
IWTR11S2\1007

Halt the jaguar poaching through coexistence with communities in Maya-Forest.

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Section 1 - Contact Details

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Section 2 - Title, Themes and Summary


Please confirm which fund you are applying to:


Main


Q3. Title:


Halt the jaguar poaching through coexistence with communities in Maya-Forest.

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [CoverLetterEndesuIWTF2025](#)

 31/03/2025

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 pdf 170.93 KB

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. IWTEXR11S1\1001

IWTR11S1\1100

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

- The budget was reallocated according to the UK fiscal years.
- Cooperation with WWF is ongoing, ENDESU and WWF have an MOU to operate various projects. While WWF funding for the Maya Forest and Jaguar conservation has ended, we currently have other projects in operation, including a jaguar monitoring and conservation project in Western Mexico, two mangrove projects and another fund management project coming up soon. This close collaboration allows for coordination of activities and synergy between projects, which increases success and collaboration. In addition, the niche of each organisation is different, with ENDESU being an implementing partner on the ground, while WWF is characterised by its fundraising capabilities.
- Particularly in the Selva Maya this project seeks to give continuity to the actions initiated by UNDP and WWF in previous years, but with this new project the focus shifts to Coexistence, highlighting the human dimensions to

address livelihoods that can generate conflict and opportunistic trafficking of parts and derivatives, mainly in the national context.

- Mitigation measures have been noted for the use of electric fences, which, while not lethal in their discharge, have systems in place to limit the impact on people and animals. The proposal expands this information and explains the safeguards that are implemented with technological devices. It also reiterates their role in stopping conflict with predators by preventing entry into pastures and how these same systems are used to increase the management capacities and productivity of the families involved.
- New information and references to the importance of local trade in jaguar parts are included. In this sense it is very clear that the international trade is monitored and has a limited volume of seizures; however, the national impact is little known and Mexican authorities do very little to prevent and combat it. In this sense, it is more relevant to work with local communities to reduce the root causes of conflict from a perspective of coexistence. It should be noted that although there is evidence of illegal trade in jaguar parts in Mexico, it seems that there is no established market linked to organised crime, at least so far. Therefore, there is a more urgent need to address the root causes of the conflict and encourage better livelihoods for producers, and training for government staff to sustain these management and conservation visions in the long term, and in their own subsidy programmes.
- The installation of electric fences with solar panels does not only carry a vision of sustainability. Many of these communities do not have electricity and the use of solar panels not only powers the electric fence but also offers an opportunity to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants. Still, sustainability is a priority for ENDESU and its partners. Work is currently underway with recycling companies for the correct disposal of the batteries. Working closely with local technicians and companies has allowed us to improve the components, reduce the amount of materials and be more environmentally and economically efficient for the benefit of local communities.
- Recommendations regarding the scope and limited budget of the project were considered, so we have modified some of the proposals to promote sustainable livelihoods, transforming the result into direct training for producers to ensure that they have the capacity to design, manage and implement sustainable practices in the long term.
- Finally, the log frame has undergone multiple changes, both in terms of its recommendations and changes in the scope of the project. In all cases we seek to adjust the modifications in congruence with the recommendations made.

Q5. Which of the four key IWT Challenge Fund themes will your project address?

Please tick all that apply.

- Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

Q6. 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

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

Conservation Action 2

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

Conservation Action 3

Land/water management (area, invasive control, restoration)

Threats 1

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

Threats 2

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threats 3

Human intrusions & disturbance (recreation, war)

Q7. Contribution towards Climate Change Adaption or Mitigation

The IWT Challenge Fund is partly funded through [International Climate Finance \(ICF\)](#). This requires the fund to evidence how it is contributing towards climate change adaption and mitigation.

Please describe how your project may contribute to climate change adaption or mitigation. You should refer to the 'Illegal Wildlife Trade and Climate Change' document, attached to your feedback letter, for further information on some of the ways in which IWT interventions intersect with climate change.

The Mayan Forest is a region with great biodiversity and provides essential ecosystem services. The lack of sustainable economic options has led many producers to sell or rent their land, which causes deforestation and changes in land use, even unemployed producers are hired for illicit activities.

We work with small producers to reduce livestock depredation, preventing retaliatory killing and the illegal trade in jaguars and other species. This helps to conserve the biodiversity and ecosystem functions of the Selva Maya, reducing economic losses and reducing poverty. We promote sustainable production alternatives, especially silvopastoral management, which improves the management of pastures, diversifies production and is a strategy for adaptation to climate change, capturing carbon in a way comparable to a well-conserved forest (13,14).

We will support the conservation of wild preys, which play key roles in seed dispersal. The project will ensure the connectivity and the continuity of their ecological functions.

Q8. Species project is focusing on

Please include both the common name and scientific name.

Panthera onca

Puma concolor

Tapirus bairdii

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Q9. 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 main source of jaguar parts for illegal trade is retaliatory hunting due to livestock predation, mainly sheep, which affects in particular small farmers at isolated and extreme poverty communities. Implementing coexistence measures and promoting agroforestry practices in their family production units helps protect their livestock and assets, strengthen productive activities, diversify income, and improve living conditions. At the same time, these measures prevent illegal hunting, contribute to rainforest conservation, and benefit local communities and wildlife.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q10. Country(ies)

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

Country 1	Mexico	Country 2	No Response
Country 3	No Response	Country 4	No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Table 4 in the Round 11 Guidance for Applicants), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 3.4.

The Selva Maya in Mexico is one of the regions with the greatest biodiversity on the planet. However, it is under increasing pressures from changes in land use and climate. The local communities are classified as highly deprived, facing extreme poverty with limited opportunities for development. Our project will generate opportunities to improve the resilience of human communities to both economic hardship and climate change, enhancing their quality of life. The project has the potential to be replicated in Guatemala and Belice, the other countries of the Selva Maya, and further within the Mesoamerican region, a unique site recognized worldwide.

Q11. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 October 2025	31 August 2028	3 years

Q12. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total funding
Amount:	£148,952.00	£218,486.00	£152,100.00	£80,122.00	No Response	599,660.00

Q13. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

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

Q14. 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?

ENDESU has been collaborating with protected areas in the region for more than 20 years in various activities that have allowed us to have an important presence in the area, with personnel, infrastructure and equipment. Most of the funds are assured, but we will also continue to support protected areas with projects from the Protected Areas Fund and new projects. In the coming years, we will continue with funds that cover partial staff salaries, vehicles and equipment to continue the implementation of the project. Additionally, it will be possible to continue with actions of this project in the long term.

Q15. 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

Q16. 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.

Most jaguar poaching in the Selva Maya (1) is motivated by conflicts arising from livestock depredation, which gives rise to retaliatory hunting. Hunters then sell jaguar parts in local and regional craft markets and online, with no economic benefit to local farmers. This problem has been documented in Mexico and other regions of the continent by CITES and other studies (1,2, 11). In recent studies, it has been proposed that the contribution of big cat parts and derivatives derived from conflict and retaliatory killings to the local trade has been underestimated and may have a much greater impact than originally considered (12).

The loss of livestock due to predation by wildlife is a significant problem, especially for small farmers whose livelihoods depend in part on small livestock such as sheep and goats. Although not their main economic activity, these losses immediately affect family assets, reducing the income on which they depend. Hunters often offer their services to these farmers, who may, in their desperation, inadvertently support illegal activities, putting their own economy, safety and even freedom at risk. In addition, it has been recorded that producers go so far as to implement preventive predator controls (10). In the Selva Maya we have recorded these activities when attacks occur, on nearby ranches they take control measures, so addressing the conflict is key to reducing the stress of the producer and their neighbors (personal observation). Furthermore, due to budget cuts by the Mexican government, the authorities have fewer personnel and resources to immediately visit the remote areas where conflicts arise and, therefore, this work and the attention to the producers has fallen to civil organizations. In Mexico, the prosecution of poachers and traders involved in the illegal trade of jaguars is unusual, making it difficult to enforce the law to combat illegal trade and poaching. We need to tackle these problems from the bottom of the chain.

In 2021, scientists reported that conflict related to the jaguar is a key driver of opportunistic illegal trade in the species (2, 11). However, it is likely that even these findings only represent a fraction of the actual number of jaguars lost each year for this reason.

Empowering small farmers in remote regions through skills development and improved resources to encourage coexistence will provide economic benefits by improving pasture management and increasing the productivity and quality of their livestock. The installation of electric fences, combined with the adoption of sustainable silvopastoral practices, is a highly effective approach to reducing conflict between humans and wildlife, with success rates approaching 100%. These measures not only offer a long-term sustainable solution for livestock management and wildlife conservation but also improve the quality of life of small farmers, promoting a

balanced coexistence between human communities and wildlife. Conflict prevention measures have even been shown to be determining factors in changing behavior and attitudes towards native predators (10).

Q17. 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?

Our project strengthens and provides continuity to actions that have been completed (UNDP) or are in the process of being completed (WWF), as well as generating synergies with the actors that have led these efforts. Two projects with similar approaches have operated in the area, one promoted by a UNDP project and the other by WWF, both coordinated with CONANP and with ENDESU as the implementing partner in both cases and in the case of the UNDP also as administrator of GEF resources. These projects have been running for a few years with good results, focusing on technical solutions and attention to the conflict, rather than on a vision of long-term coexistence.

Both projects have made significant progress, but coexistence must be seen as a long-term process, which largely involves addressing the root causes of the problem, as in the case of addressing the conflict and the demand for tourists through awareness-raising but also changes in behavior and the generation of direct benefits for producers and the environment. This project complements and gives continuity to previous efforts, substantially expanding its coverage, with a focus on coexistence and climate change. Additionally, our project includes raising awareness and training government officials so that they include schemes that contribute to coexistence from the Mexican government itself in their own producer support programs soon.

Section 5 - Objectives & Commitments

Q18. 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 for the implementation of the NBSAP (ENBioMEX and its action plan) in the following Strategic Axes (SA):

2. Conservation and Restoration (2.1 In situ Conservation), conserving wild species and populations such as the jaguar, puma, and their prey.

3. (3.1. Sustainable use, 3.2 Generation, strengthening and diversification of production chains, 3.3 Creation and strengthening of instruments for sustainable use, fair and equitable sharing of benefits), allows communities to diversify their production, achieve better use of biodiversity and strengthen sustainable use.

4 Attention to pressure factors (4.2 Prevention, regulation and control to avoid overexploitation of species; 4.6 Reduction of vulnerability to climate change), with the project the poaching of jaguars and retaliatory killings are reduced and carbon capture is increased.

6 Integration and Governance (6.3 Social participation for biodiversity governance, and 6.4 Strengthening cooperation and fulfillment of international commitments). Local communities are trained, participate in the design and implementation of actions and contribute to meeting international goals and commitments.

Climate change commitments such as the Paris Agreement, and to the High Ambition Coalition in its measures to achieve efficient carbon sequestration by conserving biodiversity and the proper management of foraging areas.

Sustainable Development Goals: contribute to achieving several targets by generating benefits for communities that affect their well-being, conserving biodiversity, avoiding land use change and loss of terrestrial ecosystems.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: mainly in target 1.

CITES in its focus on stopping the illegal trade in big cats.

Please note Q19 is for Extra applicants only, the next question for those applying to the Main scheme will be Q20. Methodology.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Post Project Sustainability

Q20. 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 the **main activities** will be and where will these take place.
- How you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).
- Please explain how you have engaged with partners or communities involved to design the project; if this has not been done please explain why.

The activities will have a focus on the Biosphere Reserves, particularly Balam Ku and the corridor Balam Bé. These were very discreetly attended to by previous projects, in this way efforts are complemented and not replicated in the area. It is important to clarify that in the event of feline attacks in communities of Calakmul, producers will also be attended too.

1. Implementation of Family Production Units

Based on Coexistence Electric fences powered by solar energy will be installed in family-managed livestock pastures, primarily for sheep. In these areas, agro-silvopastoral practices will be applied, including the use of native leguminous plants to enable more sustainable management, reduce livestock loss, and improve family income. The fences will be equipped with camera traps to verify the presence of jaguars in the region and the effectiveness of the actions. The fences are powered by solar panels, and the energy is stored in conventional car batteries. We have worked on improving the materials used in the fences over the last few years, in collaboration with a local company, with the aim of using more sustainable and effective materials, which has allowed us to reduce the costs. We already have connections with battery recycling companies, as the first fences are reaching the end of their useful life (4 or 5 years), although they are still functioning. We have also reduced the number of wires to make it more efficient. To ensure the safety of both people and animals during the installation of electric fences, energizers will be used that emit an electric pulse of approximately 150 microseconds every second. This intermittent pulse prevents continuous electric discharge, significantly reducing the risk of injury.

Water is a limiting factor, rainwater harvesting systems will be installed in protected and voluntary conservation areas to minimize impacts on native populations during droughts. This initiative will enhance jaguar prey availability, thereby naturally reducing pressure on livestock of local families. Camera traps will also be set up in these locations to monitor prey and predators. This model has been implemented in the area, showing great results for the fauna (3). The devices are installed in collaboration with the community, and are drinking troughs originally used for livestock and manufactured by a Mexican company. They have a capacity of 300 liters and a depth of 30 cm. The risk of causing conflicts is low. To ensure that small and low-mobility fauna do not die in their attempt to drink water in the dry season, logs and rocks are placed to form islands and give them the ability to leave. In terms of health, we are currently analyzing the animal health risks in other projects. The "sartenejas" are functionally similar structures that are found naturally in the jungle. It is considered that the benefit is greater in the face of the local and prolonged droughts that the jungle has faced periodically due to climate change.

3. Raising Awareness About Jaguar Poaching and Trafficking Issues in Key Locations.

With current information on major trafficking hotspots for jaguar parts in the Selva Maya of Mexico (Quintana Roo, Campeche, and Yucatán) (2), we aim to discourage commercialization through an information campaign targeting both national and international tourists. This campaign will outline the ecological and legal implications of possessing, selling, or transporting such materials. The Mayan Train may significantly boost illegal trade; therefore, materials will be installed at key stations along its route. With wildlife trade increasing and data limited, we will interview locals and authorities to understand jaguar killings, potential routes, poaching trends, and shape effective interventions.

4. Promoting Coexistence Models through Producer-to-Producer Engagement.

Engaging producers through peer-to-peer experience exchanges has proven successful in various projects, allowing them to share outcomes, benefits, and challenges in relatable terms. This model fosters understanding of alternatives and creates opportunities for knowledge exchange in the region. In the long term, this model is expected to produce producers who not only transmit information, but also act as community guides to implement and advise other producers on these management models.

5. Training Community Members and Authorities on Coexistence Models and Poaching Issues.

Training workshops will be held for community members, local authorities, and representatives from organizations in the Calakmul region. These workshops aim to empower participants to become self-sufficient in their projects and acquire the knowledge and tools necessary for independent project development using resources from agricultural support programs. This training will enhance collaboration and build capacity among local stakeholders, fostering a more resilient and informed community dedicated to conservation efforts.

Q21. 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?

Important part of the project is to strengthen the capacities of local communities, so that they can positively manage the conflict with the jaguar and avoid death by retaliation and the opportunistic trade in parts of this feline. Therefore, the activities are aimed at improving livestock management, generating the interest of other producers with producer-to-producer teaching models and direct training. The other important aspect is to train partners such as CONANP, to maintain this vision of coexistence in the long term above and beyond the attention given to the conflict and that they can eventually incorporate this type of more comprehensive measures into their programs.

This project is led by national and regional organizations, with direct territorial implementation. Both ENDESU and Animal Karma have collaborated with local communities and local protected areas. Our organizations also seek to hire local staff with diverse skills, which guarantees that the efforts generated in their training remain in the area for future projects and facilitates the transmission of knowledge to their own communities. British universities will be supporting research work in the area, strengthening knowledge, analysis and experience, as well as making precise recommendations for the project's activities.

It is important to point out that in previous experiences in the area, in recent years the participation of women has had a greater presence, since men have sought work in places far from their communities in the construction of the Mayan Train. In this context, young women and men have shown a deep interest in monitoring, community tourism and work in protected areas, which is why they are a group on which we will focus particularly in the project, and with whom local capacities are being built with long-term local projection.

Q22. Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work in.

To guarantee equal participation, we have been working with local communities for several years, carrying out a selection process that does not favour one sector only and maintaining safeguards from the selection process of the producers, the planning of their activities, implementation and technical support. In this way we have achieved fairer and more equal participation. It is not always possible to have 50% women due to the cultural

characteristics of Mexico, however, it is a continuous effort as well as motivating all local actors to seek this equality in the region.

In the project region, economic and social dynamics have driven many residents to seek work in major tourist centres, often accepting low wages and, in many cases, abandoning their families and properties. Previous experiences by our organisations in the area have encouraged the participation of women and youth in projects, creating a synergy where many men migrate to urban centres for work. Consequently, women's involvement has increased significantly, inspiring many to pursue higher education and professional studies. These models have received recognition at specialised forums.

The project aims to direct participation toward the most suitable locations to maximise its effectiveness, focusing on isolated areas with limited opportunities. The initiative will generate benefits specifically for women and youth, increasing their presence on their lands, enhancing conservation efforts, and fostering a sense of ownership over their properties.

Efforts will primarily focus on training youth and women in activities that empower them and facilitate solutions within a coexistence framework. Workshops and training sessions will include diagnostics to identify key interests and needs, enabling the community to strengthen its capacity effectively. This approach will not only enhance individual skills but also foster community solidarity and resilience.

By equipping women and youth with the necessary tools and knowledge, the project aims to create a more sustainable economic model, reducing dependency on low-paying jobs in tourist areas. Ultimately, this strategy will enhance community well-being, promote conservation efforts, and strengthen the socio-economic fabric of the region, ensuring that residents can thrive without sacrificing their familial and agricultural commitments. In the project area there are also indigenous peoples (Mayan, Chol, Tzeltal, etc.) and mestizo communities, which is why social inclusion and diversity will be promoted.

In particular, this project does not expect to have impacts that increase poverty and inequality in the area. In particular, the aim is to address the causes of jaguar deaths and opportunistic illegal trade. The main causes are loss of livestock, retaliatory killing and opportunistic trade that does not really benefit the local producer. The local producer pays for jaguar control and it is the contracted hunter who sells the parts, so the producer avoids losses and additional expenses, as well as improving production.

Q23. 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.

A. Short-Term:

Local Producers: The project is focused on family production units, areas where families manage a large part of their food supplies or produce for sale. In addition, it adds significant value to their land by making it more effective for production, avoiding the possibility of selling it.

Twenty families will directly benefit from the installation of electric fences and will learn silvopastoral management strategies, including a rotational grazing system. This initiative is expected to reduce predation by jaguars and other predators by nearly 100%. As a result, producers will experience a significant increase in livestock production, both directly through reduced losses and indirectly through improved management practices.

Species: The number of jaguars hunted in retaliation for predation will decrease, leading to a reduction in parts entering the illegal market. This will also benefit pumas and, indirectly, in the case of the use of poison, although it is marginal in the region, it will benefit many more species. Additionally, abundance and diversity of prey species will increase through improved water management in Protected Natural Areas (ANP) and Voluntary Conservation Areas (ADVC), these activities also benefit other species, in the installed drinking troughs we have

detected the use of at least 85 identified species, and other species that have not been able to be identified at the species level with camera traps.

Tourists: Awareness campaigns will be conducted to discourage the purchase of illegal jaguar parts and other wildlife products in high-impact tourist areas.

Local communities (youth and kids): Campaigns conducted in rural villages will create awareness of the environmental and social problems of wildlife trade at a local scale, fostering awareness among children and youth, who play a crucial role in shaping future attitudes and behaviours toward wildlife, ensuring long-term conservation efforts and breaking cycles of illegal trade.

Government Officials: They will gain insights into the importance of coexistence models for reducing conflicts and benefiting local populations, which can be incorporated into government programmes and public policies.

Community Members: At least 300 individuals will acquire knowledge to develop self-managed coexistence and silvopastoral management projects.

B. Long-Term:

This project has the potential to expand its reach throughout the Selva Maya in the future, as it currently focuses on a specific corridor involving ANP and its areas of influence.

Actions can be replicated to enhance connectivity across Mesoamerica and South America. The project could also be applied in other parts of the world facing apex predator issues within productive livestock areas, particularly in regions experiencing significant trafficking pressures, such as those involving wolves, lions, or tigers.

Building local capacity will empower producers to execute and replicate these actions, fostering peer-to-peer training. The social recognition of this model by individuals and communities will further enhance its potential for replication across the region.

Producers will be able to manage their own coexistence models, reducing losses both from predation and from payments to poachers, avoiding illegal activities. Local staff, communities and government officials will ensure that the skills and equipment remain in the area.

Q24. 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 aims to prevent the conflict between jaguars and livestock, which leads to illegal hunting of the species, the main cause of poaching and the primary source of jaguar parts in the illegal trade in the Maya Forest, Mexico, and likely in other parts of the continent. By reducing livestock predation by nearly 100% through electric fences, the motivation to hunt jaguars will significantly decrease, thus reducing the loss of individuals and curbing the trade of their parts. Additionally, producers will implement silvopastoral practices to enhance their production and improving their living conditions.

It is also essential to increase the abundance of natural prey for jaguars. Since water is the primary limiting factor for wild populations, implementing water management during droughts in protected areas will help boost the survival and recruitment of prey species. To discourage the acquisition of jaguar products, an awareness campaign will target tourist areas known for selling crafts and parts. Experience-sharing sessions and training will empower and encourage community members to implement their own coexistence models, ensuring sustainable long-term coexistence with nature. We will reduce poaching and illegal trafficking, improving the quality of life of local communities and conserving the Mayan Forest.

Q25. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential


Q25a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained 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?


ENDESU prioritises the hiring of local people in order to ensure that the experience and skills remain in the project areas. In this case, the only people who will be 100% involved in the project are local young people, and


the materials and equipment used are kept for future projects. The same happens with the training of local communities and government officials from protected areas in the region, who can pass on their knowledge to other local actors through the exchange of experiences.


With the collaboration of British universities, we seek to broaden the dissemination of information in formal publications to share experiences and results. Likewise, the communication departments of ENDESU and Animal Karma generate materials to be transmitted among producers with a language that is appropriate and effective for the selected audience.

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

 [Información Complementaria 3](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q26. Risk Management

Please outline the **7 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, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Inherent Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Improper use of project resources by partners when implementing actions for which they are directly responsible.</p>	Medium	unlikely	Medium	<p>ENDESU's internal protocols for the prevention of fraud and money laundering, conflicts of interest, and code of conduct will be applied to all involved staff. The ENDESU Organization Manual, the technical and administrative areas operate independently. Contracts are signed with all project partners with well-defined terms of reference and policies.</p>	Low
<p>Safeguarding (SEAH)</p> <p>Risk of cases of harassment, abuse, sexual exploitation in the project area.</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Low	<p>All staff must be trained in the SEAH protocol and code of conduct. There is also a zero-tolerance policy in these cases, and no personnel with prior cases of harassment or similar are hired.</p>	Low

Safeguarding (HSS)	Working in the field always carries risks. The actions taken may affect local communities or wildlife, in particular, and can harm people and wildlife, causing injuries from electric fences. Risks include poisonous snakes, collisions, and field injuries, among others.	Minor	Medium	Low	We always work with the express, prior, free, and informed consent of local communities. Our field staff has extensive experience in these situations, and we always provide technical support for the activities we implement. We also install pulse systems that avoid direct current, and the discharges generated are regulated.	Low
Delivery Chain	Lack of political will among local governments to support training events and experience exchanges. Lack of support for reports of depredation or conflicts with local communities that affect the expected results..	Minor	Rare	Minor	ENDESU's years of experience in the area and its links with local communities help to mitigate these types of risk. In addition, it has experience of working in adverse political climates. No major political changes are expected in the coming years.	Low
Risk 5	Changes have been seen in rainfall patterns associated with periodic climatic cycles in the area and those influenced by global climate change. These have ranged from tropical storms and hurricanes in the region to problems caused by prolonged droughts and high temperatures.	Moderate	Rare	Low	In these situations, ENDESU has implemented a policy of protecting staff and partners, suspending activities locally indefinitely in the safest places for those involved, until the impacts can be assessed. These policies have meant that our projects have been affected little by these natural phenomena.	Low
Risk 6	Communities do not participate in exchange forums or training activities.	Low	Unlikely	Low	The communities are aware of ENDESU and Animal Karma's work in the territory, and in past events there has been good participation, despite being initial events. The participation of the communities has increased, and this project will seek to influence new communities and areas, which is considered a low risk.	low

Risk 7

There is a risk of emerging diseases such as COVID, and other zoonotic diseases, including common local diseases such as dengue, dengue haemorrhagic fever, Zika, Chagas disease, among others. This will affect staff availability and limit access to communities.

Low

Moderate Low

In ENDESU we have safeguards in terms of diseases that have proven to be useful even in years as complex as the Covid pandemic. If they arise, adaptive management of the project will be carried out to affect the expected results as little as possible.

Low

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.

No Response

Section 8 - Project Sensitivities and Workplan

Q27. 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.).


Yes

Please provide brief details.


The project locations have not been characterised as conflict zones that put the staff at risk. Nor is there considered to be a risk from illegal activities or from conflicts with crime. However, there are risks in the area such as the presence of poisonous snakes and those inherent to working in the field, for which ENDESU has the necessary medical equipment, contacts in local hospitals and codes of conduct to reduce these risks.


Q28. Workplan


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

 [BCF Workplan Template 2024-25_jAGUAR MX 2](#)

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Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q29. 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. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance).

The monitoring and evaluation of the project will be based on the tracking of results, adaptive learning and evidence-based management, in line with the project's logical framework and its indicators. A comprehensive approach combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies will be used to holistically assess progress and challenges.

The main objective of the monitoring and evaluation system is to ensure the correct implementation of the project, to measure its impact on the conservation of biodiversity and on the living conditions of the communities involved, and to provide evidence-based recommendations to improve intervention strategies. The data collected will facilitate informed decision-making and the formulation of sustainable strategies throughout the project, and ideally beyond the life of the project.

The tools used will include field records through visits to production units, biological monitoring reports to record the presence of jaguars and their prey, surveys and focus groups to assess the communities' perception of coexistence with wildlife, monitoring wildlife trafficking on digital platforms, as well as the analysis of official reports on hunting and illegal trade of protected species. The triangulation of this data will allow for a more precise analysis of the effectiveness of the actions implemented.

The evaluation process will be divided into two phases: an intermediate evaluation in 2026, aimed at reviewing progress and making adjustments, and a final evaluation in 2028, which will measure the long-term impact and assess the sustainability and replicability of the model implemented. A mixed approach will be used with baseline analysis, case studies and participatory methodologies.

The results will be documented in periodic reports shared with communities, government agencies and conservation organisations. Feedback meetings will be held with producers and other stakeholders to promote collective learning and strengthen local capacities for sustainable land management.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)



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



Number of days planned for M&E



Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q30a. 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.

[🔗 Jaguar Mexico BCF St2 and Single Stage Logical Framework Template 260325](#)

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Impact:

Coexistence strategies reduce conflict with jaguars and generate sustainable livelihoods in local communities, reducing illegal trade in jaguars and jaguar parts in the Maya Forest.

Outcome:

Establish family production units that adopt sustainable practices to improve their quality of life, promoting coexistence with wildlife and reducing the poaching of wild felines.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Implementation of Family Production Units for coexistence

Output 2:

Water Management in Protected and voluntary Areas

Output 3:

Raising Awareness About Jaguar Poaching and Trafficking Issues in Key Locations.

Output 4:

Promoting Coexistence Models through Producer-to-Producer Engagement.

Output 5:

Training Community Members and Authorities on Coexistence Models and Poaching Issues.

Do you require more Output fields?

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.

- 1.1 Identification of livestock owners reporting predation by wild cats, and attending
- 1.2 local producers with wildlife conflicts.
- 1.3 Characterization of family production units to establish the work plan and design for field intervention.
- 1.4 Acquisition of materials and tools.
- 1.5 Installation of electric fences for deterring wild felines.
- 1.6 Training and monitoring of farmers in fence management and silvopastoral practices.
- 1.7 Monitoring the effectiveness of the fencing and the socioeconomic benefits derived from the implemented best practices.
- 2.1 Agreements with Protected Natural Areas (ANP) and Voluntary Conservation Areas (ADVC).
- 2.2 Monitoring events and reports of wildlife deaths due to dehydration for site selection and installation of artificial water sources.
- 2.3 Effectiveness Monitoring: Analysis of Prey Presence.
- 2.4 Analysis of the collected information.
- 3.1 Design of dissemination materials.
- 3.2 Installation of materials in key locations (Maya Train stations, bus terminals, and relevant tourist areas).
- 3.3 Dissemination on social media and electronic platforms by project partners and local environmental authorities.
- 3.4 Conducting events focused on raising awareness about the importance of wild felines and distributing information to highlight environmental crimes and the penalties established in environmental legislation.
- 4.1 Annual exchange of experiences among producers from the Family Production Units (UPF).
- 4.2 Systematize success stories with producers.
- 4.3 Dissemination of success stories at national forums.

- 4.4 Publication of best practices and lessons learned in indexed journals.
- 5.1 Workshops for identifying and planning with local communities, alternative productive activities to strengthen coexistence and rural production.
- 5.2 Design and distribution of materials among producers, residents, and/or ejidatarios
- 5.3 Training workshops on antipoaching and coexistence (focused on governments agencies).
- 5.4 Training and implementation of alternative productive activities led by women.

Q30b. Standard Indicators





Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
e.g. IWTCF-A01: Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	e.g. Output indicator 3.4 / Output 3	e.g. 60	e.g. Kenya, 30 non-indigenous women; 30 non-indigenous men
IWTCF-A01: Number of people with enhanced livelihoods	Output 1	20	20 families (200 people: 50% women, 50% men)
IWTCF-A01b: Number of people with improved income	Output 1	20	20 families (200 people: 50% women, 50% men)
IWTCF-A02f: Number of people with improved freedom of choice and action	Output 4	200	200 new families
IWTCF-A03b: Number of people with improved resilience	Output 1	20	20 families (200 people: 50% women, 50% men)
IWTCF-C05: No of govt institutions with enhanced awareness & understanding of biodiversity & poverty	Output 5	3	1 local government, 2 federal protected areas
IWTCF-D01: No of people from eligible countries who have received structured and relevant training	Output 5	1,000	1000 people, 50% of women from the communities and government partners participate.
IWTCF-D08: Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	Output 5	30	30 government partners (50% women)

IWTCF-D11: Number of threatened species with improving conservation status	Output 1	2	reduction of retaliatory killings of 2 species (jaguar and puma)
IWTCF-D11: Number of threatened species with improving conservation status	Output 2	3	at least 3 key taxa reduce their vulnerability to drought
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
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<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q31. 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 25.07.24 locked 3030325](#)
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Q32. 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.

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

Yes

Please give details.

This project will be the only one with this approach in the coming years. Previous funders, as well as WWF, have expressed to us the closure of projects that prevent continuity in the region with the highest number of jaguars in Mexico. However, a GEF project is under negotiation that could allocate limited resources to the project area as it does not intend to address areas such as the Balam Be Corridor and the western part of the Calakmul Reserve. ENDESU will collaborate with WWF and CONANP for the design and implementation of field activities. ENDESU submitted a proposal to IUCN in collaboration with CONANP, in particular with the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, to support various actions in the area. These include biodiversity monitoring within the reserve, waste management in critical areas and promotion of a local seal for sustainable production practices, which could synergise with meat producers if approved.

ENDESU will continue to manage the resources of the Protected Areas Fund with the Calakmul Reserve in the coming years.

Q32b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project?

No

Q33. 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.

Staff costs. 100% dedicated to the project will be local staff and only a percentage of the remaining staff time will be for head office staff.

Equipment: Little equipment and consumables are expected to be purchased for the project. The main expenses are electric fences and materials for silvopastoral management. These materials will remain with each participating family and will be purchased from local suppliers, either in Campeche City, Chetumal or Merida. The monitoring equipment (camera traps, SD memories, etc.) will be counterpart of other projects, as well as the vehicle dedicated to the project.

Per diems. The per diems for flights for staff and partners will be purchased by recognised airlines, however, for field expenses and lodging, local chains will be asked to provide the service.

Q34. 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). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

ENDESU has been characterised by its great efficiency, transparency and quality in the use of the donations it has received over the last 29 years. It has been recognised by national (FMCN) and international (GIZ and WWF) organisations for efficiency and transparency with which it has managed important donations for conservation, coming out well in external audits and the due diligence carried out by the organisations.

We constantly seek to achieve effectiveness in the use of resources by seeking innovative solutions, in coordination with experts who help to identify the best available technology according to the results sought by the projects; this has been seen in other projects in the region where better and more effective components for conservation measures. To achieve equity in the processes of contracting, consultancy and activities in general that involve the implementation of a project and in the operation of the organisation.

In the personnel recruitment processes, the aim is to obtain counterpart resources for the payment of ENDESU management personnel and operation. The personnel hired 100% in the project will be the only ones whose salaries will be covered in full by this initiative, always trying to hire people who live in the project area to leave long-term capacities in the regions of intervention. We seek to generate synergy with the rest of the projects we operate in the Selva Maya to reduce costs, reduce emissions and increase the effective use of resources and the successful implementation of activities in the territory.

Q35. 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.

No capital costs are expected to be acquired

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q36. 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 operation.

For further information please see the Round 11 Guidance for Applicants.

Please upload the following required policies:

- **Safeguarding and/or Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH)**
Policy: including a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance to inaction statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse. Policy should include a commitment to either Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), IASC minimum operating standards for PSEA MOS-PSEA or CAPSEAH minimum standards.
- **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, up to and including compliance with dismissal.

In addition, please share the following optional policy:

- **Health, Safety and/or Security policy of Security Plan:** that outlines a plan on how to mitigate and respond to potential health, safety and security threats.

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.

Mexico has a comprehensive policy for safeguarding and/or protecting against sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment, which is enshrined in multiple public policy instruments, from the constitution to specific regulations. ENDESU's Safeguards policies align with all of these instruments, guaranteeing basic principles such as humanity, impartiality, independence, and neutrality—fundamental principles that are internationally accepted.

Additionally, we have specific policies ranging from the Code of Conduct, policies against sexual abuse, harassment, and exploitation, reporting procedures, and whistleblower protection, among other instruments to guarantee the safety of the organization's staff and partners.

Endesu will develop an specific health, safety and Security plan appropriate to the area and the nature of the project, using as a basis the documents previously generated for projects in the area.

The safeguards instruments available at ENDESU are constantly changing and adapting to local, national, and global conditions, and are widely accepted by our wide range of donors. However, we are currently in the process of updating our current policies, which will be presented in 2026.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate

amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q38 and in your budget.



Q37. Ethics

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

To address the key principles of good ethical practice, ENDESU will put into practice the different regulatory instruments, some already mentioned previously and others such as the Zero Tolerance Declaration, Policies for the prevention of money laundering and terrorism, as well as the policy of prohibited practices, which have contributed to following our ethical principles.

We have distinguished ourselves by working with communities, respecting their right to free, prior and informed consent, recognizing traditional values and knowledge and following health care protocols, including those generated during the COVID pandemic.

The project has a leadership team for the management and implementation of projects in the territory, characterized by ethical principles and with important links to local and national partners.

We believe that these aspects will help guarantee the success of the proposed results.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q38. 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.

[IWTCF ENDESU](#)

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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q39. 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?
Lizardo Cruz Romo	Project Leader	35	Checked
Fernando Contreras Moreno	Field coordinator	80	Checked

Website address:	https://www.endesu.org.mx/
Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>ENDESU is a civil organisation with 30 years' experience in the conservation of biodiversity and wildlife management in Mexico. We have collaborated by administering important funds for CONANP and multiple national and international partners. We have notable technical capabilities which, in combination with impeccable resource management, has allowed us to coordinate projects throughout the country.</p> <p>ENDESU's role is to manage and coordinate the project with its various partners and deal with the authorities. ENDESU will also coordinate and implement in the field through a prominent team of professionals with extensive skills and experience in the implementation of the project in the region, coordinating the work of local partners, including the communities. We currently have installed personnel, vehicle and equipment capacities in Calakmul that will facilitate implementation, as well as an extraordinary link with local communities.</p>
International/ In-country Partner	In-country
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████████
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
If no, please provide details	It is included as a cover letter in Section 2, Q3.

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes


1. Partner Name:	Animal Karma
Website address:	https://www.animalkarma.org.mx/
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>Animal Karma is an organisation that has worked locally on the implementation of technical strategies for dealing with conflicts with jaguars and other species of predator. In the Selva Maya they have installed some electric fences that have been shown to work. In previous years, in collaboration with the ENDESU team, activities have been coordinated to make the use of resources more efficient. Its staff also has experience in training producers and in the generation of materials for the dissemination and disclosure of actions to strengthen coexistence with felines. In recent years, it has exchanged experiences with producers in the project area and with producers in the west of the State of Campeche, with encouraging results and arousing regional interest.</p>

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

Thanks to previous experience in the region, Animal Karma will be responsible for implementing producer-to-producer experience exchange workshops with producers in Campeche. ENDESU, CONANP and SEMABICCE will participate and will be responsible for organising and monitoring the events. Likewise, its field staff will collaborate with ENDESU staff in monitoring producers with conflicts and fence management.

ENDESU will establish a service provision contract with Animal Karma to carry out the aforementioned activities, using project funds. Animal Karma has been collaboration in the design and preparation of this project.

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

2. Partner Name: Reserva de la Biosfera Calakmul - Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas

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


What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

CONANP is the Mexican government institution responsible for the management and conservation of protected natural areas. The Calakmul Biosphere Reserve (CBR), in particular, is the most important site for conservation in the region, covering more than 700,000 hectares. This Biosphere Reserve is key to the presence of the jaguar and its prey, as well as the link with the communities that surround it. The RBC receives information from projectors about conflicts with wildlife as well as being a guarantor of the rights of local communities. On the other hand, it has subsidy programmes for local producers in its area of influence, making it an important partner in the future implementation of programmes that will give continuity to the results of the project.

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

We have been working closely with the RBC for over 20 years, a situation that has allowed us to form alliances and undertake long-term joint projects. CONANP has participated in the design of the project and provided recommendations. Its personnel will be one of the priority groups for training in coexistence and wildlife trafficking. We will also share information on these issues and on conflict situations with predators in the region. No direct budget will be transferred to this partner.

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes

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

3. Partner Name: Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad, Cambio Climático y Energía (SEMABICCE)

Website address: <https://www.semabicce.campeche.gob.mx/>


What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The project has been presented to the partner and we have received recommendations mainly from the implementation areas. The SEMABICCE is the Secretariat for the Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Energy of the State of Campeche. This government agency is responsible for formulating and coordinating public policies related to environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as the promotion of sustainable energy in the region. Particularly with the reserves in the state of Campeche, they have implemented actions with the CONANP and outside the protected areas, which is why they are key in the region. It has personnel in the territory who have close contact with the local inhabitants, which is why their participation is important.

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

SEMABICCE will be participating as a local partner, sharing information and we will support them in the management of conflicts with wildlife. They receive information about situations such as conflicts and wildlife trafficking, so their collaboration is very important. Their team will also be given priority to participate in training on coexistence and wildlife trafficking. No direct resources will be provided to this partner.

International/ In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget (proportion or value): 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): No

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

4. Partner Name: Southampton University - School of Biological Sciences


Website address:	https://www.southampton.ac.uk/people/65cf7s/doctor-veronica-zamora-gutierrez
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	The University of Southampton is an internationally recognised educational institution. Dr Zamora is considered to be the project's scientific advisor, being responsible for supporting the design of monitoring actions, information analysis and coordination for scientific publications, as well as the dissemination and presentation of the project's results in academic forums.
Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.	The University of Southampton, through its collaboration with Dr Zamora, will be participating in the design of monitoring actions that reinforce conservation results in the project area. Dr Zamora's laboratory will provide its experience and knowledge, as well as liaising with students to carry out local research and produce scientific publications.
International/ In-country Partner	International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	<input type="radio"/> No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

5. Partner Name:	University of Reading - Department of Food and Nutritional Science
Website address:	https://www.reading.ac.uk/food/our-staff
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	The University of Reading brings significant value to the project through its expertise in ecological research and conservation science. As a world-leading research institution, it will contribute to knowledge development by providing scientific insights into human-wildlife conflict dynamics. The university's role will include supporting data collection, analysis, and monitoring to evaluate project effectiveness and inform adaptive management strategies. Additionally, it will help build local capacity by organizing technical training, workshops, and knowledge-sharing sessions. The university's collaboration will also strengthen policy recommendations and contribute to publishing scientific findings, ensuring that best practices are widely disseminated and scalable. Through these efforts, the University of Reading enhances the project's impact, fostering evidence-based solutions for sustainable coexistence in the Selva Maya.

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation.

Through dra Argudin we collaborate in the design of actions with an emphasis on climate change, conflict and wildlife coexistence. Their participation and scientific recommendations have been of great help for the implementation of the project.

International/ In-country Partner International

Allocated budget (proportion or value): 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): No

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

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): *No Response*

Explain how you have involved this partner within the development of the project and their expected role during its implementation. *No Response*

International/ In-country Partner *No Response*

Allocated budget (proportion or value): *No Response*

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): Yes
 No


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


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


No Response

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

 [Cartas respaldo 2](#)

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Section 16 - Lead Org Capability and Capacity

Q41. Lead Organisation 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)?

No

If no, please provide the below information on the lead organisation.

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered? 01 January 1995

What is the legal status of your organisation? NGO

How is your organisation currently funded?

ENDESU is currently financed by multiple funds, including the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature, GIZ, IUCN, WWF, among others. To a lesser extent, federal funds are also received for specific projects for species at risk such as the California condor and the peninsular pronghorn. Annual amounts in recent years have reached 80 million pesos on average.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims	<p>ENDESU's mission is to have a significant impact on the conservation and sustainable management of Mexican biodiversity.</p> <p>Strategies: Focus on results, Collaboration with Protected Areas, Societal participation, Transparency.</p> <p>Its lines of action are: Conservation and restoration of ecosystems, Recovery of endangered species, Sustainable development, Environmental awareness, Climate change, Communication.</p>
Activities	<p>ENDESU is a leader in environmental conservation and restoration in Mexico, impacting thousands of hectares of forests, wetlands and reefs. By protecting endangered species such as the jaguar and the condor, it promotes sustainable development in rural communities and fosters environmental education, ensuring a sustainable future for biodiversity and people.</p>
Achievements	<p>With more than 29 years of impact, ENDESU has restored and conserved 350,000 hectares of key ecosystems, protected 35 species at risk and worked with 800 communities on sustainable development. It has operated 10 environmental education centres and managed \$1.25 billion pesos, consolidating as a leader in conservation in Mexico.</p>

Provide details of three contracts/projects held by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your application.

Contract/Project 1 Title	Regional action for enhanced protection of pollinating insects and pollination services in Latin America (Poli-LAC)
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	██████████
Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)	3 years 10 months
Role of organisation in project	<p>ENDESU is the leading organisation responsible for the administration and implementation of the project. We have also been the link for various activities between GIZ and local actors (producers, governments, local organisations).</p>
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	<p>The objective of the project Pollinator-friendly practices and monitoring in support of the regional action to improve the protection of pollinating insects and pollination services in Latin America and the Caribbean (PoliLAC-Mexico), which is financed by this Grant, is: That governmental and non-governmental actors, such as producers, academics and the general population, expand their management and governance practices at the local level, in order to promote ecosystem services of insect pollination in the agrobiodiverse corridor of Chamela-Sierra de Manantlán-Volcán Nevado de Colima.</p>

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH [REDACTED]
Contract/Project 2 Title	Fondo de Áreas Naturales Protegidas - FANP
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED] last 4 years
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	1998-to date
Role of organisation in project	Administration of the resources of the Annual Operational Programs (AOP) of the Fund for Natural Protected Areas (FNPA), destined for the operation of 32 federal Natural Protected Areas
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	Since 1998 Endesu has supported the implementation of annual operational programs at the federal level and in the last year has administered resources for 32 ANPs, which contributes to the continuation of essential conservation actions. We include only the budget for the last 4 years.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza - FMCN [REDACTED]
Contract/Project 3 Title	Strengthening the Management of the Protected Areas System to Improve the Conservation of Endangered Species and Their Habitats. GEF Especies
Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)	[REDACTED]
Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)	2016-2021
Role of organisation in project	Strengthen the management of the protected areas system to improve the conservation of endangered species and their habitats, through the implementation of actions for 14 endangered species at the national level. Implementing and administering partner.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project	From 2016 to 2021, 13 species were cared for (California condor, peninsular pronghorn, olive ridley sea turtle, loggerhead sea turtle, leatherback sea turtle, hawksbill sea turtle, Kemp's ridley sea turtle, green sea turtle, tapir, jaguar, golden eagle, Mexican wolf and mule deer) within 21 protected natural areas.
Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)	Oficial nacional de Ambiente, energía y resiliencia, UNDP [REDACTED] National Commissioner CONANP [REDACTED]

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

Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Company

of

Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sustentable A.C.

I apply for a grant of

£599,660.00

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

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

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

Checked





Name Jesús Lizardo Cruz Romo





Position in the organisation Technnical Director





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

Date 31 March 2025

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.





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

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

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Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

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 [Code of Conduct](#)
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 [Gender Policy](#)
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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", "Theory of Change Guidance" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked

I have attached the below documents to my application:	Checked
• a <u>cover letter</u> from the Lead Organisation	Checked
• my <u>risk register</u> , including <u>delivery chain risk map</u> , as an Excel file using the template provided (Extra only).	Checked
• my <u>completed logframe</u> as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”.	Checked
• my <u>1 page Theory of Change</u> as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance (Extra only)	Checked
• my <u>budget</u> (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed <u>copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years)</u> for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• my completed <u>workplan</u> as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the <u>Lead Organisation’s Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct</u> (Question 35).	Checked
• <u>1 page CV or job description</u> for all the Project Staff identified at Question 38, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
• a <u>letter of support</u> from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 39, 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 IWT Challenge Fund and our sister grant scheme, the Darwin Initiative. 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 organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Halt the jaguar poaching through coexistence with communities in Maya-Forest.

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Coexistence strategies reduce conflict with jaguars and generate sustainable livelihoods in local communities, reducing illegal trade in jaguars and jaguar parts in the Maya Forest. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: Establish family production units that adopt sustainable practices to improve their quality of life, promoting coexistence with wildlife and reducing the poaching of wild felines. (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 By 2028, the number of depredation events recorded after implementation of coexistence measures is reduced by 90% across participating producers. 0.2 By 2028, reduction in the number of reported hunts, sales of jaguar parts and derivatives in the Maya Forest of Mexico by 20% from the 2024 baseline.</p>	<p>0.1 Direct surveys to producers on the effectiveness of the measures implemented. 0.2 Direct field interviews with producers and analysis of e-commerce networks to identify trading points at the end of the project.</p>	<p>Producers accept the practices and collaborate in monitoring. They share information with other farmers. In the interviews, farmers continue to tell about the cases they know about, without mentioning sensitive data of the people involved.</p>
<p>Outputs: 1. Implementation of Family Production Units for coexistence</p>	<p>1.1 90% reduction in livestock losses due to wild cat predation. 1.2 By 2028, at least 20 family production units have implemented productive and coexistence improvements. Annual target: Incorporate at least 05 family units each year. 1.3 Increase of 07% in productivity (number and weight of livestock) of family units by the end of the project. 1.4 By 2028, household productivity is increased by at least 7% in terms of average</p>	<p>1.1. Record of depredation reports received by project partners. 1.2. Annual project report 1.3. Report of the measurement of the productivity of the family production units carried out in the last year of the project by the project partners. 1.4 Monitoring with camera traps at sites close to the electric fences.</p>	<p>The drought seasons remain stable and do not last longer, which makes it possible to reduce their effects with the measures implemented by the project. Within the family production units, there are no outbreaks of pests, diseases or external factors that limit production. The family production units function correctly without being affected by meteorological events that compromise their functioning.</p>

Halt the jaguar poaching through coexistence with communities in Maya-Forest.

	<p>weight of livestock and number of offspring.</p> <p>1.5 The presence of jaguars and pumas is maintained in the sites near the family production units during the project.</p>		
<p>2. Water Management in Protected and voluntary Areas</p>	<p>2.1 By 2028, reports of dehydrated, dead or negatively interacting jaguar prey species are reduced by 20% at watering sites from the 2024 baseline. Annual target: 2025: 5% 2026: 10% 2027: 15% 2028: 20%</p> <p>2.2 Use of 40 artificial water troughs demonstrates effectiveness based on species visits similar to species richness at sartenejas (80 species).</p> <p>Annual increase in the use of water troughs: 20%</p>	<p>2.1 Annual project report 2.2 Camera trap monitoring.</p>	<p>NPAs, ADVCS and communities are involved in the project. Baseline to be determined.</p>
<p>3. Raising Awareness About Jaguar Poaching and Trafficking Issues in Key Locations.</p>	<p>3.1 By 2028, 20% of the sites identified in previous studies do not display jaguar parts or derivatives at their points of sale. Annual target: 5% reduction in the number of outlets selling previously identified parts. Annual target:</p>	<p>Annual report on the project, including a report on visits to identified points of sale.</p>	<p>The work area is kept under the same or better safety conditions, which allows visits to sales sites.</p>

Halt the jaguar poaching through coexistence with communities in Maya-Forest.

	<p>Year 1 (2025): 0%</p> <p>Year 2 (2026): 5%</p> <p>Year 3 (2027): 10%</p> <p>Year 4 (2028): 20%</p>		
<p>4. Promoting Coexistence Models through Producer-to-Producer Engagement.</p>	<p>4.1 An annual event for the exchange of experiences between producers.</p> <p>4.2 By 2028, at least 80% of households have participated in at least three exchange events.</p> <p>4.3 200 new family members receive the producer-to-producer exchange</p> <p>Annual target:</p> <p>Year 1 (2025): 20%</p> <p>Year 2 (2026): 40%</p> <p>Year 3 (2027): 60%</p> <p>Year 4 (2028): 80%</p>	<p>4.1 Annual project report</p> <p>4.2 Reports of the event</p> <p>4.3 Attendance lists.</p>	<p>Social bonds, trust and a willingness to participate, cooperate and reciprocate are maintained among participants and communities.</p>
<p>5. Training Community Members and Authorities on Coexistence Models and Poaching Issues.</p>	<p>5.1 Three annual face-to-face and virtual events (for federal and local government authorities) implemented for training in coexistence and illegal wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>5.2 By 2028, at least 1000 people will have participated, increasing their knowledge of wild cat conservation, as measured by pre- and post-event surveys.</p> <p>Annual target:</p>	<p>5.1 Annual report of the project</p> <p>5.2 Specific reports with photographic annexes.</p>	<p>Security conditions prevail in the area without affecting the holding of events.</p> <p>Ideally, 50% of women from the communities and government partners participate.</p>

Halt the jaguar poaching through coexistence with communities in Maya-Forest.

	Year 1 (2025): 200 people Year 2 (2026): 500 people Year 3 (2027): 750 people Year 4 (2028): 1000 people		
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1 Identification of livestock owners reporting predation by wild cats, and attending</p> <p>1.2 local producers with wildlife conflicts.</p> <p>1.3 Characterization of family production units to establish the work plan and design for field intervention.</p> <p>1.4 Acquisition of materials and tools.</p> <p>1.5 Installation of electric fences for deterring wild felines.</p> <p>1.6 Training and monitoring of farmers in fence management and silvopastoral practices.</p> <p>1.7 Monitoring the effectiveness of the fencing and the socioeconomic benefits derived from the implemented best practices.</p> <p>2.1 Agreements with Protected Natural Areas (ANP) and Voluntary Conservation Areas (ADVC).</p> <p>2.2 Monitoring events and reports of wildlife deaths due to dehydration for site selection and installation of artificial water sources.</p> <p>2.3 Effectiveness Monitoring: Analysis of Prey Presence.</p> <p>2.4 Analysis of the collected information.</p> <p>3.1 Design of dissemination materials.</p>			

Halt the jaguar poaching through coexistence with communities in Maya-Forest.

3.2 Installation of materials in key locations (Maya Train stations, bus terminals, and relevant tourist areas).

3.3 Dissemination on social media and electronic platforms by project partners and local environmental authorities.

3.4 Conducting events focused on raising awareness about the importance of wild felines and distributing information to highlight environmental crimes and the penalties established in environmental legislation.

4.1 Annual exchange of experiences among producers from the Family Production Units (UPF).

4.2 Systematize success stories with producers.

4.3 Dissemination of success stories at national forums.

4.4 Publication of best practices and lessons learned in indexed journals.

5.1 Workshops for identifying and planning with local communities, alternative productive activities to strengthen coexistence and rural production.

5.2 Design and distribution of materials among producers, residents, and/or ejidatarios

5.3 Training workshops on antipoaching and coexistence (focused on governments agencies).

5.4 Training and implementation of alternative productive activities led by women.