
IWTR10S2\1009

Countering Jaguar Conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

The project aims to reduce poaching and supply/demand for jaguar parts while strengthening livelihoods of marginalised communities from the Manuripi-Santa Rosa Corridor(MSRC) in the Bolivian Amazon. The project addresses key drivers of jaguar IWT by: 1) changing attitudes/behaviours/social norms towards jaguars through social marketing and behaviour change campaigns; 2) strengthening livelihoods by reducing economic losses, food vulnerability from reduced jaguar conflict and coexistence incentives; 3) improving multi-institutional governance, coordination, and preparedness to address conflict and IWT.

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Section 2 - Themes, Species & Summary

Q3. Title:


Countering Jaguar Conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon


What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTR10S1\1001

IWTR10S1\1097:

Please provide a cover letter as a **PDF** document, responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable.

 [Stage 2 Cover Letter - IWT Bolivia](#)

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Q4. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund themes will your project address?

Please tick all that apply. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score, and ticking themes that your project does not address may negatively affect project scores.

Reducing demand for IWT products

- Strengthening law enforcement
- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Conservation Action 1

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 2

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Conservation Action 3

External Capacity Building (institutional, partnerships and finance)

Threats 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threats 2

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threats 3

Other threats

Q6. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

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

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

The project aims to reduce poaching and supply/demand for jaguar parts while strengthening livelihoods of marginalised communities from the Manuripi-Santa Rosa Corridor (MSRC) in the Bolivian Amazon. The project addresses key drivers of jaguar IWT by: 1) changing attitudes/behaviours/social norms towards jaguars through social marketing and behaviour change campaigns; 2) strengthening livelihoods by reducing economic losses,

food vulnerability from reduced jaguar conflict and coexistence incentives; 3) improving multi-institutional governance, coordination, and preparedness to address conflict and IWT.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q8. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Bolivia	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 May 2024	31 March 2027	2 years 11 months

Q10. Budget summary

Year:	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£211,407.00	£211,821.00	£176,431.00	£ 599,659.00

Q11. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q12. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

No Response

Q13. Have you received, applied for or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for the proposed project or similar?

No

Section 4 - Problem statement & Gap in existing approaches

Q14. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of illegal wildlife trade and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned. You should also explain which communities are affected by this issue, and how this aspect of the illegal trade in wildlife relates to poverty or efforts of people and/or states to reduce poverty.

Jaguars, top predators and ecosystem health regulators, are increasingly threatened by habitat loss, conflict, and IWT. Since 2014, Bolivian authorities have seized ~700 jaguar teeth for export to China(1-3), positioning Bolivia as the largest source of jaguar parts for international IWT(3,4). Studies report high jaguar poaching and local use/demand for parts in/or near the project area of Manuripi-Santa Rosa Corridor(MSRC), Pando Department, bordering Peru and Brazil. 2019 surveys within project region(6,7,8), indicate, up to 55%(n=137) participants reported killing jaguars at some point, while 46%(n=1107, 36 communities) reported engaging in illegal use or trade in jaguar body parts in the past 5 years. In two potential project communities, 2023 surveys(n=53 people) indicate at least 26 jaguars were killed in recent years by 13 surveyed individuals, including targeted killing for trade.

Jaguar and other felids' parts are consumed locally for decorative, spiritual, and medicinal purposes(7). Besides foreign and domestic demand, jaguar poaching and IWT in the MSRC is driven by: fear-driven killing, poverty(low-income individuals more likely to sell jaguar parts), weak institutional presence, lack of law awareness, coordination between the government and other stakeholders, and preparedness to address IWT, and HJC(4-7).

HJC is particularly important, causing significant economic losses, affecting ~24-50% of surveyed corridor households, increases likelihood of jaguar part possession and supply(at least 36% jaguar traders obtained supply from conflict). It also prompts pervasive negative perceptions, incentivizing further jaguar killing and trade(5-9).

Law awareness is low with 85% of survey participants(n=1107 people) unaware about the illegality of killing jaguars and over half preferring jaguar population reduction, and supporting jaguar killing(6;7).

As slow-reproducing species with naturally low densities and large territorial requirements, poaching increases jaguar extinction risk, this is particularly concerning given Bolivia's importance in guaranteeing jaguar connectivity between the Amazon and southern sub-populations in Chaco-Pantanal and Yungas biomes.

Communities in the MSRC are amongst the poorest in Pando(<\$400 USD/month; ~40% poverty rates)(10), lacking access to basic sanitation, education and health services. While their main economies are NTFPs, they rely on livestock for subsistence and food security, particularly in non NTFP season(April-December). Mitigating HJC is key to reducing supply of jaguar parts, strengthening communities' livelihoods, limiting need to hunt for food, and removing incentives to engage in IWT for income. WWF has worked on sustainable livelihoods in the area for >15 years(e.g.good practices for cattle ranching and certification systems for NTFPs).

This project, aligning with the National Jaguar Action Plan(23), will address key drivers of jaguar IWT by:

1)changing attitudes/behaviours/social norms towards jaguars through social marketing; 2)strengthening livelihoods by reducing economic losses, food vulnerability from reduced jaguar conflict and coexistence incentives; 3)improving multi-institutional governance, coordination, and preparedness to address conflict and IWT.

The project responds to in-country IWT needs, jaguar conservation and poverty reduction. Wildlife authorities in Bolivia's Pando government requested WWF help coordinate and support the newly-formed Pando Jaguar Alliance, improving its articulation, capacity, and effectiveness. Additionally, the proposed conflict and capacity building interventions are rooted in previous work and dialogue with communities in the project area, who requested continuous support

Q15. Gap in existing approaches

What gap does your project fill in existing approaches? How will you ensure activities are aligned and do not duplicate ongoing work in the region?

This project builds on existing experience in project areas of Bolivia, bringing a needed focus on local communities and human-jaguar conflict, recently identified as important and overlooked IWT drivers(4-7), with communities being sources and consumers of jaguar parts. Since the first cases of jaguar IWT connected to China emerged in 2014, funding to curb jaguar trade has increased, largely focusing on strengthening intelligence networks, enforcement and authorities' intelligence capacities, e.g. IUCN NL, WCS and Panthera recent projects in Bolivia.

WWF has been working on strengthening sustainable livelihoods in Bolivia for >15 years, promoting the value of standing forests, and monitoring jaguars. However, conflict interventions, and targeted behaviour change interventions to avoid jaguar killing are still lacking. At the same time authorities in Pando need support to increase their capacity and preparedness to address conflict and IWT, which are ubiquitous throughout the Department.

Our strategy will complement existing efforts, in coordination with relevant organisations such as WCS, targeting important and overlooked IWT drivers, whilst strengthening livelihoods through: 1) changing attitudes/behaviours/social norms towards jaguars through social marketing; 2) reducing economic losses, food vulnerability from reduced jaguar conflict and coexistence incentives; 3) improving multi-institutional governance, coordination, and preparedness to address conflict and IWT.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q16. Which national and international objectives and commitments does this project contribute towards?

Consider national plans such as NBSAPs and commitments such as London Conference Declarations and the Kasane and Hanoi Statements. Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments and some brief information on how your project will contribute to them. There is no need to include the text from the relevant commitment.

This project contributes towards national/international commitments of Range States to stop jaguar trafficking. At the London Conference on IWT (2018) and the First High Level Conference of the Americas on IWT (2019), Range States selected jaguars as a focal species in the fight against IWT.

Following commitments to increase cooperation to address jaguar threats, including IWT, made at the Jaguar 2030 High Level Forum (UN), the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap was launched at CBD CoP14. Strategies 3.5 and 3.6 call

for the inclusion of local communities in suppressing jaguar trafficking and strengthening jaguar-friendly livelihoods, both covered under this project.

The project builds on the findings of the CITES Study on Illegal Jaguar Trade(3) and CITES Decisions adopted at CoP19 (Doc. 73.2), which highlight the need to address local livelihoods and conflict as drivers of jaguar trafficking. Our strategies to promote jaguar-friendly livelihoods and to reduce conflict in areas of importance to transboundary connectivity also contribute to CMS Appendix I. Furthermore, the project aligns with the 2018 London Declaration (LD) and Kasane statements as well as the outcomes of the first jaguar range countries CITES meeting, supporting awareness-raising actions and behaviour change (Output 2 - LD13 and LD20), enhancing livelihoods for coexistence and reduced IWT (Output 1 - LD13; Kasane D10, D11, D13), and strengthening cooperation (Output 1 - LD16).

Lastly, under Bolivia's National Jaguar Action Plan (NJAP,23), jaguar-friendly livelihoods and creative communication campaigns have been selected as key actions to address jaguar trafficking, and are included in our project.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Exit Strategy

Q17. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present activities and projects in the design of this project.
- The specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What will be the **main activities** and where will these take place?
- How you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

The project methodology focuses on main local IWT drivers and characteristics, i.e. supply-driven, opportunistic, linked to HJC, weak governance, poverty and chance encounters with jaguars(5-8).

Identification of target communities: Start-of project surveys and interviews of 50% of the 38 communities in the MSRC, assessing baseline attitudes, behaviours, social norms, socio-economic conditions, as well as the prevalence of conflict, poaching, and IWT behaviours. The six target communities will be those most affected by IWT.

Impact monitoring: end-of-project surveys of target and control communities in the MSRC covering the same aspects of start-of-project surveys to monitor changes, markets and e-commerce monitoring, jaguar population data, database of jaguar poaching/IWT records (more details in Q26).

Output 1: IWT behaviour change: using behavioural science and effective social marketing(12-15), to change existing negative attitudes/behaviours/social norms towards jaguars(6,16-17), similar to DEFRA-funded Living with Tigers Project(15), which increased tiger tolerance through social marketing.

1.1)co-designed behaviour change campaign with key audience focus groups, identified through initial audience research(22), based on social marketing principles and start-of-project surveys. Campaign will leverage local knowledge and cultural linkages to improve local perceptions around jaguars. It will focus on reducing fear of

jaguars, and promote ecological benefits of jaguars to forests towards sustaining people's livelihoods, and reduce willingness to engage in IWT through enhanced law and crime awareness.

1.2) Implementation of behaviour change activities in six communities (minimum 1400 people). May include dissemination of testimonials of positive jaguar encounters by local Key Opinion Leaders, storytelling linking jaguar with local mythology, and community events linking local culture with jaguars. Amplification of Campaign throughout the corridor by Pando and National Jaguar Alliances.

Output 2 - Strengthened livelihoods to minimise conflict, poaching and IWT benefitting 90% households of the six project communities: Following previous strategies to enhance community-based wildlife stewardship to avoid IWT(11,20), the project will reduce costs from jaguars by implementing tested livestock depredation mitigation measures(18,19); and increase benefits from jaguars by delivering practical incentives to communities in support of jaguar conservation, as manifested through adoption of no poaching and IWT pledges.

2.1) Community members (ca.850 from 170 households), will benefit from livelihood incentives defined and agreed collectively following principles of equitability, inclusiveness, benefit-sharing and fairness. Incentives may include training and/or equipment to increase productivity and sustainability of farming and NTFP enterprises (e.g., NTFP processing equipment, introduction to regenerative farming practices, business training, certification or labelling processing, diversified livelihoods etc) or introducing additional livelihoods options. These benefits will strengthen livelihoods and reduce poverty by 1) increasing technical knowledge and capacities, 2) strengthening incomes from more productive and safe NTFP, and farming livelihoods, 3) providing opportunities to diversify livelihoods.

2.2) Conflict mitigation measures will be implemented in 90 farms/households (15 farms/community x 6 communities) (additional 450 beneficiaries), selected based on conflict and IWT levels upon delivery of training on best livestock management practices and veterinary support to reduce human-jaguar conflicts through workshops combining local knowledge and expert feedback(18,19). Provide materials (fences, bells, lights, etc.) technical advice and ongoing monitoring for implementation of measures, while participants will set up the measures in their farms and provide maintenance.

2.3) Produce easy, appealing guidelines to spread practical information on avoiding negative interactions with jaguars, reacting to a jaguar sighting, recognizing and avoiding jaguar depredation, and reporting incidents of conflict and IWT.

Output 3 - Strengthened governance to address jaguar conflict and IWT: This will increase institutional presence, enable project upscaling and continuation, and increase costs from poaching and IWT by facilitating law enforcement(11).

3.1) Training workshops on strategies to address HJC and IWT and enforce laws with minimum 15 organisations (local governments, authorities, federations and associations, community representatives and the National and Pando Departmental Jaguar Alliances).

3.2) Participating institutions operationalise conflict and IWT response protocol, jointly develop data sharing agreements and a system for collecting and sharing information on cases of conflict, poaching and IWT.

The team has expertise in jaguar conservation, sustainable livelihoods (NTFPs, livestock), social science, social marketing/behaviour change, mitigating jaguar trafficking, a deep local understanding, and over 20 years of experience working with MSRC communities.

WWF-UK is responsible for project management, technical support, reporting, and partnerships. WWF-Bolivia, will deliver activities, M&E, and report to WWF-UK. Through grants, partners will provide technical/management support.

Q18. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

Capacity building for local communities, governments, and other stakeholders is integrated throughout this project and is essential to its long-term sustainability.

Local communities: Output 2 will provide training to target communities (170 households, benefitting ca. 850 people, at least 40-50% women) on ways to increase productivity, safety, and environmental sustainability of local farming and NTFP livelihoods. The training will focus on introducing concepts and practical actions on climate smart and regenerative agriculture, maximum sustainable yield for NTFPs, and wildlife friendly practices, among other topics proposed by communities under the livelihood incentives component, including business management training or additional livelihoods (2.1). Additionally, 90 households (450 people, at least 40-50% women), will receive hands-on training on best livestock management practices and strategies to reduce jaguar depredation on livestock and other domestic animals. Both types of community training will be delivered by the project team in partnership with organisations from Pando Jaguar Alliance, including the University of Pando, who will receive prior training (training of trainers) on above topics. Easy to use guides and other training materials will be disseminated in target communities and shared with the Jaguar Alliance members for dissemination beyond the project area.

Pando and National Jaguar Alliance members: Under Output 3, 60 people representing at least 15 organisations relevant to jaguar conservation, including community representatives (~12), national, departmental and municipal governments and authorities (~20), productive federations/associations (~10), and the National and Pando Departmental Jaguar Alliances (~20 people) will participate in training workshops to gain increased knowledge/skills in addressing human-jaguar conflict, IWT, and enforcing laws in Pando and other Departments in Bolivia. The Alliance members will accompany and support the implementation of project activities on the ground, gaining hands-on skills, and strengthening trust with local communities.

All training activities will incorporate gender and social inclusion principles, ensuring an equal participation of women and marginalised groups.

Q19. Gender equality and social inclusion

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will engage participants in a meaningful way.

WWF has a global gender policy (24), with emphasis on gender and IWT (25), and firmly believes that gender equality is a foundation for a sustainable and resilient world in which people live in harmony with nature. We will apply these principles to the project.

Local studies (6) show that while men more frequently engage in jaguar poaching, there aren't significant gender differences in consumption and trade of jaguar body parts. Elsewhere, women have been found to hold more negative perceptions of jaguars than men due to concerns over family safety (16).

The project will engage both men and women, encouraging women's (and other vulnerable populations, e.g.

elders, youth) participation in training, communications, livelihood-enhancing activities, granting access to new skills and revenue.

Gender analyses (from project baseline surveys), and community consultations will help understand local gender dynamics (power relations, participation barriers, rights and priorities), and guide co-development of locally relevant activities. We will ensure project activities (meetings and workshops) consider women's needs (e.g. childcare) so that women can participate and their views are incorporated into project planning/implementation. Capacity enhancing activities in outputs 2 and 3 aim to involve at least 40% women, ensuring gender-balanced communications and skill acquisition. Social marketing activities(output 1) will be co-designed with women, with messaging on safety around jaguars, legal protections, risks from engaging in IWT. Women's perceptions and ideas will guide our messages, providing key information on safety around jaguars and legal protections, allowing women to make informed decisions about their safety and risks from engaging in IWT.

Supporting women's voices and economies will contribute to gender equality. Project team and partners have context-specific expertise to tackle gender norms and power imbalances in culturally sensitive ways.

Q20. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit, considering both people and species of focus a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Demand reduction projects should demonstrate their indirect links to poverty reduction.

Short-term: Jaguar poaching/trafficking in MSRC will decrease by at least 40% from: i) improved perceptions and behaviours; ii) reduced human-jaguar conflict (HJC) and strengthened livelihoods and iii) strengthened governance and HJC/IWT response mechanisms.

~ ca. 280 households/1400 people (of which ca 50% women) across six communities previously engaged in IWT (defined through baseline surveys) will be impacted. Of these:

1)~90% will be reached through a behaviour change campaign reinforcing a jaguar conservation identity, 75% will recall and understand key campaign messages, 60% will have improved perceptions towards jaguars, namely through decreased fear and appreciation of socio-ecological value. Jaguar and anti-IWT messaging will reach another 3000 people in non-target MSRC communities through materials shared with the national and Pando Jaguar Alliances.

2) ~1400 people in target communities (40-50% women) will benefit from increased capacity on sustainable practices for NTFPs, farming and ranching livelihoods provided as an incentive for no poaching/IWT commitments. Of these, 450 people (90 households/farms) will benefit from in depth livestock management and HJC/IWT mitigation training alongside hands-on implementation of conflict mitigation measures to reduce jaguar attacks and increase productivity/income.

3)100% will gain HJC/IWT mitigation guides.

Additionally, ~60 people (40% women) representing 15 organisations, (communities(~12), authorities(~20), productive federations/associations(~10), National/Departmental Jaguar Alliance(~20)) become knowledgeable

and adept at addressing HJC/IWT.

Long term:

MSRC communities develop a strong sense of jaguar conservation identity, allowing jaguar populations to recover and increase from reduced retaliatory, opportunistic and fear-driven poaching and reduced local supply and demand for jaguar parts due to improved perceptions of jaguars. Local communities increase their incomes and wellbeing from the mitigation of livestock losses from jaguar depredation, and through the adoption of best practices to increase the productivity and sustainability of farming and NTFP livelihoods, elevating people from poverty and increasing the environmental sustainability of the landscape. The lessons and trainings delivered through the project (including business management skills) allow local communities to improve their negotiation and market access capabilities, further strengthening local livelihoods.

The Pando and National Jaguar Alliances are strengthened and become highly functional bodies in the fight against jaguar poaching and IWT. Their presence and relationship with local communities is enhanced, building a stronger biodiversity and natural resource governance in the area. IWT is reduced in the long term through improved detection, enforcement, prosecution and sentencing of jaguar IWT incidents, with benefits to a wider range of species. Given the departmental and national reach of these institutions, the capabilities gained through the project will reach a wider geographical scope, and will extend beyond the project timeline.

Q21. Pathway to change

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

The project will reduce local demand and supply in jaguar body parts and strengthen sustainable local livelihoods based on current evidence(Q14,15,17) by:

1) Changing perceptions, social norms and behaviours around jaguars through a social marketing campaign aimed at decreasing fear and interest in consuming jaguar body parts and increasing perceived value of jaguars among local people, by increasing law awareness and highlighting links between jaguars and forest health on which local economies depend(e.g.NTFPs). The goal is making jaguar killing/trading/consumption socially unacceptable, resulting in substantial reductions in jaguar IWT. Pando Jaguar Alliance will scale up the campaign.

2) Associating jaguar to the delivery of incentives(e.g.training, equipment) that strengthen productivity, income-generation capacity, sustainability of local farming, and NTFPs livelihoods. Also helping reduce reliance on IWT income and improve perceptions of jaguars.

3) Introducing best practices for livestock management and conflict mitigation to reduce retaliatory jaguar killing thus availability of jaguar parts in trade, strengthen communities' income, food security, and resilience. Thus, help diversify communities' incomes from NTFPs, which have fluctuating prices.

4) Empowering and enhancing capacities of existing multi-stakeholder Jaguar Alliances will accelerate response to conflict and IWT beyond project duration.

These outputs will deliver intended long-term impact to enable thriving jaguar populations and local economies.

Q22. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q22a. How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding? how will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

Engagement with over 15 institutions; local, national authorities and Pando and National Jaguar Alliance members, as direct beneficiaries and partners contributes to scalability. Their departmental and national reach, mandate to address IWT beyond jaguars, allows the capabilities gained from the project to reach a wider geography, benefit additional taxa, and extend beyond project timeline. The increased capacity on conflict/IWT response, related protocol, data sharing and coordination agreements between participating institutions will remain in place beyond project timeline.

Trainings on sustainable and jaguar friendly livelihoods will be low-cost, easy to implement practices, for target communities to replicate, and transfer skills across generations and neighbouring communities. Guides documenting those practices will be shared with other communities (and posted online), for access post project completion.





Project lessons will be shared across WWF global Network, the IUCN Human-Wildlife Conflict Group, and the Jaguar Roadmap 2030 Committee, to encourage replication across jaguar range.

Q22b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

To reduce IWT in a supply-driven system, our approach involves a combination of behaviour change, sustainable livelihoods, conflict mitigation and enhanced governance and law enforcement. In addition to scaling the strategy in Q22a, lessons, successes and challenges from this multifaceted approach will be shared across WWF's Regional Jaguar Team, with representatives from almost all jaguar range countries, for replication and uptake beyond Bolivia.

Project members are also part of the IUCN Human-Wildlife Conflict Group, the Jaguar Roadmap 2030 Committee, and have working relationships with CITES, CMS and the OTCA, which offer other intergovernmental platforms for sharing lessons and data on jaguar conflict and IWT to inform decision making. The main barrier to effective scaling will be securing continued funding for jaguar conservation in the long term. To address this, WWF has a dedicated jaguar fundraising and advocacy team, and are exploring innovative financial mechanisms including jaguar bonds and wildlife credits.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

-  [Supporting Documents - References, ToC and Map Final .docx](#)
-  30/10/2023
-  15:18:25
-  pdf 3.62 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q23. Risk Management

Please outline the **6 key risks** to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding Risk, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Funds are lost or not accounted for through mishandling or fraud, or not spent as per agreed budget. Different partner organisations receiving funds adds to the complexity of financial management. Any fraud or misuse of money could lead to failure to complete agreed project activities, reputational risk and donor withdrawal</p>	moderate	possible	major	WWF has robust procurement, sub-granting and financial management across all offices and zero tolerance on fraud and corruption. WWF offices conduct proper due diligence of partners. There will be quarterly financial reporting in place for all partners with evidence of procurement and transaction lists, and requests for annual audit reports.	minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Safeguards measures are not fully implemented by WWF or partners. Insufficient understanding of project staff leads to safeguards and mitigation plans not being fully or only partly implemented.</p>	major	possible	major	All WWF and partner staff need to adhere to and are trained on WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework(26); including developing risk mitigation plans, and establishment of locally appropriate grievance mechanisms. Team meetings will support/review progress; alongside monitoring and reporting on compliance by WWF-Bolivia risk and safeguard specialists	moderate
<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>The delivery model is through multiple delivery partners (including WWF country offices and local organisations) that WWF-UK does not have direct management over. Ineffective partnerships and delays in project agreements are a potential risk in this delivery model</p>	major	possible	major	Regular team meetings will ensure effective partnerships and progress. Partnerships involve organisations/individuals with whom we worked before. Bilateral contracts will be signed with WWF-ACU, WWF Bolivia, and Oxford University. WWF-UK is accountable for the funds, ensuring compliance and reporting. We will organise match funds to ensure activities follow the timeline.	minor

Risk 4	Exclusion of vulnerable or hard to reach groups such as Persons with Disabilities and women in consultation processes and participation in project activities; who often face hurdles to inclusion in project participation and decision making.	moderate	possible	major	Carefully considered design of community engagement processes that are flexible to accommodate differing needs and perspectives. Practical strategies include: ensure meetings are accessible to everyone and do not exclude due to practical or logistical challenges; be clear and transparent with community leadership about intentions; identifying champions to help build trust.	moderate
Risk 5	Generation of false expectations in targeted communities or misunderstandings can distort the focus of the project.	moderate	possible	major	Involve communities in the project planning and in the co-design of activities and maintain full transparency on the project benefits and goals. Socialise project activities and reach agreements with targeted communities.	minor
Risk 6	Security concerns/unrest in Bolivia that could halt travel and project activities	major	possible	major	WWF Bolivia has local implementing staff present in the project area, minimising risks associated with travel. The security situation in the project area is good and stable. Nevertheless security will always be assessed before implementing activities with a residual risk of slight delays in activities.	minor

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q24. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

No

Q25. Workplan

Provide a project workplan that shows the key milestones in project activities.

🔗 [Final BCF-Workplan-Template-2023-24- IWT Boli via.docx \(1\)](#)
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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q26. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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

IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

Inception meetings with all stakeholders will refine the project's design, including the specifics of monitoring, assigning responsibility and timelines for indicator measurement. Throughout the delivery phase, monitoring will be integrated with project partners and participants for long-term capacity building, ownership of evidence, and informing adaptive management.

Outcome level monitoring to measure project effectiveness over a three-year period:

1) Start and end-of-project surveys documenting changes in socioeconomic status, attitudes, social norms, perceptions and behaviours related to illegal jaguar killing, trade, and consumption, with all results disaggregated by gender. Semi-structured questionnaires, validated through testing, will be employed. Surveys will be administered to approximately 30-40% of households in the six communities, along with control communities for a Before/After and Control/Impact (BACI) design. Households will be randomly selected initially, followed by snowball sampling. Given the non-sensitive nature of jaguar poaching in the area (as determined by previous studies implementing specialised indirect questioning techniques such as UCT, RRT, Ballot Box Method (7)), direct questioning will be utilised in accordance with ethical guidelines.

2) Start and end of project camera trap survey(s) monitoring jaguar density and/or occupancy in one or more key sites in the project area.

3) Database with records of jaguar poaching and IWT from the MSRC (Output3), as well as periodically monitoring for the presence, level and trends of jaguar body parts in local physical markets in the MSRC, and in online marketplaces in Pando. The latter will additionally feed into the database.

At the output level, diligent documentation of activities and records by all partners will ensure alignment with project plans. Regular and informal engagement with implementing partners will facilitate community feedback, inform adaptive management and validate assumptions. Documentation of government engagement will foster transparency and accountability within communities. The verification process will encompass lists of participants, photographs, video and evidence specific to each output:

O1. End-of-project shifts in attitudes and behaviours toward jaguars. Audience research will be integrated into the project baseline surveys outlined in point 1, along with focus groups aimed at understanding key behaviour change drivers and strategies.

O2. Monitoring will include training attendance, trainees adopting practices, livelihoods improvements (through

socio-economic aspects covered in the start and end-of-project surveys), effectiveness of conflict mitigation measures, including the reduction in depredated livestock and associated economic losses. All results will be disaggregated by gender.

O3.For the strengthening of institutions focused on jaguar poaching and trafficking data and enforcement, IWT/conflict incidents' responses, minutes and documentation of communication channels, data sharing, and database management will be recorded. This will be in collaboration with WCS.

Mae Tortajada-Suils (WWF-UK), Dr. Melissa Arias (WWF ACU), and Dr. Diogo Verssimo (University of Oxford) in coordination with Michelle Penaranda (WWF-Bolivia), will lead the project's M&E. Project partners will collaboratively review progress regularly, utilising the M&E plan as a dynamic tool to facilitate implementation adjustments. An internal mid-term reflection and a final evaluation and audit will guide adaptive management and extract valuable lessons learned.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP

£ [REDACTED]

(this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)

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

[REDACTED]

Number of days planned for M&E

171

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q27. Logical Framework (logframe)

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

[BCF-St2-and-Single-Stage-Logical-Framework-Template-Apr23 IWT Bolivia.docx](#)

mplate-Apr23 IWT Bolivia.docx

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pdf 112.02 KB

Impact:

Communities and jaguar populations thrive in the Manuripi-Santa Rosa Corridor (MSRC), as local communities transition from poaching and IWT to jaguar stewardship through changed behaviours, improved livelihoods and strengthened governance

Outcome:

By 2027, jaguar IWT is reduced, as MSRC communities change behaviours, livelihoods are enhanced from reduced jaguar conflict and community incentives, and institutions are strengthened to address conflict and IWT.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Behaviour change in the MSRC: increasing tolerance towards jaguars, discouraging IWT

Output 2:

Strengthened livelihoods to minimise conflict with jaguars, jaguar poaching and IWT

Output 3:

Strengthen institutions and increase coordination to address jaguar conflict and IWT

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

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

No

Activities

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

- 0.1 Project induction event with the Pando Jaguar Alliance, authorities, and MSRC community representatives.
- 0.2 Start-of-project surveys and audience research to obtain baselines on socioeconomic status, attitudes, jaguar poaching/trafficking and identify six target communities. End-of-project surveys covering same aspects in target and control communities.
- 0.3 Search for the presence of jaguar body parts in local physical markets in the MSRC, as well as online marketplaces in Pando.
- 0.4 Start and end of project camera trap surveys estimating jaguar density and occupancy at key site(s) within the project area.

- 1.1 Co-design a behaviour change campaign with key community audiences based on focus groups and results from start of project surveys (see 0.2), using social marketing principles.
- 1.2 Produce the behaviour change campaign's messages, branding and communications materials, leveraging local knowledge, legal aspects, and reinforcing a sense of jaguar conservation identity.
- 1.3 Roll out behaviour change campaign through locally relevant dissemination activities and messengers, reaching 1400 people in the six targeted communities.
- 1.4 Share messages and communications materials with the Pando Jaguar Alliance to reach another 3000 people in other communities and urban areas.
- 1.5 Monitor changes in attitudes and behaviours towards jaguars through the end of project impact surveys (see 0.2).

- 2.1 Develop no jaguar poaching/trafficking manifestos with target communities, linked to the campaign in 1.1 and to the implementation of incentives associated with sustainable and jaguar friendly livelihoods.
- 2.2 Training 170 households (benefitting ca. 850 people) on sustainable, jaguar-friendly livelihoods emphasising no poaching/trafficking principles and how to report conflict and trafficking incidents.
- 2.3 Provision of equipment for jaguar friendly livelihoods (e.g. Brazil nut & Acai collection kits and storage,

commercialization materials) to 170 households.

2.4 Support 90 additional households (ca. 450 people), 15 in each of the 6 communities, with technical support and conflict mitigation equipment such as bells, reflectants, camera traps, and animal enclosures.

2.5 Semestral technical support and monitoring to participating households, to assess conflict mitigation effectiveness, adoption of best practices, and livelihood improvements.

2.6 Produce pamphlets, infographics, and games with guidelines for mitigating human-jaguar conflict and jaguar poaching/trafficking for wide dissemination in the MSRC and beyond, through the Pando Jaguar Alliance.

3.1 Three capacity building workshops on human-jaguar conflict, traffic mitigation and response to 15 organisations (60 people) including the Pando Jaguar Alliance institutions and relevant authorities.

3.2 Co-design a response and responsibilities protocol to jaguar conflict and trafficking, with authorities and the Pando Jaguar Alliance, in alignment with WCS' efforts elsewhere.

3.3 Support to institutional agreements for communication channels, data sharing, and database management for conflict and jaguar poaching and trafficking data, in conjunction with WCS.


3.4 Design and disseminate technical guidelines and conflict and trafficking response protocols to authorities and relevant institutions.


Section 11 - Budget and Funding


Q28. Budget

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

 [BCF-Budget-over-£100k-MASTER-Aug23 \(Bolivia\)](#)

 30/10/2023

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 xlsx 101.42 KB

Q29. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q29a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)? Please give details.

The project builds on, and has been designed with jaguar trafficking researchers who have investigated and published on IWT in the project area(3,6,7), and are part of the project team. Its action, geographic focus are informed by, and agreed, in coordination with WCS, which has previously undertaken jaguar trafficking projects in other departments in Bolivia, funded by DEFRA's IWT-CF. This coordination ensures the project is complementary in thematic focus and geographic scope, without duplicating existing efforts.

WWF has over 20 years' experience working in the landscape(Pando Department), focused on supporting sustainable forest-based livelihoods and indigenous enterprises(donors: SIDA, Salls, CARITAS Switzerland, USAID), and protected areas funding mechanisms(donor: Bezos). Since 2019, WWF has implemented jaguar ecological surveys with ACEAA(donor: WWF Germany), communications, and recently human-jaguar conflict mitigation strategies(donor: WWF-UK). Forthcoming jaguar-focused projects are on connectivity, jaguar monitoring and NTFPs livelihoods(donor: Salls).

This project is a new initiative within this wider portfolio, complementing ongoing work by WWF and partners,

and the first in the landscape with a specific focus on IWT, behaviour change, improving institutions capacity and preparedness to address IWT and conflict in Pando, implemented by an interdisciplinary team skilled in social science, jaguar trafficking and monitoring, behaviour change and local governance.

Q29b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

Yes

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

While funding to curb jaguar trade largely focuses on strengthening law enforcement through building investigative and intelligence capacities(Q13), however, considering the supply-driven nature of IWT in Bolivia, research calls for emphasis on source communities and their negative interactions with jaguars. A core focus of this project.

WWF consulted extensively to ensure the project effectively addresses crucial gaps in reducing jaguar IWT in the landscape. Panthera doesn't currently have active projects in Bolivia and WCS is carrying out two IWT-CF projects in Bolivia, addressing jaguar trafficking by improving authorities' law enforcement capacities, and building informant networks near Madidi National Park, with few isolated actions in Pando, Beni and in the Santa Cruz Department. WWF consulted WCS, and this project will not compete/duplicate their efforts, but complement them both geographically and thematically. WWFs focus on strengthening livelihoods and improving conflict in source communities is driven by recent evidence on jaguar trafficking and addresses a gap in existing projects. Project activities will occur in Pando, a transboundary region not covered by previous projects, but identified as a jaguar trafficking hotspot; whereas WCS will focus its efforts in Beni. Unlike other organizations, WWF's local office and team in Pando positions it for effective intervention.

Q30. Balance of budget spend

Defra are keen to see as much IWT Challenge Fund funding as possible directly benefiting communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in-country.

Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where IWT Challenge Fund funds will be spent. What benefits will the country/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any IWT Challenge Fund funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.

The majority (74%) of the total project budget will be spent in-country with benefits including improved jaguar conservation, reduced poverty and strengthened capacity. The project will contribute to the implementation of the government-led Bolivia Jaguar National Action Plan. It will also strengthen livelihoods in the MSRC (see Q20) and the capacity of both community members and authorities/institutions (Q18) that are part of the Pando-government led Jaguar Alliance. The funding for Oxford University is to increase the capacity of the project team around behavioural science in a biodiversity conservation context. The University, and in particular the Biology Department through Dr. Verissimo, has been a leader in the conservation social science space, with a particular focus on wildlife trade. The funding for WWF-UK is to oversee project management, coordination, compliance. Following a commitment to the UK government in 2019, WWF-UK has led all grant proposals from the global WWF Network, taking on responsibility for overall programme oversight, financial and quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation, and safeguarding. Lastly, the funding to WWF-ACU is to ensure Dr. Arias participation in the project given her expertise and publication records on jaguar IWT in the project area.

Q31. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity).

Value for Money has been considered in the project's design by building on work that has been proven to deliver in the past (e.g. Q15 and Q17). This project is leveraging WWF and partners extensive experience and reach, including additional resources (£107,048 confirmed matched funding).

WWF has robust financial procedures in place to ensure that funds achieve a maximum benefit to project participants. The project was designed in collaboration with partners and communities to ensure that financial resources were appropriately assigned to project activities. WWF's procurement procedures ensure that competitive tendering is used, ensuring cost-effective purchases.

Through WWF's financial and programmatic M&E procedures we will be able to review and adapt activities to ensure efficient use of financial resources on a monthly and quarterly basis. The requested amount is justified due to the inclusion of a country with the highest jaguar seizure numbers in Latin America as well as alarming levels of within-community poaching and trade, as well as the opportunities to incentivize collaboration, learning, and scaling up through the Pando Jaguar Alliance amongst others.

We will ensure that interventions are community-owned, through collaborative design and delivery, and that local capacity is built to ensure that benefits extend beyond the project. The conditions for scaling-up are embedded within the project design, and helped by WWF's continued investments on jaguars in the next decade (minimum).

Q32. Capital items

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

180 camera traps, (each estimated to be [REDACTED] [REDACTED] will be purchased and will remain with the communities after the end of the project. A total of GBP [REDACTED]. Approximately [REDACTED] of the funding sought.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q33. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in place.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding Policy:** including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Whistleblowing Policy:** which details a clear process for dealing with concerns raised and protects whistle blowers from reprisals.
- **Code of Conduct:** which sets out clear expectations of behaviours – inside and outside the workplace – for all involved in the project and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards, including compliance with IASC 6 Principles.

If any of these policies are integrated into a broader policy document or handbook, please upload just the relevant or equivalent sub-sections to the above policies, with (unofficial) English translations where needed.

Please outline how (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how to confidentially raise a concern, (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld, (c) you will ensure project partners uphold these policies.

If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans address this.

WWF and project partner staff will adhere to and receive training on WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework(26), which is designed to identify and manage risks, uphold human rights, and ensure conservation projects deliver better outcomes for communities and nature. This includes developing risk mitigation plans, ongoing community engagement, the establishment of locally appropriate grievance mechanisms and public disclosure of safeguarding actions. A capacity assessment evaluates partners in terms of WWF's Safeguards; and training is planned accordingly.

Regular project team meetings will support and review progress on the above, including quarterly review of the risk register. The team will be supported to follow WWF's 'Guiding Principles for Community Engagement'. Regular monitoring & reporting on compliance is undertaken by WWF-Bolivia dedicated staff.

The project will not collect, store or disclose sensitive data that can be linked to individual participants. Any information on illegal behaviours (jaguar killing and trafficking) obtained will be anonymous, not disclosed to unauthorised people, handled in password-protected devices and destroyed after the project. Interviewers will be trained in social science research ethics, adhering to principles of informed consent and right to withdraw. Data analyses and results will be at the community or provincial level to avoid participant identification.

Q34. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework mandates the following, per IWT CF's guidance:
Access and benefit sharing: Through inclusive planning processes involving local communities, any change to access rights would be negotiated with rights holders. In this specific project there will be no change in access rights.

Participation: WWF- Bolivia has established relationships with project communities. We will meet with representatives for initial planning; and maintain relationships throughout the project, with an emphasis on women, rights holders and vulnerable groups. Locally appropriate grievance mechanisms will be in place and participants will be made aware on how to use them.

Consent: The rights of community members to be consulted, photographed, quoted or to participate in project activities are part of WWF's guidance documents. FPIC is one of our mandatory Standards, the principles of which underpin all our stakeholder engagement.

WWF Code of Ethics: Our staff, partners and consultants are bound by this.

Human Rights: WWF is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights. Any potential human rights risks are mitigated through proper analysis with stake/rights-holders, and by ensuring that activities are subject to capacity assessments, appropriate training and conditionalities on respect for human rights and dignity.


Section 13 - FCDO Notifications


Q35. British embassy or high commission engagement


It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies. Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.


Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [Combined letter to the Bolivia embassy.pdf](#)

 27/10/2023

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q36. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the Finance Guidance.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Valeria Boron	Project Leader	15	Checked
Lila Sainz	Project Manager - Bolivia (In country Technical Lead)	20	Checked
Melissa Arias	Technical Advisor, IWT specialist	10	Checked
Michelle Penaranda	Jaguar Project Officer - Bolivia	40	Checked

Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
----------------------------	------	-------------------	--


Victor Garcia	Bolivia Project Officer, Pando government and authorities liaison	20	Checked
Juan Carlos	Bolivia Field Project Officer	25	Checked
Andrea Cabrera	Bolivia Project Communications Coordinator	8	Checked
Wilber Diaz,	Bolivia Project Senior Accountant	15	Checked
Diogo Verissimo,	Social Marketing and Behaviour Change Technical Advisor	15	Checked
Jordi Surkin	Bolivia Conservation Director	6	Checked
Mae Tortajada-Suils	Project M&E lead	5	Checked
Yvonne Makwali,	Project Finance and Administrative Reporting	10	Checked

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

 [Combined C.V bolivia IWT Final](#)

 27/10/2023

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 pdf 1.26 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q37. Project partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

Lead partner name: WWF-UK

Website address: wwf.org.uk

Following a commitment to the UK government in 2019, WWF-UK has led all grant proposals from the global WWF Network, taking responsibility for overall programme oversight, financial and quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation, and safeguarding.

WWF-UK collaborated closely with project partners to develop this proposal and will work in close partnership throughout implementation to ensure effective and sustainable impact.

WWF-UK is responsible for overall delivery, maintaining strong relationships with partners, organising regular virtual team meetings, issuing grant agreements and payments to WWF-ACU, University of Oxford, and WWF-Bolivia, expertise on M&E, oversight of safeguarding and risk management, sharing learnings, support to external project communications, and facilitating the final audit.

WWF-UK will be accountable for use of IWT Challenge funds and will ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of funding and will provide all reporting (using input from partners).

WWF-UK project staff includes Project Lead, M&E Specialist, and Grant Specialist, who have relevant technical expertise that includes jaguars, UK government grants (e.g. UK PACT; DEFRA; IWT CF), and project management in Bolivia, and the wider Amazon. The Project Lead has a PhD on jaguar conservation, several peer-reviewed publications, and project management experience that includes Bolivia and jaguar trafficking.

Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/ In-country partner International

Allocated budget (proportion or value): £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: WWF-Bolivia

Website address: <https://www.wwf.org.bo/>

WWF-Bolivia has been implementing conservation activities in this region for over 15 years, with a focus on sustainable livelihoods.

WWF-Bolivia has worked closely with project partners on the development of this proposal.

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

WWF-Bolivia is responsible for: sub-grants/contracts to local organisations and consultants, coordination of project activities; the delivery of activities as per jointly agreed workplan and budget; financial and technical reporting to WWF-UK; local oversight of M&E work, safeguarding and risk management. Specific responsibilities include stakeholder consultation, the inception workshop; and activities related to all outputs.

WWF-Bolivia brings expertise on ESSF safeguards, sustainable livelihoods, convening stakeholders, communications, human-jaguar conflict, and robust relationships with government institutions, and communities.

WWF-Bolivia is providing staff capacity with leading expertise on the project area and topics, including a Project coordinator, Project officers, a Senior Accountant, Communications coordinator, and Conservation director.

WWF Bolivia is an in country partner.

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

2. Partner Name: WWF Amazon Coordination Unit, Peru

Website address: N/A

Since 2017, WWF-ACU has articulated and supported WWF offices' conservation efforts across the Amazon, to achieve large-scale regional impacts. ACU catalyses coordinated, biome-level actions to conserve the Amazon, working across several thematic priorities, including jaguar conservation. On jaguars, ACU supports Amazon offices with fundraising to implement jaguar projects, developing policy and communications materials, promoting capacity building and knowledge exchange, providing technical support, and fostering collaborations. ACU coordinates the implementation of WWF's Regional Jaguar Strategy 2020-2030 in the Amazon.

WWF-ACU has worked closely with project partners on the development of this proposal. ACU's Regional Jaguar Coordinator has specific social science expertise on jaguar trafficking in the project area, with over 5 scientific publications on the issue and a PhD on jaguar IWT, including knowledge on behaviour change, market analysis, criminology, etc.

WWF-ACU is responsible for providing technical advice to project partners, providing specific inputs to the project methodology, M&E data collection and analysis, ethics, impact monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and knowledge/experience exchanges.

International/ In-country partner	International
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

3. Partner Name:	University of Oxford
Website address:	https://www.ox.ac.uk/

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The University of Oxford will take part in this project with a view to increase the capacity of the project team around behavioural science in a biodiversity conservation context. The University, and in particular the Biology Department has been a leader in the conservation social science space, with a particular focus in the wildlife trade space. In this context the University of Oxford has pushed forward the ways that behavioural interventions for the illegal wildlife trade are designed, implemented and evaluated, marrying high calibre research with a clearly applied focus. Diogo Veríssimo has been deeply involved in this work, as part of the Oxford Martin Programme on the Wildlife Trade, and now as part of WildCRU.

International/ In-country	International
Allocated budget:	£ [REDACTED]
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

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

4. Partner Name: Gobierno Autonomo Departamental Pando (Secretaria de la Madre Tierra) - Autonomous Departmental Pando Government (Mother Earth Secretariat), Bolivia

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): The Mother Earth Secretariat of the Pando Department is a sub-national environmental authority and has the responsibility of protecting and managing the natural wealth of the Pando department and its rights.

The Pando Department has created a jaguar Alliance bringing together institutions and stakeholders involved in jaguar conservation. The Mother Earth Secretariat will work in partnership with the project's team to coordinate and strengthen the Jaguar Alliance, plan trainings (output 3) as well as scale up the communication materials for behaviour change (Output 1), therefore maximising reach and impact. The Pando government will also be responsible for working with relevant authorities and project partners to co-design the conflict and IWT response protocol and helping operationalise a mechanism to respond to IWT/conflict incidents (Output 3). Lastly the Government will work to retain capacity gained through this project and facilitate information sharing and the development of the database (also Output 3).

International/ In-country partner In-country

Allocated budget: £ ████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

5. Partner Name: Pando Jaguar Alliance, Bolivia

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Pando Jaguar Conservation Alliance is an interinstitutional initiative, led by the Pando Department Mother Earth Secretariat.

The Alliance involves the participation of multiple national and international institutions, and has the purpose of seeking and applying different mechanisms and actions that promote jaguar conservation in the south-western Amazon (Bolivia).

The project can count with the Alliance support. The Alliance will be a crucial institutional articulation actor to reduce traffic and promote the conservation of the jaguar in Pando helping the project to reach impact at scale. The Alliance will be responsible to scale up the communication materials for behaviour change and conflict (see activities 1.4 and 2.6) and technical guides on conflict and IWT (activities 2.6 and 3.4). Members of the Alliance will participate in project trainings (Output 2 and 3) and help co-design trainings, especially for Output 3.

International/ In-country partner In-country

Allocated budget: £ [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

International/ In-country partner *No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No


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


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


The project additionally has support from the National Government, the Manuripi reserve, the Research and Production Center for Amazonia CIPA, belonging to the Amazon University of Pando, and the Amazon University of Pando. We will work collaboratively with all stakeholders to ensure maximum impact, scalability, and lessons sharing.

Please provide a combined PDF of all letters of support in the order they are presented in the table.

 [Bolivia IWT COMBINED LoS](#)

 27/10/2023

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 pdf 3.24 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q38. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

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

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
DARNV018	WWF-UK	Wildlife Credits: launching a conservation performance payments scheme in Tanzania
30-018	WWF-UK	Reviving Trans-Himalayan Rangelands: A community-led vision for people and nature
30-017	WWF-UK	Strengthening communities' livelihood and stewardship to conserve Otters in Karnali
30-004	WWF-UK	Collaborative approaches to manage human-wildlife conflict in Ruvuma transboundary landscape
IWT125	WWF-UK	Breaking the illegal wildlife trade chain in Bagmati Province, Nepal
IWTEV018	WWF-UK	Women and IWT: Understanding Gender Dynamics in Pakistan's Wildlife Trafficking

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Q36. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

WWF-UK

I apply for a grant of

£599,659.00

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, a cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, safeguarding and associated policies and workplan (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) or other financial evidence (see Finance Guidance) are also enclosed.




Checked

Name









Kate Akhtar





Position in the organisation





Director of Public Sector Partnerships WWF-UK





Signature (please upload e-signature) [Kate A signature1](#) 30/10/2023 15:49:16 jpg 8.29 KB**Date**

30 October 2023

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts. [WWF-UK-Annual-Report-and-Financial-Statements-2021-22 \(1\)](#) 27/10/2023 18:07:17 pdf 5.86 MB [WWF-UK Annual Report and Financial Statements 2020-21_web](#) 27/10/2023 18:03:35 pdf 2 MB**Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF**

 [WWF UK Safeguarding Code of Conduct - September 2022](#)
 27/10/2023
 18:07:31
 pdf 110.03 KB

 [Whistleblowing Policy](#)
 27/10/2023
 18:07:31
 pdf 118.04 KB

 [WWF UK Safeguarding Policy September 2022 - internal](#)
 27/10/2023
 18:07:31
 pdf 223.57 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the “IWT Challenge Fund Guidance”, “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance”, “Standard Indicator Guidance”, “Risk Guidance” and “Financial Guidance”.	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided <u>actual start and end dates</u> for the project.	Checked
I have provided my <u>budget based on UK government financial years</u> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our <u>budget is complete</u> , correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been <u>signed by a suitably authorised individual</u> (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a <u>cover letter from the Lead Partner</u>, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant, as a single PDF.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• my <u>completed logframe</u> as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts</u> (covering three years) for the Lead Partner, or other evidence of financial capacity as set out in the Financial Guidance, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a copy of the <u>Lead Partner’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct</u> (Question 33).	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>1 page CV or job description</u> for all the Project Staff identified at Question 36, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 37, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF. 	Checked
I have <u>been in contact with the FCDO</u> in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
My additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the IWT Challenge Fund website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the IWT Challenge Fund website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

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

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Communities and jaguar populations thrive in the Manuripi-Santa Rosa Corridor (MSRC), as local communities transition from poaching and IWT to jaguar stewardship through changed behaviours, improved livelihoods and strengthened governance. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: By 2027, jaguar IWT is reduced, as MSRC communities change behaviours, livelihoods are enhanced from reduced jaguar conflict and community incentives, and institutions are strengthened to address conflict and IWT. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.0 Jaguar population density and /or occupancy maintained or increased in the area. Baseline: being collected this year.</p> <p>0.1 By 2027, jaguar poaching and IWT drops by at least 40% in 6 corridor communities based on multiple verification sources. [IWTCF-A15], [IWTCF-CO1]</p> <p>Baseline: According to 2019 surveys in the project region (6,7,8), up to 55% (n=137) of participants reported killing jaguars at some point during their lifetime, while 46% (n=1107, 36 communities) reported engaging in illegal use or trade in jaguar body parts in the past 5 years. In two potential project communities, 2023 surveys (n=53 people) highlight that a minimum of 26 jaguars have been killed in the past</p>	<p>0.0.1 Occupancy or population density based on camera trap captures in the project area.</p> <p>0.1.1 Start and end of project surveys using direct questioning techniques of target and control communities tracking changes in attitudes/behaviours/social norms and in levels of jaguar poaching and IWT. Surveys will also collect socio-economic data. Results will be disaggregated by age, gender and socio-economic groups.</p> <p>0.1.2 Presence and trends of jaguar body parts in local physical and online markets.</p> <p>0.1.3 Database with records of jaguar poaching and IWT incidents (see 0.3.1 and Output 3)</p>	<p>Habitat loss or forest fires remain controlled and stable, not exacerbating human-jaguar conflict and poaching in the project area.</p> <p>Drivers of jaguar poaching and IWT in the area remain the same throughout the project duration (see Q14 and ToC diagram) and IWT remains largely a supply-driven system, such that interventions to strengthen livelihoods, change behaviours, reduce poaching opportunities (eg, through conflict mitigation), and strengthen institutions and authorities can effectively reduce overall IWT levels.</p> <p>No significant escalation of international demand for jaguar parts.</p>

Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

	<p>years by 13 surveyed people, including targeted killing for trade. Baseline specific to all project communities will be updated at project start.</p> <p>0.2 By 2026, at least 90% of the households in the project area (total 280 households) are implementing new skills 6 months after training with strengthened (more sustainable, productive, safe, jaguar-friendly) livelihoods, linked to no jaguar poaching and trafficking commitments, benefitting ca. 1400 people, at least 40-50% women.</p> <p>[IWTCF-AO2]</p> <p>Baseline: In 2019, 31% of the population of Pando Department lived in conditions of poverty, and 8.6% under extreme poverty. Socio-economic baseline specific to project communities will be collected at project start.</p> <p>0.3 By 2026, there is improved response to trafficking and conflict in place in the Pando</p>	<p>0.2.1 Positive changes in socio-economic conditions tracked with start and end-of project surveys (see 0.1.1).</p> <p>0.2.2 Records (videos, photos) of implementation of improved livestock ranching, farming, and NTFP collection practices after training.</p> <p>0.2.3 Community no-IWT pledges documents.</p>	
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Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

	<p>Department through increased capacity, protocols, and data sharing. [IWTCF-D03], [IWTCF-B24]</p> <p>Baseline: The National and Pando Departmental multi-stakeholder Jaguar Alliances were created in 2019 and 2022 respectively, but there is limited articulation and capacity to address and respond to conflict and IWT. The need to train personnel and develop an IWT response protocol was agreed at the “First Pando Departmental Meeting to Combat Wildlife Trafficking” (with support from WCS), held in 2022.</p>	<p>0.3.1 Incidents of jaguar poaching and IWT reported to and collected by Pando authorities and the Pando Jaguar Alliance Institutions as part of the project, and systematised in a database (aligned with existing data repositories owned by WCS).</p> <p>0.3.2 Number of incidents of jaguar poaching and IWT effectively addressed by participating institutions, verified through incident reports.</p>	
<p>Outputs: 1. Behaviour change in the MSRC: increasing tolerance towards jaguars, discouraging IWT</p> <p>Development and implementation of a participatory social marketing and communications behaviour change campaign, which includes building a jaguar conservation identity and branding, amplified through the Bolivian National</p>	<p>1.1 By 2026, at least 90% of the population (~1400 total people, at least 50% women) in 6 communities previously engaged in jaguar poaching and trafficking in the corridor, have been reached by a locally co-designed behaviour change campaign using social marketing principles, focused on reinforcing a sense of jaguar conservation identity and spreading key facts and traditional knowledge about</p>	<p>1.1.1 Audience research based on start of project surveys and focus groups to understand key behaviour change levers and strategies (including report with focus groups results, participant lists, photographs, etc).</p> <p>1.1.2 Communications materials produced, distributed to local communities, and shared with Pando and National Jaguar alliance members.</p>	<p>There are no political uprisings or unpredicted social or climate-related calamities that might prevent communities from participating in the social marketing campaign activities.</p> <p>Unforeseen internal community politics do not prevent communities from participating in the campaign.</p>

Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

<p>Jaguar Alliance and the Pando Department Jaguar Alliance.</p>	<p>jaguars and IWT, including the creation of campaign branding and associated communication materials. Key jaguar conservation messages reach another 3000 people from other communities in the MSRC through the amplifying efforts of the Pando and National Jaguar Alliances. [IWTCF-C05], [IWTCF-C03], [IWTCF-C02]</p> <p>Baseline: There have been no previous social marketing campaigns focused on jaguars in the corridor.</p> <p>1.2 By 2026, at least 60% of the population (~1400 total people, at least 50% women) in 6 MSRC communities previously engaged in jaguar IWT have a reinforced sense of jaguar conservation identity, declaring support for human-jaguar coexistence, being aware of jaguar conservation laws and the important socio-ecological role of jaguars, and actively discouraging jaguar poaching and IWT. [IWTCF-C08]</p>	<p>1.1.3 Participant lists, photos, videos documenting community member participation in events.</p> <p>1.1.4 Communications channels (radio, community board, local newspaper) covering the campaign.</p> <p>1.1.5 Draft scientific articles documenting the results of the audience research and the implementation and evaluation of the behaviour change campaign.</p> <p>1.2.1 Start and end of project surveys using direct questioning techniques and mixed methods (questionnaires and semi-structured interviews) of target and control communities tracking changes in attitudes/behaviours/social norms (same surveys as 0.1.1). Results will be disaggregated by age, gender and socio-economic groups.</p>	
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Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

	<p>Baseline: According to 2019 surveys with rural and indigenous communities in the project region (Pando) and surrounding areas (6–7), 85% of survey participants (n=1107 people) were unaware about the illegality of killing jaguars and over half preferred for jaguars to decrease and thought that killing jaguars is a good thing. Baseline specific to project communities will be updated at project start</p>		
<p>2. Strengthened livelihoods to minimise conflict with jaguars, jaguar poaching and IWT</p> <p>1400 people from 6 Communities in the MSRC gain knowledge, skills and practical tools to strengthen their NTFPs, farming and livestock ranching livelihoods, as an incentive for avoiding retaliatory, fear-based, and commercially driven jaguar killing, thus reducing human-jaguar conflict and limiting the supply of jaguar parts for IWT.</p>	<p>2.1 By 2026, 850 people (40-50% women) from the 6 MSRC communities benefit from tailored community livelihood incentives (e.g. training and equipment for improved NTFPs collection, regenerative farming, additional livelihoods, etc.) for participation in no poaching and IWT commitments/community manifestos, with the support and delivery from the National and Pando Departamental Jaguar Alliances and departamental and municipal authorities also trained by the project (training of trainers). [IWTCF-A01], [IWTCF-A02],</p>	<p>2.1.1 Participant lists, photos, videos documenting training workshops.</p> <p>2.1.2 Post training short surveys on knowledge about sustainable, safe, regenerative, and jaguar-friendly livelihood practices.</p> <p>2.1.3 Records of the number of trainees who have adopted at least one new jaguar-friendly practice in their livelihood.</p> <p>2.1.4 Community no-IWT pledges documents, and photos, videos of commitment ceremonies.</p>	<p>There are no political uprisings or unpredicted social or climate-related calamities that might prevent communities from participating in training activities.</p> <p>Weather and terrain conditions allow for an effective implementation of conflict mitigation measures.</p> <p>Livestock in the area is not affected by diseases that would affect the ability of the project to improve livelihoods from livestock farming.</p>

Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

	<p>Baseline: In the last few years WWF has trained 10 communities (200 people in Brazil nut, and 400 in Acai collection) within the Manuripi Reserve, and another 3 communities outside of the reserve (60 people) in Majo and Palma Real. There are many communities out of the Manuripi Reserve that have not been trained yet. Training gaps will be assessed through the start of the project baseline study to reach those in need, particularly women.</p> <p>2.2 By 2025, 90 households (benefitting 450 people - at least 40-50% women) with previous human-jaguar conflict incidents, jaguar poaching and trafficking behaviours (selected based on baseline surveys) will be trained and supported in the implementation of measures to prevent jaguar attacks on livestock and best livestock management, strengthening their livelihoods and food security, and reducing the supply of jaguar body parts from retaliatory killing.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Reports of measures implemented in each farm and N. ha covered by each farm.</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of jaguar attacks reported/documented and collated twice a year together with jaguar presence data collected through camera traps (two cameras per farms).</p> <p>2.2.3. Surveys assessing reduction in monetary losses/income increase from reductions in jaguar (and other wildlife) attacks.</p>	
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Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

	<p>[IWTCF-A01] [IWTCF-A02]</p> <p>Baseline. 2019 surveys: ~25% of participants (n=1107) experienced livestock depredation by jaguars in the past 5 years. In the last 6 months, WWF and other stakeholders have provided materials to mitigate human-jaguar conflict, benefitting 15 families in 7 communities in the MSRC. The effectiveness of the mitigation measures installed in the long term remains to be monitored. Baseline depredation levels for the 90 project farms will be collected during the project.</p> <p>2.3 By 2025, at least three guidelines and associated communications materials are developed to reduce negative interactions with jaguars associated with local livelihoods (NTFPs, farming, livestock ranching), including how to react to a jaguar sighting, how to recognize and avoid jaguar depredation, and how to report incidents of conflict and IWT.</p>	<p>2.2.4 Participant lists, photos and video footage of conflict mitigation training workshops and measures implementation.</p> <p>2.3.1 Best practices guides and communications/outreach materials (pamphlets, infographics, games etc) available, disseminated, uploaded in repositories and shared with other organisations and stakeholders.</p>	
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Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

	<p>The guides are shared with MSRC and neighbouring communities and the National and Pando Jaguar Alliance for replication. [IWTCF B05]</p> <p>Baseline: No such guides specific to the MSRC context are currently available.</p>		
<p>3. Strengthen institutions and increase coordination to address jaguar conflict and IWT</p> <p>Different actors involved in jaguar conservation, including communities, departmental and municipal governments and authorities, productive federations/associations, and the National and Pando Departmental Jaguar Alliances strengthen their coordination, data sharing and capacities to counter jaguar IWT and conflict, establishing a conflict/IWT response mechanism, while improving local presence and trust.</p>	<p>3.1 By 2025, ~60 people (40% women) representing at least 15 organisations of relevance to jaguar conservation, including community representatives (~12), national, departmental, municipal governments and authorities (~20), productive federations/associations (~10), and the National and Pando Departmental Jaguar Alliances (~20 people including NGOs and universities) participate in training workshops to gain increased knowledge and skills in addressing human-jaguar conflict, IWT, and enforcing IWT laws in Pando. [IWTCF-D03], [IWTCF-B24]</p> <p>Baseline: The National and Pando Departmental Jaguar Alliances were created in 2019 and 2022 respectively, but there</p>	<p>3.1.1 Participant lists, photos, videos documenting awareness building and training workshops delivered to authorities, Alliance members and other stakeholders.</p> <p>3.1.2 Post training surveys highlighting improved capacity and knowledge about conflict response and legal considerations on poaching and IWT (laws, penalties, responsibilities).</p>	<p>There are no unforeseen social or institutional conflicts between the different actors convened by the project, which would inhibit the possibility of including certain institutions or individuals.</p> <p>The Pando government is able to retain knowledge despite possible official turnover through good knowledge management practices.</p> <p>Organisations holding information and databases on jaguar poaching and trafficking will be willing to agree and commit to data sharing.</p>

Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

	<p>is limited articulation and capacity. Conflict and trafficking response mechanisms are not currently known by authorities and other relevant stakeholders. The need to train personnel and develop an IWT response protocol was agreed at the “First Pando Departmental Meeting to Combat Wildlife Trafficking” (with support from WCS), held in 2022.</p> <p>3.2 By 2026, key institutions from the National and Pando Departmental Jaguar Alliance, authorities, communities and other relevant stakeholders co-develop and operationalise a conflict and IWT response protocol, with differentiated responsibilities for participating institutions, and agree to exchange data and information on the matter, including through the creation of a database with reporting and data exploration functionalities.</p> <p>[IWTCF-B23]</p> <p>Baseline: Authorities/government/institutional presence in targeted</p>	<p>3.2.1 Conflict/IWT response protocol guiding document elaborated by key stakeholders available and updated in institutional webpages</p> <p>3.2.2 Database developed of conflict incidents and jaguars poached and trafficked in Pando, in alignment with existing efforts by WCS, shared with government institutions at department and national level.</p> <p>3.2.3 Memoranda of Understanding or other agreements established amongst institutions to enable information sharing.</p>	
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Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

	<p>communities is limited and there are no conflict or IWT response mechanisms/protocols or data sharing between organisations. The need to train personnel and develop an IWT response protocol was agreed at the “First Pando Departmental Meeting to Combat Wildlife Trafficking” (with support from WCS), held in 2022.</p>	<p>3.2.4 Number of conflict and IWT cases receiving attention and following the protocol.</p>	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)</p> <p>0.1 Project induction event with the Pando Jaguar Alliance, authorities, and MSRC community representatives.</p> <p>0.2 Start-of-project surveys and audience research to obtain baselines on socioeconomic status, attitudes, jaguar poaching/trafficking and identify six target communities. End-of-project surveys covering same aspects in target and control communities.</p> <p>0.3 Search for the presence of jaguar body parts in local physical markets in the MSRC, as well as online marketplaces in Pando.</p> <p>0.4 Start and end of project camera trap surveys estimating jaguar density and occupancy at key site(s) within the project area.</p> <p>1.1 Co-design a behaviour change campaign with key community audiences based on focus groups and results from start of project surveys (see 0.2), using social marketing principles.</p> <p>1.2 Produce the behaviour change campaign’s messages, branding and communications materials, leveraging local knowledge, legal aspects, and reinforcing a sense of jaguar conservation identity.</p> <p>1.3 Roll out behaviour change campaign through locally relevant dissemination activities and messengers, reaching 1400 people in the six targeted communities.</p> <p>1.4 Share messages and communications materials with the Pando Jaguar Alliance to reach another 3000 people in other communities and</p>			

Project Title: Countering jaguar conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon

urban areas.

1.5 Monitor changes in attitudes and behaviours towards jaguars through the end of project impact surveys (see 0.2).

2.1 Develop no jaguar poaching/trafficking manifestos with target communities, linked to the campaign in 1.1 and to the implementation of incentives associated with sustainable and jaguar friendly livelihoods.

2.2 Training 170 households (benefitting ca. 850 people) on sustainable, jaguar-friendly livelihoods emphasising no poaching/trafficking principles and how to report conflict and trafficking incidents.

2.3 Provision of equipment for jaguar friendly livelihoods (e.g. Brazil nut & Acai collection kits and storage, commercialization materials) to 170 households.

2.4 Support 90 additional households (ca. 450 people), 15 in each of the 6 communities, with technical support and conflict mitigation equipment such as bells, reflectants, camera traps, and animal enclosures.

2.5 Semestral technical support and monitoring to participating households, to assess conflict mitigation effectiveness, adoption of best practices, and livelihood improvements.

2.6 Produce pamphlets, infographics, and games with guidelines for mitigating human-jaguar conflict and jaguar poaching/trafficking for wide dissemination in the MSRC and beyond, through the Pando Jaguar Alliance.

3.1 Three capacity building workshops on human-jaguar conflict, traffic mitigation and response to 15 organisations (60 people) including the Pando Jaguar Alliance institutions and relevant authorities.

3.2 Co-design a response and responsibilities protocol to jaguar conflict and trafficking, with authorities and the Pando Jaguar Alliance, in alignment with WCS' efforts elsewhere.

3.3 Support to institutional agreements for communication channels, data sharing, and database management for conflict and jaguar poaching and trafficking data, in conjunction with WCS.

3.4 Design and disseminate technical guidelines and conflict and trafficking response protocols to authorities and relevant institutions.