships (10-20 years) with many listed partners and has also formed new alliances with institutions such as the Prosecutor General's Office and the Departmental Autonomous Government (GAD) of Pando.

The project addresses counter wildlife trafficking (CWT) priorities outlined by the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP) of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA), keeping these national authorities informed and involved in all activities, which align with the National Action Plan for the Conservation of the Jaguar 2020-2025. The project also supports priorities set in collaboration with our subnational and local partners, who received subgrants to implement specific CWT activities tailored to their local contexts. These partners provided valuable input for this report. After the project's completion, our partners are committed to continuing CWT activities and seeking further support. WCS will continue to collaborate with them, providing as much support as possible.

The main government partner of the project is the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA), the institution responsible for enforcing and ensuring compliance with the Bolivian Constitution and legal provisions on wildlife. Within the framework of the collaboration agreement between WCS and POFOMA, we supported their priorities by systematizing their IWT data, providing technical and logistical support for their prioritized jaguar trafficking operations (particularly online trafficking cases) targeting key points in the supply chain from IWT source hotspots (which are also jaguar strongholds) to the main transit or destination cities. Additionally, we provided technical and legal advice to help develop internal police regulations, enabling POFOMA to secure more support from the Bolivian Police.

A new partner in this project is the Prosecutor General's Office (GPO), a key actor in the successful advancement of legal cases. We signed a framework collaboration agreement with the GPO to formalize our support, which includes providing technical and legal advice for IWT cases, especially regarding jaguars, and facilitating their participation in coordinated IWT operations, particularly with POFOMA.

We consolidated partnerships through subgrants with 15 institutions across three departments (La Paz, Beni and Pando) detailed below:

- Subnational governments. We expanded our CWT efforts to Beni and Pando by establishing framework agreements with their Departmental Autonomous Governments (GAD): GAD Beni (Annex 4) and GAD Pando (Annex), and key Municipal Autonomous Governments (GAM) of Beni: GAM Trinidad (Annex 5), GAM Los Santos Reyes (Annex 6), GAM Santa Rosa del Yacuma (Annex 7) and GAM Loreto. We provided subgrants and technical support to each GAD and GAM, enabling them to implement activities aimed at strengthening their IWT control and surveillance actions, offering CWT training for their staff, and enhancing CWT communication efforts, emphasizing the ecological and cultural importance of jaguars.
- Protected areas: Through the National Service of Protected Areas (SERNAP), we worked with three national protected areas: Madidi National Park and Integrated Management Natural Area (PNANMI) (Annex 8), Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve and Indigenous Territory (RBTCO) (Annex 9), Beni Biosphere Reserve & Biological Station (EBB) (Annex 10). Additionally, we collaborated with four municipal protected areas in Beni Department through their GAMs: Rhukanrhuka Municipal Protected Area (MPA) (Los Santos Reyes municipality), Pampas del Yacuma MPA (Santa Rosa del Yacuma municipality), Ibaré-Mamoré MPA (Trinidad municipality), and Gran Mojos Municipal Park (Loreto municipality). We provided subgrants and technical support to each protected area, enabling them to implement activities aimed at strengthening their IWT control and surveillance actions, and enhancing CWT communication efforts, with a focus on the ecological and cultural importance of jaguars.
- Indigenous organizations. We collaborated with the following indigenous councils: T'simane Mosen Regional Council (CRTM) (Annex 11), Indigenous Council of the Tacana People (CIPTA) (Annex 12) and the Indigenous Council of Tacana Women (CIMTA) (Annex 12). We provided subgrants and technical support to each council, enabling them to implement activities aimed at

strengthening IWT control and surveillance within their territories and at enhancing CWT communication efforts, emphasizing the ecological and cultural significance of jaguars.

We have established formal framework agreements with all these institutions to solidify our collaboration. Officially formalizing the partnership between WCS and our partner institutions through these agreements is crucial for ensuring long-term relationships, especially given the frequent turnover of public institution authorities. Although this approach involves a lengthy process of analysis and review by the institutions, the time invested is worthwhile. These agreements facilitate the continuity of ongoing processes and enable a quicker resumption of activities in case of personnel changes. Furthermore, they provide a robust official framework that allows for expanding collaboration to other units or directorates within the same institution. For example, our framework agreement with municipal authorities has paved the way for collaboration with municipal protected areas.

### **3. Project Achievements**

#### **3.1 Outputs**

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

**1.1** We have successfully completed the systematization of IWT cases from the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA), with a focus on jaguar-related data, into a comprehensive database that did not exist before this project. As part of the framework agreement between WCS Bolivia and POFOMA, we provided support by stationing a dedicated person at their offices to systematize their IWT data. While some events were already in digital format, the majority were still on paper. We meticulously reviewed at least five sacks of paper files with POFOMA to select documents related to IWT operations (Annex 1). The selected information was then digitized and systematized, resulting in a total of 1,827 IWT events that POFOMA responded to between 1999 and 2022.

The POFOMA information was the key missing data from the national database that WCS has developed in partnership with the Bolivian government. This national database now incorporates IWT records from more than 62 institutions across the country, including wildlife custody centers, national and subnational governments, and others. To ensure accuracy, we reviewed the database to eliminate potential duplicate IWT cases reported by multiple institutions (e.g., by POFOMA and a municipal government or a wildlife custody center). This effort has resulted in the most comprehensive and up-to-date IWT database in Bolivia.

Overall, the national IWT database includes 7,798 official events involving the confiscation of 33,065 live animals and 51,509 parts and derivatives, encompassing 298 different species of wild animals. The data from POFOMA represents 23% of all entries in the national IWT database, underscoring the significance of our support in systematizing their data. We documented 61 cases of jaguar trafficking, with 24 of these cases (or 44%) connected to China. The confiscated jaguar parts amounted to the equivalent of at least 213 jaguars, primarily consisting of 706 fangs, 95% of which were linked to China.

This data informed the General Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (DGBAP) from the Ministry of Environment and Water, 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), the CITES scientific authority for Bolivia, in establishing the country's positions on wildlife proposals 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 key decisions on jaguar trade that were adopted at this COP (Annex 2). These adopted decisions aim to increase engagement, collaboration, and investments from parties and stakeholders to prioritize jaguars in enforcement operations, measures, and controls addressing wildlife crime. They also call for the adoption of comprehensive legislation to eliminate the poaching of jaguars and illegal trade in their parts and derivatives, including online trafficking. The national IWT database of Bolivia, along with the other activities described below, will assist our government, stakeholders, and local communities in effectively implementing these decisions in Bolivia.

During the CITES COP19, WCS Bolivia participated in the panel for the side event "UK IWT Challenge Fund – Funding to Support Innovation, Capacity Building, and Learning," organized by the UK IWT

Challenge Fund (Annex 3). In our interventions, we highlighted how our project is contributing to reducing the illegal wildlife trade of jaguars based on the innovations and lessons learned from our previous IWTCF project. We also discussed how we are expanding our efforts to strategic new areas, specifically Beni and Pando, in response to local contexts and needs. Additionally, we took part in the CITES COP19 side event "Jaguar Conservation and Trade," organized by WCS (Annex 4) where we emphasized the threat that trade in jaguar parts poses and detailed our efforts to combat it, sharing experiences and insights from our current project.

We continued to support the DGBAP and MNHN in preparation for the September Meeting of Jaguar Range States in Cuiabá, Brazil, a requirement under CITES Decision 19.111 approved during CITES COP19. We assisted them in completing a questionnaire and preparing a national presentation addressing jaguar trafficking and related threats (<https://thejaguarhub.com/>). WCS participated in the event as observers and jaguar trafficking experts, providing technical insights during various sessions and discussions (Annex 5). The meeting report, summarizing outcomes and recommendations, was presented during the CITES Standing Committee meeting in November 2023 (Annex 6). Key recommendations include a request for the CITES Secretariat to establish a modular system to monitor the illegal killing of jaguars and the illicit trade in their parts and derivatives, as well as the creation of an intergovernmental platform and cooperation mechanism to enhance jaguar conservation efforts.

**1.2** We completed the training of 190 key government officials, park guards, police officers, targeted prosecutors, customs officers, among others, across three training events focused on combating wildlife trafficking. We surpassed our initial goal of training 30 participants thanks to the significant interest we generated in CWT efforts in Beni and Pando.

- 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 7). The workshop was attended by all relevant institutions involved in CWT in Pando, totalling 55 participants. These included representatives from the GAD, eight municipalities (Cobija, Filadelfia, Villa Nueva, Puerto Gonzalo Moreno, Porvenir, San Lorenzo, Bolpebra, Nueva Esperanza), POFOMA Pando, the Departmental Environmental Court of Justice of Pando, the National Service of Agricultural Health and Food Safety (SENASAG) – Pando, National Customs – Pando, two protected areas (Manuripi National Amazonian Wildlife Reserve and Bruno Racua Departmental Wildlife Reserve), and the Amazonian University of Pando. We provided training on the characteristics of IWT in Pando and the legal framework for IWT in Bolivia. We also conducted an interactive exercise where each participating institution presented their role and competence in addressing IWT in Pando. Finally, through working groups, we collaboratively developed a draft inter-institutional protocol for CWT in Pando (Annex 8).
- In collaboration with GAD Beni, we organized a Training Workshop on Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in (Annex 9) in August 2023, aimed at enhancing the technical and legal knowledge of the Departmental Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources staff, with a focus on jaguars and strategies to combat wildlife trafficking in the Beni department. The first day of the workshop was exclusively for Secretariat staff, with 30 participants (21 women and 9 men). On the second day, the audience was expanded to include invited institutions such as GAM Trinidad, POFOMA, municipal firefighters involved in wildlife rescue, and the Autonomous University of Beni. Both days of the workshop included a total of 90 participants (52 women and 38 men).
- In collaboration with GAM Trinidad, we organized a Training Workshop on Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in August 2023, (Annex 10), attended by 45 participants (18 men and 27 women). The participants included personnel from the Environment Secretariat, Tourism Unit, Heritage and Culture Unit, Forestry Unit, and the Mayor's Office. The primary goal was to enhance the technical and legal knowledge of GAM Trinidad's staff regarding IWT, with a specific focus on jaguars. The workshop also aimed to identify future CWT actions within their municipality and the APM Ibare-Mamoré under their jurisdiction. Key priorities identified included strengthening IWT control in markets and craft shops, developing communication materials and activities for ranchers, neighbourhood associations, and local communities around Trinidad, installing signs for tourist areas within APM Ibare-Mamoré, and enhancing the capabilities of tourist guides.

**1.3** We provided technical, legal and logistical support for nine jaguar trafficking cases, assisting POFOMA and the Prosecutor General's Office (GPO); this included covering fuel costs for their vehicles and travel expenses for their staff during investigations and operations. These cases were based on information and reports from local networks of our partners in Beni and Pando, as well as our online jaguar trafficking monitoring.

- 1) In July 2022, we supported the initiation of criminal legal actions against a suspect from Ixiamas, La Paz Department, near Madidi National Park, who was featured in a Facebook post posing with a jaguar he allegedly killed. POFOMA intervened at his house and found 11 teeth that appeared to belong to jaguars. We assisted a park ranger and two civil society members in presenting the legal report for this case, which was innovative as civil society members rarely participate as accusers in legal cases. The prosecutor requested an expert from the National Museum of Natural History to examine the teeth, and it was confirmed that at least seven were from jaguars (Annex 11).
- 2) We discovered a Facebook post offering a hat made of jaguar skin for sale in a clothing store in Trinidad, Beni (Annex 12). We passed this information to POFOMA, who started intelligence activities for an intervention in October 2022, confirming the post's validity. We supported the intervention by covering travel costs for three officers along technical and legal advice throughout the operation. Upon their arrival in Trinidad, the jaguar hat was no longer in the store, but POFOMA discovered jaguar skin products (hats, wallets, etc.) in stores at the bus terminal and municipal market. During the operation, POFOMA officers faced aggressive resistance from sellers, even with backup from the DELTA Police Unit from Beni. However, they gathered crucial information revealing that the jaguar products were made by inmates at Mocovi Prison. The prison director warned that seizing these products could incite a riot among inmates (see POFOMA intervention report - Annex 13). To prevent social unrest and achieve long-term results, the POFOMA director, with WCS's legal and technical support, escalated the issue to Bolivian Police authorities. This led to a memorandum signed by the director of the penitentiary regime in November 2022, instructing all 36 penitentiary centres in Bolivia to rigorously control the entry and use of wild animals, their parts, or derivatives, including jaguar products (Annex 14). Less than a month after the memorandum's distribution, during a routine inspection, POFOMA Beni seized a jaguar skin attempting to enter Mocovi Prison without resistance. This incident prompted an investigation by the Prosecutor's Office of Beni (Annex 15).

During the intervention, POFOMA recognized the critical need for support from other police units (DELTA, penitentiary system units) in areas where POFOMA has limited or no presence. This led the POFOMA director, with legal and technical support from WCS, to promote a notice memorandum in February 2023 instructing all units of the Bolivian Police to supervise, control, and act accordingly when identifying, encountering, or learning about illegal possession, use, handling, and trafficking of wildlife. It mandates that all police units must now intervene and refer cases to POFOMA, ensuring they can no longer avoid responsibility by claiming these are solely POFOMA's duties (Annex 16). The memorandum specifies that non-compliance will result in sanctions under the Disciplinary Regime of the Bolivian Police and Public Service responsibilities. This is a significant milestone for CWT efforts, as POFOMA's limited geographical presence (mostly in urban capitals) and small number of officers are now bolstered by the involvement of police officers from any unit. This includes the Special Anti-Drug Trafficking Task Force, the Special Crime Fighting Task Force, INTERPOL, and others, which have greater numbers and wider geographical coverage. Additionally, the information gathered during this intervention helped identify key points of illegal jaguar part sales in Trinidad and underscored the need to collaborate with commercial unions at the bus terminal and municipal market to halt the illegal wildlife trade.

- 3) In March 2023, WCS supported the General Prosecutor's Office in initiating legal action against a suspect in Alto Beni, Bolivia. The suspect had posted on Facebook posing with a jaguar he allegedly killed with intent to sell its parts, including the teeth. WCS helped ensure the legal process was properly initiated. As of now, the investigations into the case are still ongoing.
- 4) In April 2023, WCS supported SERNAP in opening legal action for a case in Madidi National Park about the death of a jaguar, allegedly by a tourism company offering illegal wildlife hunting that was posted on social media. The GPO began investigative efforts (Annex 17).
- 5) In April 2023, WCS supported the GPO in initiating legal action for a case discovered on social media about a jaguar poached in the municipality of Palos Blancos, La Paz, and its connection with IWT. The GPO commenced investigative efforts (Annex 17).

- 6) In April 2023, WCS supported the GPO in initiating legal action for a case discovered on social media about a jaguar poached in the municipality of San Borja, Beni, and its connection with IWT. The GPO commenced investigative efforts (Annex 17).
- 7) In October 2023, WCS provided legal advice to the GPO regarding a biocide case in Ascensión de Guarayos, Santa Cruz. A person was caught with a dead jaguar missing its fangs. WCS supported the prosecutor, who charged the suspect with biocide under Article 350 Ter of the Penal Code and requested preventive detention. The First Penal Instruction Judge of Ascensión de Guarayos ordered preventive detention at Palmasola Prison in Santa Cruz. Additionally, the prosecutor expanded the charges to include destruction or deterioration of state property (Article 223 of the Penal Code) due to the impact on Bolivia's natural heritage.
- 8) In March 2024, WCS provided legal and technical advice to POFOMA and the Beni Environmental Prosecutor on the procedures to investigate and build a case on jaguar fang trafficking. During an operation in Trinidad, Beni, intelligence personnel from POFOMA found two women attempting to sell nine jaguar fangs. They were immediately arrested in accordance with Laws 1525 and 1333 and presented to the Environmental Prosecutor. The Third Penal Instruction Court of Beni ordered preventive detention for both suspects at the Women's Rehabilitation Center in Trinidad, charging them with possession and attempted commercialization of jaguar fangs, as stipulated in Article 223 Bis of the Penal Code (incorporated by Law 1525 - Law of the Condor) and Law 1333.
- 9) In April 2024, employees (one Pakistani citizen and two Bolivians) of the Chinese company Sinohydro, based in Bolivia, were discovered in possession of a dismembered jaguar with its skin and teeth removed in Chapare, Bolivia. POFOMA responded to the scene and received the jaguar parts as a voluntary surrender, an action where individuals hand over a wild animal to environmental authorities without initiating a legal case, based on the employees' claim that they found the jaguar dead on the road, despite evidence suggesting otherwise. WCS provided legal advice to the Chapare prosecutor to initiate an investigation and pursue charges for biocide and attempted illegal wildlife trafficking, which is an ongoing process.

In addition to the mentioned cases, WCS supported POFOMA in the early stages of the project with technical and legal counsel, as well as fuel and travel expenses for investigations targeting priority IWT cases involving species other than jaguars. These interventions aimed to deter wildlife trafficking and bolster law enforcement presence in key hotspots from Bolivia's lowlands to La Paz—a crucial hub for wildlife transit to international markets, including jaguars. During these operations, legal proceedings were initiated against wildlife traffickers, and confiscation of trafficked animals. At WCS's request, POFOMA coordinated these operations and engaged actively with national, departmental, and municipal authorities, the GPO and other law enforcement units. This coordinated approach, initially facilitated by WCS, has now become standard practice for POFOMA, demonstrating their commitment to integrated decision-making in combatting wildlife trafficking without external pressure. The ongoing necessity for legal and logistical support in IWT cases remains crucial, particularly due to the challenges faced by local authorities, especially in rural areas, in conducting thorough investigations and legal proceedings essential for securing convictions.

- In October 2022 WCS supported an IWT case in Tipuani, La Paz, that included intelligence prospection work (Annex 18) and a resulting intervention in December 2022 (Annex 19). 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.
- WCS supported POFOMA with fuel for their car for three IWT operations in Caranavi in December 2021 (Annex 20), in February 2022 (Annex 21) and January 2023 (Annex 22). These operations included intelligence prospection work and interventions in the main trade areas of Caranavi, particularly at the market that takes place every Thursday. In the last operation, 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.

- In February 2023, WCS supported POFOMA in a joint intervention with DGBAP, GAD La Paz, and UPE (Annex 23), 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 24). 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 25).
- 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 26).
- 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 27). 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 help local authorities to fight the fires and to rescue injured wild animals.

While WCS provides legal support to the GPO at their request and within our framework agreement, they cannot produce formal written reports of the support requested or received due to the Principle of Autonomy and Functional Hierarchy governing these prosecutorial bodies. These principles ensure that their functions are not subject to other state organs or external organizations like WCS. As a result, some of the supported cases described do not have annexes as means of verification, particularly when the support was provided to the GPO.

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

We successfully expanded comprehensive outreach and communication campaigns to educate both rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking. These campaigns, along with their messages and formats, were developed collaboratively with our partners, tailored to their specific needs and contexts.

**2.1** Through seven targeted CWT outreach and communication campaigns, we reached at least 2,000,875 urban Bolivians through social media interactions, traditional press, and in-person activities, surpassing our goal (Annex 28). Additionally, we implemented a preventive jaguar trafficking campaign at the Regional and Tourist Airport of Rurrenabaque, a key transportation hub in a megadiverse area and jaguar trafficking hotspot. This campaign specifically targeted tourists and the Chinese population, who frequently use this city to reach mega infrastructure sites and camps where they work.

### **1. Mural Art to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trafficking**

WCS in collaboration with local artists and partner institutions, created three murals in the capital cities of Cobija, La Paz, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Annex 29). These murals aim to inform and raise awareness through art among the urban population about the illegality of wildlife trafficking, focusing on jaguars. Murals are highly valued in these cities and ensure permanent visibility and longevity, lasting at least five years according to agreements we signed with each partner. We chose strategic locations with high foot traffic to maximize impact.

- Murals in Cobija: Two murals of jaguars were painted in the Roberto Jordán Cuellar Stadium and the Pando Government building, both located in highly transited areas. These murals were developed in collaboration with GAD Pando, which provided the spaces for painting. Both murals were created by female artists, one recognized nationally and the other a local artist from Cobija. Call to Action elements were included to encourage tourists and residents to take photos with the murals and share them on social media. The murals feature CWT messages and the declaration of the jaguar as a natural heritage of Pando.

- Mural in Santa Cruz: On World Wildlife Day 2024, March 3, the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of the Bolivian Amazon, Chaco, and Oriente (CIDOB) reaffirmed its commitment to biodiversity conservation by signing a declaration against illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT), with the support of WCS, and inaugurating a mural at their offices in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The mural, promoting the fight against IWT and celebrating the cultures of the indigenous nations represented by CIDOB, was a collaborative effort between CIDOB and WCS. It was painted by a renowned Bolivian female artist and prominently featured the jaguar, CIDOB's emblematic symbol.
  - Mural in La Paz: On International Day for Biological Diversity 2022, May 22, POFOMA and WCS inaugurated a mural at the POFOMA Departmental Directory offices, strategically located in one of the busiest areas downtown La Paz. Additionally, a luminous sign was installed to clearly identify the POFOMA office, enhancing its visibility. The mural, crafted by POFOMA and WCS in collaboration with a local indigenous artist renowned for their wildlife advocacy, prominently features messages about the illegality of IWT. During the inauguration event, we highlighted the collaborative efforts between POFOMA and various institutions, including the UK Government, with the presence of its ambassador in Bolivia, supporting initiatives like the UK IWTCF.
2. **Preventing illegal wildlife trafficking with POFOMA.** WCS, in collaboration with POFOMA, designed and produced 10 flip charts (one for each POFOMA unit across all departments of Bolivia) for their wildlife trafficking prevention activities and visits to rural areas to inform on CWT and specifically on Law No. 1525 (see Output 3) (Annex 30). Each flip chart consists of 12 sheets measuring 1 x 0.80 m, printed on fabric to enhance portability and usability in areas without electricity.
  3. **Socialization of Law No. 1525 - Comprehensive Law for the Protection and Conservation of the Andean Condor, Kuntur Mallku (*Vultur gryphus*) in Urban Areas.** This law, enacted in November 2023, categorizes illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT) as a crime in the Penal Code, imposing serious imprisonment sanctions to deter traffickers. In collaboration with POFOMA and DGBAP, we designed the following materials (Annex 31):
    - Stickers designed and printed for multi-surface distribution to key partners, to be affixed to cars, laptops, windows, and other surfaces in urban areas across Bolivia.
    - A poster measuring 50 x 70 cm was designed with informative infographics on Law No. 1525. It prominently features POFOMA's toll-free hotline number, aimed at raising awareness among the general public about the sanctions related (IW) and stressing the crucial role of citizen reporting. This educational tool is strategically intended for placement in community centers, schools, government offices, and public spaces, ensuring continuous and extended exposure to the message.
    - Street Banners on Law No. 1525. Graphic designs were developed featuring CWT messages and Law No. 1525 at the request of DGBAP. These banners were strategically placed in high-traffic areas during folk dance events such as the Carnival of Oruro, which is also identified as a hotspot for wildlife trafficking.
    - Tabletop Displays and Brochures. We designed tabletop displays and brochures featuring infographics of Law No. 1525 to educate authorities and the public about its provisions and penalties. These materials were primarily distributed in government offices, law enforcement agencies, and transportation hubs.
    - Audio Spots. We created three audio spots provided to government offices and law enforcement agencies for distribution among their personnel and on their social media platforms and radio. These spots promote CWT actions under Law No. 1525 with the following content: Spot 1: Characteristics and sanctions according to the Condor Law 1525, Spot 2: Protection of the jaguar under Law 1525, Spot 3: Prevention of forest fires and poisoning under Law 1525.
  4. **Billboards for GAD Pando.** Billboards were collaboratively designed with GAD Pando to promote Law 1525 and raise awareness about the ecological and cultural significance of the jaguar as a natural heritage of Pando (Annex 32). Strategically placed at toll checkpoints along highways in Pando, these billboards aimed to reach and inform both local residents and visitors about the importance of jaguar conservation.
  5. **Information and Awareness Campaign Against Illegal Wildlife Trafficking at the Regional and Tourist Airport of Rurrenabaque.** Three designs of large format micro-perforated graphics (3 x 2.50 meters) were created for the expansive windows of this airport, featuring information about wildlife trafficking in accordance with Law No. 1525. These messages are presented in Spanish, English, and Chinese in the arrival areas, pre-boarding areas, and parking zones (Annex 33).
  6. **Día Internacional del Jaguar**



- 2021. We developed digital materials, including a carousel, a post, a 180° design for social media, and a short awareness video. Additionally, we collaborated with nine influencers to spread awareness messages about jaguar trafficking via social media. To engage the community directly, we conducted a street intervention featuring a specially designed photo frame highlighting jaguars. This initiative encouraged people to take photos, incorporating established hashtags and messages to promote jaguar conservation efforts (Annex 34).
- In 2022, we launched a campaign aimed at amplifying Indigenous voices, particularly those of Indigenous women, to underscore the significance of the jaguar for their communities. We produced a video featuring testimonials from key figures such as Yacira Cartagena, Deputy Indigenous Assembly woman of the Tacana People; Berónica Marupa, President of the Indigenous Council of Tacana Women (CIMTA); and Alex Nay, a ranger from Madidi National Park. They shared insights into the cultural importance of the jaguar for the Tacana people and their ongoing efforts to protect it and combat illegal wildlife trade. Additionally, Sergio Quenevo, President of the Indigenous Council of the Tacana People (CIPTA), appeared in another video outlining the Tacana community's actions against wildlife trafficking, with a focus on the jaguar. Interviews were conducted with three park rangers from Madidi and Pilon Lajas protected areas to highlight their experiences in wildlife protection and convey their knowledge about the jaguar's ecological role and cultural significance. These interviews were adapted into audiograms and shared with local reporters and social media platforms (Annex 35).
- In 2023, we organized two simultaneous events in Cobija (Pando) and Trinidad (Beni) due to the significant interest generated by our CWT activities. In Cobija, in collaboration with GAD Pando, we conducted the mural inauguration described earlier and participated in educational booths explaining the importance of the jaguar. One of the murals was completed on that day with the involvement of children and youth, incorporating them into its creation process. In Trinidad, in collaboration with GAM Trinidad, we hosted a jaguar festival featuring two main activities: a Jaguar Drawing Workshop in partnership with the Institute of Arts of the University of Beni, involving students from various schools, and a Temporary Jaguar Tattoo Fair organized by the local Tattoo Artists Collective (Annex 36).

**7. For International Women's Day 2022**, we launched a campaign aimed at spotlighting the pivotal roles and contributions of women in combating wildlife trafficking. This initiative celebrated the efforts of researchers, indigenous leaders, park rangers, police officers, prosecutors, and other key partners who collaborate closely with us. Central to our campaign was a video featuring images and testimonials from women working within our partner institutions. Sergeant Silvia Flores, a dedicated police officer from POFOMA Pando, shared her insights and experiences. Given the traditionally male-dominated nature of many institutions, particularly in law enforcement, it was crucial to highlight the significant contributions of women. This visibility not only acknowledges their unique perspectives, approaches, and challenges but also serves as an inspiration for younger generations of women and girls who may aspire to join these fields. The campaign aimed to showcase how diverse voices and leadership roles of women are essential in the fight against illegal wildlife trade, underscoring their vital role in shaping effective strategies and fostering a more inclusive conservation effort.

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

**2.2** We successfully engaged 133,263 local rural residents across La Paz, Beni, and Pando Departments through seven localized campaigns aimed at educating them about the illegality of wildlife trade, exceeding our initial target (Annex 28). Each campaign was meticulously crafted in partnership with local organizations, ensuring that the messaging, language, and format were carefully tailored to resonate with local realities and interests. While this collaborative approach extended the design and implementation phases, it guaranteed that the content was culturally appropriate and highly relevant, thereby enhancing its effectiveness and ensuring greater reach among the target audience.

**1. Mural Art to Combat Illegal Wildlife Trafficking.** WCS in collaboration with local artists and partner institutions, created three murals in Curichón and Porvenir in Pando, and Tumupasa in La Paz (Annex 37). These murals aim to inform and raise awareness through art among the local population about the illegality of wildlife trafficking, focusing on jaguars. Murals are highly valued in these municipalities and ensure permanent visibility and longevity, lasting at least five years according to

agreements we signed with each partner. We chose strategic locations with high foot traffic to maximize impact.

- Mural in Tumupasa: On the International Day of Indigenous Peoples 2023, CIPTA, CIMTA, and WCS collaboratively unveiled an artistic mural at CIPTA's headquarters in Tumupasa. This mural stands as a profound tribute to the history and ongoing efforts of the Tacana people in safeguarding their natural heritage and their steadfast commitment to biodiversity conservation. It prominently highlights their CWT dedication, symbolized by the majestic jaguar. The unveiling event featured traditional Tacana music and dance, attracting approximately 100 attendees, including six local communicators and press representatives (see Annex 17).
  - The Curichón and Porvenir Murals were strategically painted near the main roads of both villages to maximize visibility. They prominently display messages emphasizing that the Jaguar has been declared the natural heritage of Pando, along with messages about combating wildlife trafficking (CWT), which were developed collaboratively between WCS and GAD Pando.
2. **Socialization of Law No. 1525 - Comprehensive Law for the Protection and Conservation of the Andean Condor, Kuntur Mallku (*Vultur gryphus*) in rural areas.** This law, enacted in November 2023, categorizes illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT) as a crime in the Penal Code, imposing serious imprisonment sanctions to deter traffickers. In collaboration with POFOMA and local authorities, we designed the following materials that were distributed to partner municipal protected areas, indigenous councils, GAMs and GADs (Annex 38):
    - We have developed signaling with frames measuring 1.60 x 1.30 m containing information about Law No. 1525, focusing on the prevention of illegal wildlife trafficking. These posters will be distributed mainly to the partner protected areas.
    - Tabletop Displays and Brochures. We designed this material featuring infographics of Law No. 1525 to educate authorities and the public about its provisions and penalties.
  3. **Preventing illegal wildlife trafficking with local authorities and indigenous councils.** WCS, in collaboration with these partners, designed and produced 22 flip charts (one for each partner indigenous council, GAM, GAD and protected area) for their wildlife trafficking education activities and specifically on Law No. 1525 (see Output 3). Each flip chart consists of 12 sheets measuring 1 x 0.80 m, printed on fabric to enhance portability and usability in areas without electricity (Annex 39).
  4. **CWT Signage in Key Locations.** Eleven signs were designed collaboratively with GAD Pando and CIPTA to inform about the illegality of wildlife trafficking. GAD Pando and CIPTA installed them at key points along highways or communities in Pando or northern La Paz (Annex 40).
  5. **CWT Materials for Beni Biological Station (EBB).** Graphic designs were developed between WCS and EBB for printing and use as CWT dissemination materials, focused on promoting Law No. 1525. This material includes signaling for EBB, informative brochures, roll-up banners, notebook covers, stickers, T-shirts for the park rangers and radio spots (Annex 41).
  6. **CWT Prevention Festival by CIPTA and CIMTA.** In September 2023, CIMTA and CIPTA organized a festival in Tumupasa dedicated to promoting biodiversity conservation and the fight against illegal wildlife trafficking, focusing on jaguars, while also celebrating the rich cultural heritage of the Tacana people. One of the festival's highlights, especially popular among children, was the "Nature Route" game set in the Tacana territory. This interactive experience, created in collaboration with WCS, focused on raising awareness about wildlife trafficking. Children participated in activities such as constructing and coloring jaguar masks and engaged in discussions about the jaguar's significance to the Tacana community (Annex 42).
  7. **2nd Edition of "Felines of Bolivia".** We produced the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of "Felines of Bolivia", originally developed under our IWTCF 060 project with huge demand. The aim was to provide children in communities within jaguar distribution with informative yet enjoyable material to learn about Bolivia's wild cats, with a special focus on the jaguar, while also educating them about the threats these animals face. Our goal was to empower children with the tools to spread awareness from an early age, challenging the notion that wild felines are commodities. The book features mandala illustrations of felines for coloring, photographs, stickers, activities, and biological facts, inviting children to explore the world of Bolivia's wild felines. Copies were distributed to schools across municipalities and indigenous territories in our partner regions of La Paz, Beni, and Pando (Annex 43).

**2.3 POFOMA, GAD Pando, and GAD Beni reported that their social media following, particularly on Facebook, increased by over 1,000 followers each since the start of the project. While they were not authorized to provide specific numbers or details from their social media accounts, they noted that the CWT activities implemented with their subgrants from this project generated significant interactions and new contacts. Social media has become the primary channel for the public to reach these authorities,**

including reporting IWT cases. This exceeds our goal of inspiring 100 people to become contacts for POFOMA and other authorities for reporting IWT.

Given the absence of a system to record contacts and reports received by authorities, particularly POFOMA, WCS, as part of this project and co-financed with another EU-supported project, donated a toll-free line for POFOMA to receive IWT reports, which was implemented in February 2024. This initiative aims to address the lack of a formal system for reporting IWT cases (Annex).

### **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 enhanced local capacities and enforcement protocols for addressing trafficking incidents, particularly through the CWT protocols developed with GAD Pando (Output 1) and by providing an IWT database (Output 1) for POFOMA to conduct evidence-based interventions. Additionally, we supported the institutional normative for POFOMA detailed in Output 1 and contributed to the development and enactment of national law N°1525, providing tools to significantly reduce jaguar killing and trafficking through new sanctions that serve as deterrents.

The established networks of local actors, including park guards, indigenous organizations, and departmental and municipal authorities in La Paz, Beni, and Pando, enabled POFOMA and the GPO to identify 6 jaguar trafficking suspects and 7 suspects for trafficking other species (detailed in Output 1). This surpasses our goal of identifying 10 suspects.

**3.1** We conducted meetings and IWT workshops with key local actors in Beni and Pando, facilitating the development of local IWT networks to generate intelligence on jaguar trafficking. At the beginning of the project, law enforcement agencies barely coordinated with each other, leading to communication gaps and ineffective CWT operations as they either overstepped their functions or left them unattended. WCS facilitated spaces for these agencies to start coordinating and collaborating, which became a standard practice by the end of the project.

In December 2021, we facilitated two meetings with DGBAP (Ministry of Environment and Water-MMAyA) and POFOMA, where both institutions expressed their interest and commitment to collaborate on coordinated operations for priority IWT cases. During the last meeting, representatives of the GPO also participated for the first time at WCS's suggestion (Annex 44). They expressed their willingness to join the coordinated IWT operations as a key player for the successful advancement of legal cases. As a result, MMAyA now has formal signed framework collaboration agreements with POFOMA and the GPO, which is fundamental for the coordination and involvement of police and prosecutors in IWT cases.

In November 2022, we held a CWT workshop with the Environmental Office of GAD Beni, where collaboratively we established CWT priorities for Beni department that included strengthening the Biodiversity Control and Surveillance Network of Beni, providing CWT training for personnel, facilitating coordination with key law enforcement agencies like POFOMA, and enhancing CWT communications (Annex 45). These activities were implemented by GAD Beni with their subgrant and are reported in Output 2 and the following paragraphs.

WCS supported the development and enactment of Law N° 1525 for the Protection and Conservation of the Andean Condor, Kuntur Mallku (*Vultur gryphus*) (Annex 46) in November 2023. Bolivia has achieved a significant milestone in the fight against wildlife trafficking given that this groundbreaking legislation establishes a comprehensive framework to protect not only the iconic Andean condor, but also all endangered wildlife in Bolivia, including jaguars. WCS played a pivotal role in this process, providing technical and legal expertise to DGBAP and the senators proposing the legislation, particularly contributing to the inclusion of a provision categorizing illegal wildlife trafficking as a criminal offense within the Penal Code of Bolivia. At the request of DGBAP and the proponent senator, WCS also supported them in the defence of the bill on various events before diverse commissions in the Congress chamber and the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency. The updated legislation stipulates that individuals engaging in the capture, possession, acquisition, transportation, storage, introduction, or extraction of wild fauna and flora, or their parts, derivatives, or genetic resources for commercial purposes will face penalties ranging from two to six years of incarceration. Moreover, the severity of the penalty escalates to three to eight years of incarceration under certain aggravated circumstances. These include instances where the trafficked species is designated as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered by national or

international regulations ratified by the State. The aggravated penalty also applies when the hunting of the species is explicitly prohibited or banned, or when multiple wildlife species are implicated in the illicit act. Two additional provisions have strengthened the Bolivian Penal Code by imposing harsher penalties on individuals involved in wildlife poisoning or igniting fires that affect protected areas, forest reserves, or protected lands. This new law marks a significant milestone in combating IWT and advancing jaguar conservation in Bolivia. It will streamline and simplify the efforts of authorities, police, prosecutors, and judges, enhancing the efficiency of prosecutions and ensuring convictions of wildlife traffickers. This legal framework not only establishes a robust deterrent against IWT, but also aligns Bolivia with international efforts to protect endangered species, reinforcing the country's commitment to biodiversity conservation.

WCS and GAD Pando strengthened their collaboration by signing a framework agreement. On the International Day for Biological Diversity 2023, GAD Pando declared the jaguar as a Natural Heritage and a departmental symbol (Annex 47). Additionally, GAD Pando formally inducted WCS as a member of the Pando Alliance for the Conservation of the Jaguar, which aims to unite efforts in preserving this iconic species and addressing its primary threats, including combating jaguar trafficking (Annex 48). In recognition of our dedicated work in conserving Amazonian wildlife, GAD Pando awarded WCS a certificate of appreciation (Annex 49). Together with GAD Pando, we visited the Nueva Esperanza community within the Bruno Racua Departmental Reserve, engaging with authorities and inhabitants (79 people: 34 women, 45 men) on the technical and legal aspects of IWT, emphasizing the Reserve's critical role in CWT efforts given its location on the Brazilian border (Annex 50).

In December 2022, WCS participated in the 15th Meeting of the Sustainable Tourism Council of the Rurrenabaque Destination: Madidi-Pampas to discuss translating their previous CWT public declaration developed in our IWTCF 068 project, into concrete CWT actions. This discussion was particularly relevant given the reactivation of this tourist destination post-Covid-19, its recognition as one of the top 100 Green Destinations, and its status as an IWT hotspot. We updated the public declaration to include new council members (Annex 51).

We signed framework agreements with the Prosecutor General's Office (Annex 52) and the Agri-Environmental Court (Annex 53), solidifying our partnerships and involvement in CWT efforts, and facilitating coordination among POFOMA, protected areas, and indigenous organizations, enhancing our collective capacity to combat wildlife trafficking.

Through meetings with GAM Reyes, we identified collaboratively priorities for control, vigilance, and raising awareness about the ecological and cultural value of the jaguar, along with the consequences of IWT, within the APM Rhukanrhuka. This new protected area currently lacks park rangers, so CWT activities rely on support from municipal units specializing in tourism, risk management, and communication (Annex 54) that were implemented with their subgrant (described in Output 2 and in the next section).

Through meetings with Beni Biosphere Reserve (EBB) staff, priorities set collaboratively include enhancing control and patrolling efforts, as well as raising awareness about the significance of the jaguar and the consequences of IWT within the protected area and in San Borja, a hotspot for illegal wildlife trafficking (Annex 55) that were implemented with their subgrant (described in Output 2 and in the next section).

Through collaborative meetings with GAM Santa Rosa del Yacuma, priorities focus on raising awareness about the ecological, cultural, and economic value of the jaguar as a tourist attraction within the APM Pampas del Yacuma (Annex 56), these were implemented with their subgrant, as described in Output 2.

Through collaborative meetings with CRTM, priorities were set to include enhancing control and vigilance, raising awareness about illegal wildlife trafficking (IWT) and its consequences, and educating communities about the ecological and cultural significance of the jaguar. These efforts were implemented with their subgrant, as detailed in Output 2. Special emphasis was placed on using outreach materials and signage due to limited access to radio, television, and internet in the communities (Annex 57).

**3.2** We assisted POFOMA in identifying 10 suspects through online monitoring of the sale of jaguar teeth, leading to actions taken in 4 cases detailed in Output 1. We shared with POFOMA the posts we found using the online trafficking methodology developed during our previous IWTCF 060 project, "Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts," which was published in the scientific journal PLOS ONE (Annex 58). Based on this research, we created summary documents intended to reach audiences beyond academia, including authorities and decision-makers. These summaries were published in English (Annex 59), Spanish (Annex 60), and Chinese (Annex 61).

**3.3** From 23 wildlife trafficking suspects that were identified by POFOMA and GPO with support from local actors and online trafficking monitoring, authorities initiated the prosecution of 11, achieving our 50% goal, through the cases supported described in Output 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.**

We supported local actors in western Bolivia through subgrant agreements for them to implement IWT control and vigilance activities, including three indigenous organizations, six protected areas, and four local government authorities. These agreements aimed to enhance control and vigilance capacities through IWT networks, ensuring the protection of natural resource management livelihood options. The local actors reported all detected IWT cases to POFOMA or local authorities following proper procedures, with some legal cases detailed in Output 1. A significant portion of their subgrants was dedicated to spreading awareness about the illegality of IWT, particularly focusing on jaguars. This was achieved through murals, printed materials, radio broadcasts, social media content, signage, and other activities detailed in Output 2, especially considering the recent Law N°1525 described in Output 3. All these partners institutions anticipate receiving more reports as people in their territories become increasingly aware of the illegality and consequences of IWT thanks to their implemented efforts.

**4.1** WCS supported local authorities, park guards, and indigenous councils in enhancing and intensifying control and vigilance activities to combat IWT in national and subnational protected areas and indigenous territories. They reported 100% of detected IWT cases to POFOMA, meeting our goal. The cases responded to by POFOMA or GPO are detailed in Output 1. Fewer cases were reported initially because we invested time in developing and formalizing collaboration agreements with new partners, especially in Pando and Beni, before implementing activities. In Pando and Beni, this was the first time they actively responded to IWT, requiring additional time to strategize and prioritize their efforts.

- WCS supported the XI Grand Assembly of the Tacana People of the Indigenous Council of the Tacana People (CIPTA) on November, 2022, in San Miguel del Bala. WCS shared updated data on illegal wildlife trafficking, focusing on jaguar cases, and emphasized the importance of continued collaboration with CIPTA's efforts to combat this illegal activity. Participants discussed their ongoing efforts and highlighted the 2019 self-declaration by the Tacana people, which expressed their rejection of wildlife trafficking and recognized its detrimental impact on their environmental, cultural, social, and economic heritage. They reaffirmed their commitment to combating this illicit activity and discussed additional measures to fight illegal wildlife trade in Tacana territory and surrounding areas, particularly for the jaguar. These measures include enhanced control, surveillance, and monitoring of illegal activities, as well as sensitization and awareness campaigns in Rurrenabaque, San Buenaventura, and Ixiamas towns, and the communities of the Tacana TCO (Annex 62).
- WCS facilitated CIPTA's participation in the II High Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade, held in April 2022 in Cartagena, Colombia. The goal was to highlight the fundamental role of Indigenous Peoples in combating wildlife trafficking (Annex 63). CIPTA chose its President, Sergio Quenevo, to attend as their representative. We coordinated his invitation with the event's organizing team and ensured his participation in the Local Perspectives Roundtable: Sharing Good Practices of Local Communities to Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trade (Annex 64).
- CIPTA conducted IWT control and outreach visits throughout their territory in ten prioritized communities (Carmen del Emero, Bella Altura, Tres Hermanos, Altamarani, Buenavista, Tumupasa, Santa Rosa de Maravilla, Macahua, Villa Alcira, and San Miguel), reaching 304 people (171 men, 133 women). They presented CIPTA's self-declaration against IWT, signed in our previous IWTCF 068 project, introduced two indigenous territory guards, and distributed CWT outreach and communication materials (Annex 65). The Indigenous Council of Tacana Women (CIMTA) focused on schools in these control and outreach visits, targeting five communities. They conducted talks and activities with young students, children, teachers, and community authorities. While some activities were conducted in conjunction with CIPTA, CIMTA also held independent activities (Annex CIMTA).

- Regional Council Tsimane Mosestén (CRTM) and the RBTCO Pilón Lajas conducted IWT patrols, with park rangers and CRTM leaders visiting ten communities and engaging with 145 people (99 men, 46 women). They disseminated information about IWT in both Spanish and the T'simane language, raising awareness about the crime and its impact on people and wildlife, particularly the jaguar. While no evidence of IWT activities was found, reports of jaguar predation on livestock and domestic animals (5 pigs and 1 dog) were received from two communities. Additionally, control activities on suspicious boats and cars were carried out in seven communities (Annex 66).
- PNANMI Madidi completed 16 control and surveillance patrols focused on IWT. While park rangers did not find evidence of IWT activities, they identified suspicious men on motorcycles (Annex 67). Additionally, they conducted an awareness talk on IWT and jaguars for 125 students (65 girls, 60 boys) at the El Tigre Educational Unit in the community of the same name. They also did an emergency operation led by park rangers of Madidi National Park involving a female jaguar that was shot and her cub trapped and kept captive. The park rangers organized a patrol with a veterinarian to evaluate the cub's condition and determine the next steps. Unfortunately, the cub had died, likely due to an infection caused by the chain it was restrained with. The park rangers confiscated the corpse and buried it to prevent its parts from entering the illegal market (Annex 68).
- On the National Day of Protected Areas, GAM Los Santos Reyes embarked on their "1st Control and Training Caravan." They visited six communities, engaging with 288 people (136 men, 152 women), and created a series of informative and awareness-raising social media posts. These efforts supported their activities and educated the public about the significance of the APM Rhukanrhuka and the critical issue of illegal wildlife trafficking, especially the jaguar (Annex 69) (Final report Rukhanrukha).
- GAM Santa Rosa del Yacuma and staff from its APM Pampas del Yacuma conducted IWT control and outreach visits in five key communities, engaging with 326 people (192 men, 154 women). They focused on raising awareness about the illegality of IWT and educating communities on the correct procedures for combating wildlife trafficking (CWT). Their efforts aimed to empower local residents to effectively respond to and report IWT cases, thereby contributing to wildlife conservation efforts in the region (Annex 70).
- GAM Trinidad and staff from its APM Ibaré Mamoré conducted IWT control and outreach visits in seven key areas of the municipality, interacting with 653 people (351 men, 302 women). Their primary focus was to raise awareness about the illegality of wildlife trafficking (IWT) and educate communities on the proper procedures for combating such activities. They also took the opportunity to distribute outreach materials and signage aimed at combatting wildlife trafficking (Annex 71).
- GAD Beni conducted IWT control and outreach visits across 7 municipalities, engaging 4,177 people, including patrols in key IWT hotspots such as markets. Their primary objective was to raise awareness about the illegality of wildlife trafficking (IWT) and educate communities on the correct procedures for combating such activities. They also distributed outreach materials and signage aimed at combatting wildlife trafficking. Based on the information gathered during these visits, they are in the process of developing a Beni CWT protocol (Annex 72).
- GAD Pando conducted IWT control and outreach visits in Cobija (the capital) and two key communities, reaching 498 people (264 men, 234 women). They disseminated information about the illegality of IWT and educated communities about their CWT protocol, empowering them to respond to IWT cases effectively. Additionally, they conducted ground and river patrols along the Tahuamanu River to monitor and enforce regulations at the nesting beaches of river turtles, which are also habitats for jaguars. They engaged with people from 12 communities regarding the Departmental decree 03/2022 that declares a ban on river turtles and their eggs throughout Pando department, reminding them that illegal wildlife trade is a criminal offense. They supported these activities by providing CWT materials and signage (Annex 73).

**4.2.** We conducted two surveys at the beginning and final stages of the project to assess the perceived impact of control and vigilance activities on safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options and to gather data on IWT for effective interventions and communication efforts (Annex 74). In 2022, we administered an in-person survey to 38 indigenous people representing 11 Tacana communities under CIPTA. From March to April 2023, we collected data virtually using the same survey format on KoboToolbox from 71 participants. The survey results showed consistency between both rounds, indicating no significant increase as targeted by our goal of 25%. This could be attributed to delays in the

implementation of subgrant activities by local governments and indigenous councils, which began largely in the project's final year after formalizing agreements and strategizing CWT actions. Given more time for implementation, we might have observed more pronounced differences. Key findings include:

- 51% of participants reported instances of people from other places entering their community or municipality to illegally purchase wild animals. Of these, 31% identified foreigners, primarily from China, Peru, and Brazil, while 15.3% mentioned individuals from other departments within Bolivia, notably La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz.
- Participants consistently identified jaguar fangs as one of the primary wildlife parts sought by outsiders in their community or municipality across both surveys.
- Compared to the previous survey, 10% fewer participants indicated they would notify the authority of their community or municipality about illegal wildlife activities, while 1% more would notify park rangers. Additionally, 15% identified other actors, including state institutions such as Ministries, and 3% more would notify the nearest police station.
- Participants highlighted that authorities protect wildlife and natural resources through control and surveillance (35%), reports and confiscations (15%), and awareness and sensitization campaigns (9%).
- According to respondents, key actors involved in CWT include protected areas, park rangers, the police, the navy, local authorities, and guards.
- 35% of respondents believe that CWT control and surveillance can be enhanced by strengthening control areas, while 34% emphasize the importance of awareness and socialization efforts. Additionally, 21% suggested improving CWT through training, with 10% mentioning other necessary actions.
- 80% of participants expressed a positive perception of jaguars, describing them as beautiful, majestic, imposing animals that maintain ecosystem balance, emblematic species deserving respect, pillars of the forests, and crucial for tourism and conservation. Conversely, 20% hold a negative perception, viewing jaguars as ferocious, aggressive, dangerous, or harmful due to conflicts with livestock.

## 3.2 Outcome

Bolivian authorities and civil society increased their 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).

0.1 Bolivian government authorities were able to process 50% of the jaguar IWT suspects identified with the support of the local partners. From 23 wildlife trafficking suspects that were identified by POFOMA and GPO with support from local actors and online trafficking monitoring, authorities initiated the prosecution of 11, achieving our 50% goal, through the cases supported described in Output 1. The term "process" signifies the authorities' capability to initiate a formal legal investigation into cases and the individuals involved, ideally culminating in a legal prosecution. Out of the entirety of reports that WCS and our collaborating partners submit to the authorities during the project, our aspiration is that a minimum of 75% of these reports will progress through the investigative process rather than being disregarded or merely filed without further action.

0.2 Three indigenous organizations, 2 departmental governments, and 7 protected areas were involved in local wildlife traffic intelligence networks (Outputs 1, 2, 3 and 4), engaging more than 100 communities and 12,000 indigenous people with strengthened capacities to protect their natural resources that form the basis of sustainable livelihoods.

## 3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Most assumptions held 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: 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: 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

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 enhanced the capacity of departmental and municipal governments, protected areas, law enforcement agencies (POFOMA and GPO), and indigenous organizations to effectively respond to IWT cases within their territories. By identifying IWT as a serious threat, these entities can now detect suspects more swiftly, initiate the relevant legal processes for prosecution, and coordinate effectively with key institutions. Communication campaigns were designed by local partners with the support of WCS, ensuring cultural appropriateness, responsiveness to local interests and needs, and the use of formats and language that resonate with the target audiences. This collaborative approach has strengthened the ability to tackle IWT and other environmental crimes, thereby protecting wildlife, natural resources, and promoting the legal, sustainable use of wildlife. Furthermore, it supports economic activities such as tourism, which enhances the well-being and reduces poverty in our partners' territories.

## 4. Contribution to IWT Challenge Fund Programme Objectives

### 4.1 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

WCS supported the development and enactment of Law N° 1525 for the Protection and Conservation of the Andean Condor, Kuntur Mallku (*Vultur gryphus*) (Annex 3) in November 2023. Bolivia has achieved a significant milestone in the fight against wildlife trafficking given that this groundbreaking legislation establishes a comprehensive framework to protect not only the iconic Andean condor but also all endangered wildlife in Bolivia, including jaguars. The updated legislation stipulates that individuals engaging in the capture, possession, acquisition, transportation, storage, introduction, or extraction of wild fauna and flora, or their parts, derivatives, or genetic resources for commercial purposes will face penalties ranging from two to six years of incarceration. Moreover, the severity of the penalty escalates to three to eight years of incarceration under certain aggravated circumstances. These include instances where the trafficked species is designated as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered by national or international regulations ratified by the State. The aggravated penalty also applies when the hunting of the species is explicitly prohibited or banned, or when multiple wildlife species are implicated in the illicit act. Two additional provisions have strengthened the Bolivian Penal Code by imposing harsher penalties on individuals involved in wildlife poisoning or igniting fires that affect protected areas, forest reserves, or



protected lands. This new law marks a significant milestone in combating IWT and advancing jaguar conservation in Bolivia.

- **Strengthening law enforcement.**

We concluded the incorporation of POFOMA IWT data into the IWT database of Bolivia, reported by 62 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 "1<sup>st</sup> 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 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 counselling for all the IWT cases that the project helped to identify, particularly for the cases regarding jaguars using the new Law 1525, 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 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.

WCS established 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.

## **4.2 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.

The 2022 camera trap survey at one of our three long-term monitoring sites in Madidi National Park and Natural Integrated Management Area, Alto Madidi, in a sampling area of 332.32 km<sup>2</sup>, eighty camera trap stations were randomly selected, with a minimum distance of 2 to 2.5 km between them and active for 60 sampling days. This effort resulted in 403 jaguar photographs and 56 independent events, identifying the presence of 23 individuals, including 13 males, 6 females and 4 unsexed individuals. Using the CAPTURE program and the capture-recapture method, an abundance of 39 individuals and an estimated density of 4.23 individuals/ 100 km<sup>2</sup> was determined using the regional buffer of 6.08 km. A density of 4.07 individuals/100 km<sup>2</sup> was obtained using the Spatially Explicit Capture-Recapture (SCR) method, as compared to 3.53 individuals/100 km<sup>2</sup> in 2015, 3.95 individuals/km<sup>2</sup> in 2011, and 4.01 individuals/km<sup>2</sup> in 2004.

### **4.3 Project support for multidimensional 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 ecolodge tourism, and/or local businesses based out of Rurrenabaque town. Providing further protection for the region's jaguars and associated wildlife contributes significantly to maintaining the local economy. Developing partnerships between government enforcement agencies and indigenous people mitigates the risk of their natural resource management activities being affected by encroachment and invasion by third parties commercially hunting for IWT.

We work with the representative organizations of the Tacana, Tsimane, and Mosesten 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.

#### 4.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>1</sup> .	75% (Project Board: Robert [REDACTED], Lilian [REDACTED], Mariana [REDACTED], Pamela [REDACTED])
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 <sup>2</sup> .	20% (GAD Pando, GAM Reyes, and CIMTA out of 15 partners)

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.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale	
<b>Not yet sensitive</b>	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach		
<b>Sensitive</b>	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X	We actively sought the participation of women in project activities, meetings, trainings, and communications efforts, securing around 50% female representation in most activities across Outputs 1, 2, 3, and 4. Additionally, we provided a sub-grant to CIMTA, empowering them to lead their own CWT initiatives.
<b>Empowering</b>	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and		

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

	capabilities for women and marginalised groups		
<b>Transformative</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change		

## 5. 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. 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.

## 6. 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 form 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.

## 7. Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

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

For the observations on the Communication Plan for the Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories, we specified the activities with our partners.

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).

## 8. 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. 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 time when it is extremely propitious to seize the opportunities for significant and visible partnerships with the Bolivian government.

The current IWT 080 grant supported and expanded 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).

## 9. 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.

## 10. 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 to continue our CWT efforts in a coordinated manner, though this has delayed some processes and activities.

## 11. 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 [REDACTED], 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
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the lifetime of the project; include topics covered and number of participants.	Yes. The WCS broader program will provide training to park guards in Madidi, Apolobamba and Pilon Lajas.
Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your staff over the lifetime of the project? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.	No

## 12. Finance and administration

### 12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				N/A
Consultancy costs				Consultancy not required
Overhead Costs				N/A
Travel and subsistence				Co-financed with funding from other projects
Operating Costs				N/A
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£148.178.-</b>	<b>£147.628</b>	<b>99,63%</b>	

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Robert Wallace / Project Lead	
Pamela Carvajal / Park Guard & Indigenous People Liason	
Fabiola Suarez / Regional Authorities & Police Liason	
Tae Kyu Diego Im Cueto / Communication & Outreach Expert	
Linda Rosas / Administrative Coordinator	
Willy Salazar / Administrative Accountant	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured**

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
European Union until January 2024	
INL – 3 grants, 2 of which run beyond the IWT080 final date	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
Seeking additional funding from USFWS	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**12.3 Value for Money**

We surpassed almost all our goals for the project.

**13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

**14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project (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 have successfully completed the systematization of IWT cases from the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA), with a focus on jaguar-related data, into a comprehensive database that did not exist before this project. The selected information was then digitized and systematized, resulting in a total of 1,827 IWT events that POFOMA responded to between 1999 and 2022. The POFOMA information was the key missing data from the national database that WCS has developed in partnership with the Bolivian government. This national database now incorporates IWT records from more than 62 institutions across the country, including wildlife custody centers, national and subnational governments, and others. The data from POFOMA represents 23% of all entries in the national IWT database, underscoring the significance of our support in systematizing their data. This database 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.

WCS supported the development and enactment of Law N° 1525 for the Protection and Conservation of the Andean Condor, Kuntur Mallku (*Vultur gryphus*) in November 2023. Bolivia has achieved a significant milestone in the fight against wildlife trafficking given that this groundbreaking legislation establishes a comprehensive framework to protect not only the iconic Andean condor but also all endangered wildlife in Bolivia, including jaguars. It includes a provision categorizing illegal wildlife trafficking as a criminal offense within the Penal Code of Bolivia, stipulating that individuals engaging in the capture, possession, acquisition, transportation, storage, introduction, or extraction of wild fauna and flora, or their parts, derivatives, or genetic resources for commercial purposes will face penalties ranging from two to six years of incarceration. Moreover, the severity of the penalty escalates to three to eight years of incarceration under certain aggravated circumstances. These include instances where the trafficked species is designated as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered by national or international regulations ratified by the State. The aggravated penalty also applies when the hunting of the species is explicitly prohibited or banned, or when multiple wildlife species are implicated in the illicit act. Two additional provisions have strengthened the Bolivian Penal Code by imposing harsher penalties on individuals involved in wildlife poisoning or igniting fires that affect protected areas, forest reserves, or protected lands.

We completed the training of 190 key government officials, park guards, police officers, targeted prosecutors, customs officers, among others, across three training events focused on combating wildlife trafficking.

The Pando Department Autonomous Government held the "1<sup>st</sup> 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. Pando declared the jaguar as a Natural Heritage and their regional symbol.

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-

## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
<p><b>Impact</b></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 enhanced the capacity of departmental and municipal governments, protected areas, law enforcement agencies (POFOMA and GPO), and indigenous organizations to effectively respond to IWT cases within their territories. By identifying IWT as a serious threat, these entities can now detect suspects more swiftly, initiate the relevant legal processes for prosecution, and coordinate effectively with key institutions. Communication campaigns were designed by local partners with the support of WCS, ensuring cultural appropriateness, responsiveness to local interests and needs, and the use of formats and language that resonate with the target audiences. This collaborative approach has strengthened the ability to tackle IWT and other environmental crimes, thereby protecting wildlife, natural resources, and promoting the legal, sustainable use of wildlife. Furthermore, it supports economic activities such as tourism, which enhances the well-being and reduces poverty in our partners' territories.</p>
<p><b>Outcome:</b> 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>0.1 Bolivian government authorities were able to process 50% of the jaguar IWT suspects identified with the support of the local partners. From 23 wildlife trafficking suspects that were identified by POFOMA and GPO with support from local actors and online trafficking monitoring, authorities initiated the prosecution of 11, achieving our 50% goal, through the cases supported described in Output 1. The term "process" signifies the authorities' capability to initiate a formal legal investigation into cases and the individuals involved, ideally culminating in a legal prosecution. Out of the entirety of reports that WCS and our collaborating partners submit to the authorities during the project, our aspiration is that a minimum of 75% of these reports will progress through the investigative process rather than being disregarded or merely filed without further action.</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 &gt; 10,000 indigenous people. Baseline: 30 indigenous communities, park guards, ranchers, and local government authorities.</p>	<p>0.2 Three indigenous organizations, 2 departmental governments, and 7 protected areas were involved in local wildlife traffic intelligence networks (Outputs 1, 2, 3 and 4), engaging more than 100 communities and 12,000 indigenous people with strengthened capacities to protect their natural resources that form the basis of sustainable livelihoods.</p>
<p>Output 1. Improve strategic, efficient, and effective enforcement of wildlife trafficking-related laws to increase convictions.</p>	

<p>Output indicator 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>Activity 1.1 Systematize jaguar IWT cases in the offices of POFOMA into the comprehensive database developed during the exploratory DEFRA grant.</p>	<p>We have successfully completed the systematization of IWT cases from the Forestry and Environmental Police (POFOMA), with a focus on jaguar-related data, into a comprehensive database that did not exist before this project. As part of the framework agreement between WCS Bolivia and POFOMA, we provided support by stationing a dedicated person at their offices to systematize their IWT data. While some events were already in digital format, the majority were still on paper. We meticulously reviewed at least five sacks of paper files with POFOMA to select documents related to IWT operations (Annex 1). The selected information was then digitized and systematized, resulting in a total of 1,827 IWT events that POFOMA responded to between 1999 and 2022.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>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 completed the training of 190 key government officials, park guards, police officers, targeted prosecutors, customs officers, among others, across three training events focused on combating wildlife trafficking. We surpassed our initial goal of training 30 participants thanks to the significant interest we generated in CWT efforts in Beni and Pando.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>Activity 1.3 Legal and translation support provided to government authorities for priority IWT cases.</p>	<p>We provided technical, legal and logistical support for nine jaguar trafficking cases, assisting POFOMA and the Prosecutor General's Office (GPO); this included covering fuel costs for their vehicles and travel expenses for their staff during investigations and operations. These cases were based on information and reports from local networks of our partners in Beni and Pando, as well as our online jaguar trafficking monitoring.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> Expand comprehensive outreach and communication campaign to educate rural and urban populations on the illegality of jaguar trafficking.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 2.1. 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>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>Through seven targeted CWT outreach and communication campaigns, we reached at least 2,000,875 urban Bolivians through social media interactions, traditional press, and in-person activities, surpassing our goal. Additionally, we implemented a preventive jaguar trafficking campaign at the Regional and Tourist Airport of Rurrenabaque, a key transportation hub in a megadiverse area and jaguar trafficking hotspot. This campaign specifically targeted tourists and the Chinese population, who frequently use this city to reach construction megainfrastructure sites and camps where they work.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>We successfully engaged 133,263 local rural residents across La Paz, Beni, and Pando Departments through seven localized campaigns aimed at educating them about the illegality of wildlife trade, exceeding our initial target. Each campaign was meticulously crafted in partnership with local organizations, ensuring that the messaging, language, and format were carefully tailored to resonate with local realities and interests. While this collaborative approach extended the design and implementation phases, it guaranteed that the content was culturally appropriate and</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>highly relevant, thereby enhancing its effectiveness and ensuring greater reach among the target audience.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>Activity 2.3 Systematize new contacts providing IWT information to POFOMA, regional governments, park guards, and indigenous organizations.</p>	<p>POFOMA, GAD Pando, and GAD Beni reported that their social media following, particularly on Facebook, increased by over 1,000 followers each since the start of the project. While they were not authorized to provide specific numbers or details from their social media accounts, they noted that the CWT activities implemented with their subgrants from this project generated significant interactions and new contacts. Social media has become the primary channel for the public to reach these authorities, including reporting IWT cases. This exceeds our goal of inspiring 100 people to become contacts for POFOMA and other authorities for reporting IWT.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.</b> 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>Output indicator 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>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.</p>	<p>We conducted meetings and IWT workshops with key local actors in Beni and Pando, facilitating the development of local IWT networks to generate intelligence on jaguar trafficking. At the beginning of the project, law enforcement agencies barely coordinated with each other, leading to communication gaps and ineffective CWT operations as they either overstepped their functions or left them unattended. WCS facilitated spaces for these agencies to start coordinating and collaborating, which became a standard practice by the end of the project.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>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.</p>	<p>We assisted POFOMA in identifying 10 suspects through online monitoring of the sale of jaguar teeth, leading to actions taken in 4 cases detailed in Output 1. We shared with POFOMA the posts we found using the online trafficking methodology developed during our previous IWTCF 060 project, "Multi-lingual multi-platform investigations of online trade in jaguar parts," which was published in the scientific journal PLOS ONE. Based on this research, we created summary documents intended to reach audiences beyond academia, including authorities and decision-makers. These summaries were published in English, Spanish, and Chinese.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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>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).</p>	<p>From 23 wildlife trafficking suspects that were identified by POFOMA and GPO with support from local actors and online trafficking monitoring, authorities initiated the prosecution of 11, achieving our 50% goal, through the cases supported described in Output 1.</p>

<p><b>Output 4.</b> 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.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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> <p>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.</p>	<p>WCS supported local authorities, park guards, and indigenous councils in enhancing and intensifying control and vigilance activities to combat IWT in national and subnational protected areas and indigenous territories. They reported 100% of detected IWT cases to POFOMA, meeting our goal. The cases responded to by POFOMA or GPO are detailed in Output 1. Fewer cases were reported initially because we invested time in developing and formalizing collaboration agreements with new partners, especially in Pando and Beni, before implementing activities. In Pando and Beni, this was the first time they actively responded to IWT, requiring additional time to strategize and prioritize their efforts.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>We conducted two surveys at the beginning and final stages of the project to assess the perceived impact of control and vigilance activities on safeguarding natural resource management livelihood options and to gather data on IWT for effective interventions and communication efforts. The survey results showed consistency between both rounds, indicating no significant increase as targeted by our goal of 25%. This could be attributed to delays in the implementation of subgrant activities by local governments and indigenous councils, which began largely in the project's final year after formalizing agreements and strategizing CWT actions. Given more time for implementation, we might have observed more pronounced differences.</p>

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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><b>Outcome:</b></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 &gt; 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><b>Output 1</b></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><b>Output 2</b></p> <p>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>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>2.1 Number of posts on social media and number of people reached on social media using standard social media indicators, number of press articles and people reached according to standardized press reach, and number of transport hubs with IWT communication including daily traffic of passengers at transport hubs.</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>Government authorities are able to coordinate between each other to develop common communication messages.</p> <p>Local radio and television stations remain open to broadcast environmental messages.</p> <p>POFOMA, Regional Governments, park guards and indigenous organizations are able to prioritize jaguar cases and systematize contacts.</p>
<p><b>Output 3</b></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</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.	training events completed in Objective 1.  Law enforcement and other government agencies involved in combatting IWT coordinate adequately following training and coordination events in Objective 1.
<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p>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.</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. Baseline: Less than 25%.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>4.1 Project-supported indigenous territory and protected area patrols systematized for comparison over time.</p> <p>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.</p>	Indigenous organizations maintain commitment to combating IWT and continuing control and vigilance in indigenous territories.
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Systematize jaguar IWT cases in the offices of POFOMA into the comprehensive database developed during the exploratory DEFRA grant.</p> <p>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>1.3 Legal and translation support provided to government authorities for priority IWT cases.</p> <p>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>			



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	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
IWTCF-B01	Number of people trained in law enforcement skills	People	Stakeholder group: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, government officials, park guards, police, targeted prosecutors  Roles of institutions, and coordination mechanisms	20	55	115	190	30
IWTCF-B05	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	0
IWTCF-B07	Number of illegal wildlife products/shipments detected	Number	POFOMA and GOP interventions	2	7	7	16	0
IWTCF-B10	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	Number	POFOMA operations for IWT crimes, Destruction and Deterioration of Natural Heritage (Art. 223 Penal Code) and Biocide (Art. 350 Penal Code)	2	6	5	13	10
IWTCF- B12	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	Number	Bolivians  9 Males, 2 females		5	6	11	50% of received. Achieved
IWTCF-B21	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities.	Number	Notice memorandum that strengthens and		2	1	3	0

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
			extends the IWT action of all units of the Bolivian Police  Law 1525					
IWTCF-B23	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	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message.	Number	Radio, television, social media, written print media, colouring book, murals, signaling.	5	1	1	7	7
IWTCF-C05	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience).	Number	2,000,875 urban Bolivians  133,263 local rural residents across La Paz, Beni, and Pando	402,012	256,000	1,475,251	2,133,263	2,000,000
IWTCF-D03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number Organisation Type	2 departmental governments  7 national and subnational protected areas  3 indigenous organizations		9	3	12	12
18E	Number of champions/key influencers speaking on behalf of the demand reduction campaign	8		8			8	0
IWTCF-D12	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals	Annual downloads, Journal.	Scientific Journal  Plos One		1		1	1

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
IWTCF-D13	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	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	1	0		1	1
IWTCF-D27	Number of partnerships established	Number	2 departmental governments 7 national and subnational protected areas 3 indigenous organizations		8	4	12	12

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. 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	Male	USA	PLoS ONE	<a href="https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0280039">https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0280039</a>

Title	Type (e.g. 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)
		Ramnarace †, Roberta Pennell, Yamira Novelo, Damian Rumiz, Kathia Rivero, Yovana Murillo, Monica Nuñez Salas, Heidi E. Kretser, Adrian Reuter, 2023				
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	<a href="https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx">https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx</a>
Summary in Spanish Multi- lingual multi- platform investigations of	Summary for authorities and decision makers	John Polisar, Charlotte Davies, Thais Morcatty, Mariana Da Silva, Song Zhang, Kurt Duchez, Julio Madrid †, Ana Elisa	Male	USA	WCS	<a href="https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx">https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx</a>

Title	Type (e.g. 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)
online trade in jaguar parts		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				
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	<a href="https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx">https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Iniciativas/Tr%C3%A1fico-de-vida-silvestre/Publicaciones.aspx</a>

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Felinos de Bolivia, 2da edición	2024	Mariana Da Silva Loayza, Diego Eduardo Maldonado Velarde, Maria Viscarra Siñani, Cecilia Flores Turdera	Bolivia	Bolivian	WCS	N/A

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	X
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line. All supporting material should be submitted in a way that can be accessed and downloaded as one complete package.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?</b>	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors?	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	