



Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30th April

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project Reference	XXIWT014
Project Title	Bi-national Collaboration to Eradicate Wildlife Trafficking in Belize and Guatemala
Country/ies	Belize and Guatemala
Contract Holder Institution	Wildlife Conservation Society
Partner institutions	Friends for Conservation and Development; Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, Government of Belize; Asociación Balam; Environmental Justice Forum of Peten; National Council of Protected Areas of Guatemala
IWT Grant Value	£389,912
Start/end dates of project	1 February 2015 – 31 December 2017
Reporting period (e.g. April 2015-Mar 2016) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	February 2015 – March 2016 (Annual Report 1)
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Project website	n/a
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1. Project Rationale

While not as high-profile as the African elephant and rhino “poaching crisis”, Latin America’s macaws and parrots are also being devastated by illegal trade, fuelled by local and regional demand as well as demand from US and European markets. Scarlet macaws, once widespread across Central America, have been reduced to fewer than 1000 individuals. Macaws are smuggled in Guatemala for sale on the illegal pet market, and trafficking of other species is reportedly increasing. Smuggled macaws originate both from within Guatemala and from neighbouring Belize, and populations of the species in both countries are currently threatened with extinction as a result of this illegal trade. There are currently around 300 scarlet macaws remaining in the wild in Guatemala, while Belize’s population consists of only approximately 200 individuals. Poaching has become so severe that Belize’s scarlet macaws are now threatened with extinction, risking undermining Belize’s image as an idyllic ecotourism destination, the foundation of its economy and sustainable livelihoods. The critical status of this species has led to its inclusion in Category 2 of Guatemala’s Threatened Species List (Listado de Especies Amenazadas de Guatemala; LEA) and in Appendix 1 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

This project is focused in the Chiquibul National Park (CNP) in Belize, and the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Biosphere Reserve (MMCBR) in Guatemala, both in the Belize-Guatemala Adjacency Zone, a weakly governed area under legal dispute (Figure 1). Over 80% of the MMCBR has been decimated by colonization and agricultural expansion, and 1/5th of its population directly impacts Belizean protected areas due to inadequate economic alternatives and weak law enforcement. Rural community members increasingly fall prey to organized criminal networks “mining” natural resources from Belize for sale in Guatemala.

This project is working to eradicate rampant cross-frontier wildlife trafficking in the Chiquibul-Maya Mountains ecoregion by (1) improving enforcement to detect and arrest poachers in Belize; (2) improving intelligence and prosecution of wildlife traffickers detected in Guatemala; (3) improving cross-border and cross-sector coordination on wildlife trafficking; (4) improving livelihoods alternatives for men and women in rural communities along wildlife trafficking routes in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone; and (5) increasing awareness in rural Guatemalan communities adjacent to Belize and among authorities in Guatemala City about the impacts of wildlife trafficking on endangered species such as the Scarlet Macaw.

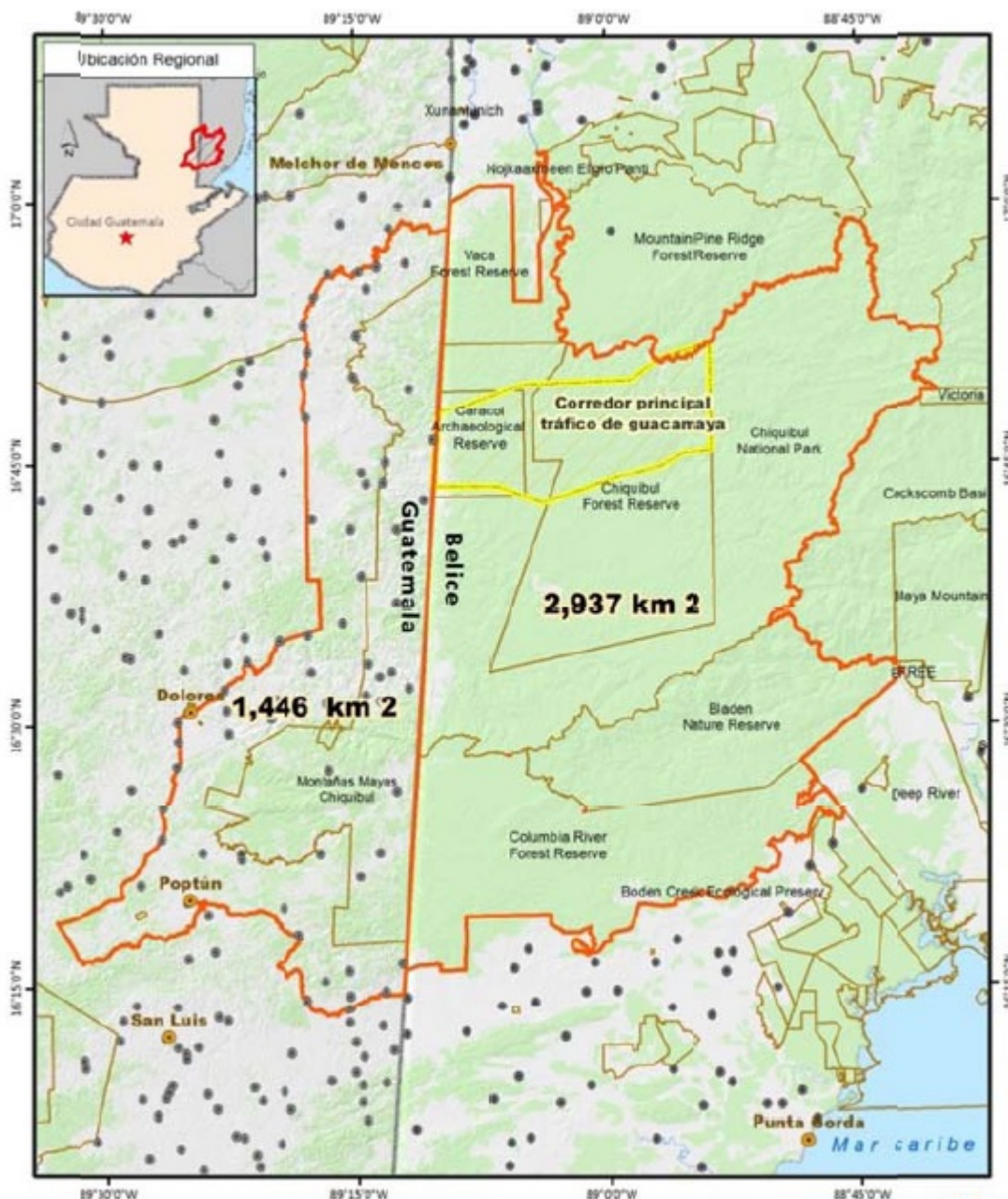


Figure 1. Map of project location.

2. Project Partnerships

Over the last year collaboration among the lead and original partner institutions has flourished, building upon prior collaborations to attain broader environmental governance goals in the protected areas of Petén and the adjacency zone with Belize. National partners in Guatemala (National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP), Environmental Justice Forum of Peten (EJF), Asociación Balam) and Belize (Forest Department (FD), Friends for Conservation and Development (FCD)) have held at least 4 bi-national meetings to coordinate IWT activities, propelling improved trans-frontier coordination and participation of governmental representatives from Belize and Guatemala in joint meetings. Within each country, core project partners have held at least 4 meetings over the course of the last 12 months (2 in Guatemala and 2 in Belize) to collaboratively analyse and adapt the work plan; partners in Guatemala have held at least 26 additional meetings in the framework of the Petén IWT Network to support investigations (see Activity 2.3).

Of particular importance has been the input of governmental partners in both countries. In Guatemala and in Belize, governmental counterparts have promoted the participation of additional civil society and governmental organizations not originally identified as partners within the project. For example, in Belize, a Scarlet Macaw Working Group was formed at the request of FD including the Belizean Police, the Belize Defence Force (BDF), the Belize Bird Sanctuary, Scarlet Six (a local group of researchers supporting FCD's macaw protection efforts) and the Belize Zoo. These partners attended the IWT Press Conference held in Belize City in June 2015 (**Annex Y**), and have also participated in 3 planning meetings convened by FD to define an official national macaw management strategy – leading to the approval of FCD's plan to undertake in-situ management when chicks are at risk (**Annex H**). Furthermore, a total of eight institutions involved in protected area management in Belize attended the two SMART training workshops coordinated by FD and FCD, while FCD and Balam have met with two NGOs working in southern Belize, Ya'axché and TIDE, to discuss collaboration towards combatting IWT in the Guatemala-Belize adjacency zone.

In Guatemala, core partnerships have expanded to include the Public Prosecutors Office (Ministerio Público/MP), the Attorney General's Office (Procuraduría General de la Nación/PGN), local judges (Organismo Judicial/OJ), undercover investigators of the Guatemalan National Police (Dirección General de Inteligencia Civil/DIGICI), representatives of the Natural Resource Police (División de Protección a la Naturaleza/DIPRONA) and the ARCAS Wildlife Rescue Centre (Asociación de Rescate y Conservación de Animales Silvestres); MP personnel have participated in at least 5 events; PGN in 3 events; OJ in 3 events; DIGICI and DIPRONA in 2 events; and ARCAS in 2 events. These new relationships have dramatically expanded the capacity of project partners to obtain tangible results, as demonstrated by the successful prosecution obtained within the first year of the project (see Activity 2.3). This also implies that project personnel can now focus more on identifying potential cases to ensure that DIGICI agents remain focused on the IWT threat.

Within each country, project partners are individually responsible for leading (and adapting) their own work plans with feedback where required. However, WCS has continuously provided technical accompaniment and/or supervision, particularly when we have detected delays in completing project activities. For example, after more than six months of delay, we worked with Balam to rapidly develop a new schedule for implementing the “seed funds” and establish a baseline to evaluate the economic impacts of these investments in target communities. Balam subsequently decided to contract the Coordinadora de Asociaciones Campesina Agropecuarias de Petén (COACAP) to coordinate alternative livelihood investments as the best immediate option for supporting improved livelihoods in rural communities. Balam also contracted an experienced researcher to establish a socioeconomic baseline at the household level in participating communities, using the proposed Basic Necessities Survey methodology. The results of this baseline survey will be available shortly, demonstrating that partners continue collaborating to ensure the activities and outputs originally proposed are completed.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1– Improved Enforcement/Belize		
Activity		Progress to date
1.1	Participatory development of threats map and document prioritising scarlet macaw nesting hotspots (FCD, Belize Gov't, WCS) and priority interdiction areas (Year 1, with annual updates as required)	(Completed): The threats map and strategy document prioritising priority interdiction areas in Belize (Annex A) was developed by FCD, and used to guide nest protection activities during the 2015 nesting season. Furthermore, the Scarlet Macaw Working Group, chaired by the Belize Forest Department, reviewed the existing bio-monitoring protocols based on the strategy developed to address illegal wildlife trafficking in the Chiquibul (Annex B), which included the need for frequent and ongoing patrols in hotspot areas.
1.2	Formation of an Anti-Poaching Task Force comprised of Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel	(Completed): The Belizean anti-poaching Task Force members were identified by FD to coordinate roles and responsibilities during the nesting season. FD convened the Belize Police Department, BDF and FCD (Annex C). While follow up by FD throughout the 2015 nesting season was intermittent, and on most occasions FCD patrolled nesting areas without government accompaniment, in January 2016 four FD officers participated in a ranger training course with the aim that these officers would participate in the patrol program for the 2016 season. FD has also acquired field gear to equip these officers to join the patrols. The Task Force also reviewed and proposed revised protocols for the roles of partners at the key Conservation Outposts located along the Belize-Guatemala adjacency zone, to improve coordination and lead to greater awareness about IWT issues along the border.
1.3	Train Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel on the use of SMART monitoring system during Year 1, and follow up training as required if Governmental staff turnover is significant	(Completed): In April 2015, FCD staff received a two-day training on the "SMART Lite" field patrol monitoring system from WCS personnel (Annex D). On August 24th, WCS, FCD and FD personnel held a workshop in Belmopan to share the SMART system with FD (Annex E), leading to a request from FD to provide assistance with expanding the SMART system to other protected area partners in Belize. Accordingly FCD and FD personnel held two further training sessions on use of SMART in October 2015 and January 2016, which were attended by 22 and 20 participants, respectively, from a total of 8 institutions (Annex F (a) and (b)). SMART is now utilized by FCD rangers in Chiquibul National Park to monitor and collect data for management purposes.
1.4	Targeted patrolling of scarlet macaw nesting hotspots to disrupt poaching of macaw and parrot species (Years 1, 2, 3)	(Completed): FCD led Task Force field patrolling of scarlet macaw nesting sites and access trails throughout the 2015 macaw nesting season. A total of 245 man-days were spent protecting nests in extremely remote areas (Annex G). Results of parallel nest monitoring activities indicated that no macaw chicks were poached; a total of 11 active nests were monitored by FCD of which 6 were climbed by poachers either when chicks were not present or eggs not yet hatched. With WCS support a complementary intervention was initiated by FCD in 2015, consisting of the removal of at-risk chicks for hand-raising in an in-situ laboratory and subsequent release into the wild (Annex H). A total of 8 chicks successfully fledged in 2015 using this method. This is the first nesting season in which no poaching has occurred (at monitored nests) since FCD began monitoring in 2010. Despite the fact that no poachers were physically apprehended, several near captures of poachers in the early-mid part of the nesting season likely had a dissuasive effect (Annex I). In one occasion, an entire set of climbing gear, a rifle, and a cell

	phone were confiscated from a poacher who fled. Information extracted revealed the phone to belong to a Guatemalan national. Through project partners the phone was subsequently provided to Guatemala's Environmental Prosecutor, revealing a photograph of a scarlet macaw and other wildlife (Annex GG).
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Output 2– Prosecution/Guatemala		
Activity		Progress to date
2.1	Participatory workshop (FCD, CONAP, DIPRONA, Environmental Prosecutors, EJV, Balam, WCS) to develop inter-institutional strategy, and train collaborators on mechanisms for combatting illegal traffic in macaws and parrots in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone (Year 1, with annual evaluation meetings)	(Completed): On 13th-14th May 2015, EJV held a workshop to identify threats, wildlife smuggling routes, key actors, and potential for further investigation and interdiction. The workshop was attended by 19 participants from EJV, FCD, Balam, CONAP and WCS (Annex II (a) & (b)). As a result of this workshop, Balam developed an Inter-institutional Strategy to combat IWT in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul region of Guatemala and Belize (Annex FF). This strategy has been used to guide interventions by DIPRONA and representatives of the MP. EJV held a follow-up workshop on 23 rd February 2016, attended by 19 participants from EJV, FCD, Balam, CONAP and WCS, to evaluate the strategy (Annex II (a) & (c)). Through the workshop it was agreed that the strategy had so far proved to be effective and no updates were needed; the strategy will be used to guide activities in the coming year.
2.2	Workshop in Years 1 and 3 led by the Environmental Justice Forum with Judges and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala to evaluate and increase awareness about the plight of species affected by illegal wildlife trafficking (macaws, parrots, other species)	(Completed): EJV led a workshop on June 3 rd 2015, attended by 23 representatives from CONAP, MP, PGN, the Ministry of Environment and judges in Peten (OJ) (Annex JJ (a) & (b)). WCS wildlife trafficking experts Dr. Tim Wittig (Kenya) and Mr. Dwi Adhiasto (Indonesia) shared their experiences regarding the rapidly spreading global threat of IWT and effective measures for reducing threats. A second workshop was held by EJV on 10 th -11 th December 2015 in Cobán, Alta Verapaz, to build capacity among judiciary staff from Petén, Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz to investigate cases relating to IWT. The workshop was attended by 17 participants including judiciary and prosecution personnel from MP, CONAP, the Executive Committee of Justice of Alta Verapaz (CEJAV), Balam and EJV (Annex LL (a) & (b)). A third workshop was held by EJV on 16 th March 2016 in Petén to raise awareness about the plight of species affected by IWT and evaluate the effectiveness of existing environmental legislation in Guatemala to combat IWT. The workshop was attended by 28 participants including judiciary and prosecution personnel from MP, CONAP and PGN, as well as representatives from local NGOs the Defenders of Nature Foundation and ARCAS (Annex KK (a) & (b)).
2.3	Targeted investigations of wildlife (macaw, parrot) trafficking networks in Guatemala (EJV and Balam working in coordination with CONAP, DIPRONA and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala (Years 1,2,3)	(Completed): A technical committee, the “Petén IWT Network”, was formed between project partner institutions (Balam, EJV, WCS and CONAP) to coordinate investigations; at least 26 meetings of the Network have taken place in Year 1. Macaw trafficking investigations were undertaken collaboratively by Balam, EJV and WCS personnel as a first line of research; leads were then turned over to governmental institutions (CONAP, DIGICI and DIPRONA). Investigative methods included monitoring of wildlife for sale on social networks and targeted patrols at strategic points identified in the Inter-institutional IWT Strategy (Annex FF); in Year 1 a total of 88 monitoring patrols and 37 mobile control points were deployed (Annex J). These efforts resulted in a total of 7 seizures (leading to the confiscation of 2 scarlet macaws, 6

		parrots and 4 pacas), and a total of 8 investigations relating to wildlife trafficking offenses. These cases involve one individual suspected of poaching/trafficking macaws in Belize, one individual suspected of poaching macaws in Guatemala and 6 individuals suspected of involvement in trafficking/sale of macaws and parrots in Guatemala. Two of these cases resulted in targeted arrests: one of an illegally obtained 4-month old macaw in a Guatemalan household near Belize, and one of a macaw trafficker offering a bird for sale on Facebook (Annex K). One of these cases resulted in a successful conviction, consisting of a 5-year jail sentence applied after the individual had spent nearly 4 weeks in jail (Annex MM). The jail time was allowed to be paid off, instead of served, at /day, making for a total fine of (equivalent to \$). The potential value of the macaw captured was therefore the sentence should serve as a significant deterrent. In the second case the individual concerned was confined to jail for 7 weeks while awaiting trial and at the end of Year 1 a sentence was pending.
2.4	Monitoring and/or accompaniment by the EJV of prosecutorial and judicial effort, to increase effective prosecution of poaching networks (Years 1,2,3)	(Completed): EJV has continued providing technical accompaniment of CONAP, MP and PGN as they investigate suspects and obtain warrants for legal searches, and supporting prosecutors to strengthen legal cases against detainees. EJV supported the 8 investigations described under Activity 2.3, and provided legal accompaniment following both arrests, which contributed towards achieving the successful conviction (Annex MM). EJV continues to play a key role in sensitizing the newly named Environmental Judge in Petén as to the importance of effective sentencing.

Output 3– Cross-border Collaboration		
Activity		Progress to date
3.1	Continuous consensus building and promotion of bilateral cooperation led by Civil Society partners in Belize (FCD), and Guatemala (Balam) to set the stage for formal governmental agreements in multi-stakeholder meetings (Years 1,2,3)	(Completed): FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) continued to lead national civil society demands for greater governmental cooperation between Guatemala and Belize. Representatives of both governments participated in the official IWT project inception workshop in May 2015, pledging to cooperate in reducing trans-frontier IWT. The first meeting of the bi-national committee formed to lead implementation of the Bi-national Environmental Cooperation Agreement, signed in 2014, took place on 25th February 2016 (Annex L). The IWT project was presented during the meeting and project activities led by FCD and Balam were incorporated into the agreement. The second meeting of the Committee is due to take place in Petén in May. A further development is the potential involvement of the Mexican government in the agreement, with the Mexican ambassador to Belize requesting support from Balam and FCD to take this forwards.
3.2	Realisation of at least 2 multi-stakeholder meetings with bi-national representation annually during the 3-year project (as part of the <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i>) focused on endangered species and natural resource conservation, and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone	(Partially Completed): Balam continues to serve as the Secretariat of the Mesa Inter-sectorial de Tierra y Ambiente (MITA) in Guatemala, as a key multisector forum for cross-frontier dialogue (Annex M). Two MITA meetings have served to raise awareness about the IWT project; the first on March 10th 2015 in which the project was initially presented to MITA members (Annexes U (a) and (b)), and the second on September 18th 2015 in which the protocols for IWT investments in alternative livelihoods (“seed funds”) were presented by Balam (Annexes V (a) and (b)). Completion of this activity remains pending since due to scheduling conflicts FCD has not been able to participate in the MITA to date; however, a meeting with bi-national representation is planned

		to take place in Petén in May. Outside the MITA, Balam and FCD have met with other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the adjacency zone (Ya'axché and TIDE) to discuss a potential cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking in these areas; an MOU is expected to be signed in 2016. In addition, complementary funds from the British Embassy and USDOJ have supported two meetings between indigenous Maya communities of southern Belize and Peten, resulting in the development of an action plan to improve local governance and thus assist efforts to combat IWT in the Adjacency Zone.
3.3	Provision of regular updates to UK Embassies and High Commissions on the state of the project and bilateral cooperation between Belize and Guatemala	(Completed): Regular updates on project activities have been provided to the UK Embassy in Guatemala by WCS staff, and to the UK High Commission Office in Belmopan, Belize, by FCD staff. At least seven updates were provided in March, May, June, October and November 2015, and in January and February 2016 (Annex EE). On June 1st 2015, UK High Commissioner Mr. Peter Hughes participated in an IWT Press Conference held in Belize City with 29 members of the press, national governments and NGOs (Annex Y); on June 3rd 2015 UK Ambassador Sarah Dickson participated in an IWT Press Conference held in Flores, Petén (Annex Z).

Output 4– Improved Sustainable Livelihoods		
Activity		Progress to date
4.1	Workshop held in Year 1 between Belizean and Guatemalan stakeholders to identify principal trafficking routes, and rural communities vulnerable to macaw/parrot trafficking	(Completed): Through the diagnostic workshop held in May 2015 (Activity 2.1) four target communities were identified for investment, based on their exposure to principal macaw trafficking routes: La Rejoja, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos, and Las Brisas de Chiquibul (Annex N). The community of La Rejoja initially turned down the opportunity for involvement in the project, however talks are ongoing. This is a key community with regard to involvement in trafficking and therefore resistance was to be expected; but engagement, however slow, will be particularly valuable.
4.2	Consultancy coordinated by Balam in Year 1 to identify most viable investments in livelihoods alternatives for rural communities vulnerable to wildlife trafficking in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone	(Completed): Balam staff led consultations with CONAP, FCD, DIPRONA, and MITA representatives to identify ongoing/potential legal, environmentally sustainable economic alternatives for communities exposed to IWT. Balam also engaged the Coordinadora de Asociaciones Campesina Agropecuarias de Petén (COACAP) as a leading local second-tier organization representing indigenous campesino families, and with extensive experience in promoting economic alternatives (i.e. cocoa, xate palm harvesting, improved agriculture), in the project focal area. As a result of this consultation process, verified through field visits and consultations with community leaders, Balam developed a strategy document to guide project livelihoods investments (Annex N). This document prioritises investments in the following economic alternatives: cocoa, plantain, cassava, sweet potato, avocado, xate palm, arrowleaf and sapodilla. This strategy will subsequently be used by the MITA as a broader fund-raising strategy for the wider population settled in the Guatemalan adjacency zone.
4.3	Meetings led by Balam in Year 1 and 2 to obtain consensus with local community leaders, Civil Society, and Governmental partners regarding the priorities and conditions (i.e. responsibilities	(Completed): Through meetings held in the framework of the MITA, community leaders, representatives of COACAP and relevant government departments (CONAP and Ministry of Agriculture of Petén) and Balam staff reached consensus regarding the management and distribution of the livelihoods seed funds (Annex O). Representatives from the four municipalities of the adjacency zone (MANMUNISUR) were

	of all parties involved, including communities) for seed fund investments in alternative livelihood investments in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone	also included in discussions as a potential source of additional investment. The seed funds are intended to serve as a longer-term mechanism for investment that would attract additional funding from other donors to ensure sustainability.
4.4	Formal multi-stakeholder signing event led by Balam to launch investment agreements with local communities (Year 2)	(Completed): The seed fund was created under Balam's leadership as a public-private mechanism of collaboration between the MITA, MANMUNISUR, COACAP and WCS "for the reduction of wildlife trafficking in communities in the Guatemala-Belize adjacency zone". Through discussion with partners, COACAP was selected by Balam as the most effective implementing mechanism for the investment of seed funds. An agreement was signed between Balam and COACAP in Year 1 that defines responsibilities of both parties with regard to seed fund management (Annex P). Formal public signing events with beneficiary communities are planned for Year 2.
4.5	Development of baseline on local community attitudes towards species trafficking, and economic alternatives (mid of Year 1)	(Partially Completed): Baseline surveys were conducted in three of the four target villages identified in Activity 4.2 (Monte los Olivos, San Marcos and Brisas de Chiquibul) on 16 th -18 th February 2016, to gather information on attitudes to trafficking and identify community needs to inform the seed fund investment strategy (Annexes Q (a), (b) & (c)). The surveys were conducted by technical extension officers already working within the target communities to build trust; individuals surveyed included COCODE members, members of community committees, women's groups and religious leaders. Data collection remains pending in the village of La Rejoya.
4.6	Distribution of in-kind investments (i.e. fertiliser, supplies and materials, etc.) to local communities (Years 2, 3)	(Partially Completed): Investment of seed funds in alternative livelihood initiatives began in January 2016. Seed banks for the establishment of agroforestry plots have been established in three of the four target villages identified in Activity 4.2, and projects focused on commercial production of xate have also been initiated (Annex HH).
4.7	Participatory evaluation between Balam, CONAP, and community leaders of the success/impact of investments in livelihoods alternatives (Year 3; provided as Annex in Final Report)	(Pending): Participatory evaluation of the impacts of seed funds is planned for Year 3.
4.8	Two socioeconomic surveys, with gender disaggregated data, undertaken by Balam within 4 target communities during Months 3-4 and 31-32, respectively.	(Partially Completed): Baseline socioeconomic surveys were conducted in three of the four target villages identified in Activity 4.2 on 16 th -18 th February 2016 (Annexes Q (a), (b) & (c)). Data collection remains pending in the village of La Rejoya. Completion of the baseline report is anticipated by June 2016.

Output 5– Greater Awareness		
Activity		Progress to date
5.1	Design and implementation of an awareness raising campaign against wildlife trafficking in south-eastern Peten (Maya Mountains) of Guatemala, with a focus on male and female community leaders of 4 target rural	(Completed): A radio outreach campaign with two radio "spots" (20-30 seconds each) was designed and implemented by Balam personnel and broadcast over the Guatemalan adjacency areas, in coordination with Radio Utunkaj (in Q'eqchí Maya language) and Radio Felicidad (Evangelical radio, in Spanish) (Annex T). The spots also ran on Radio Petén, Radio Mopán, and Radio Popular, stations with coverage of the vast majority of the Department of Petén

	communities, and male and female decision-makers and leaders within the Mesa Intersectorial, via presentations, fliers and radio outreach (led by Balam during Years 1,2,3)	collectively. Balam leveraged additional support from the US Department of Interior and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to broadcast two live radio interviews where CONAP personnel discussed the impact of wildlife trafficking locally, nationally, and at the global scale. Balam has also given interviews with one of the principal national newspapers (Prensa Libre) to highlight the environmental problems facing Petén, including wildlife trafficking. In addition, Balam has produced two information bulletins regarding the project and the problems it aims to address, which have been published on the organisation's own website (Annex X).
5.2	Design and implementation of an awareness raising campaign against wildlife trafficking in the major wildlife trafficking market of Guatemala City, targeted at male and female governmental decision-makers and police (CONAP and DIPRONA) and the Environmental Prosecutors office; broader outreach to the general public via radio, Facebook, and CONAP website (led by CONAP during Years 1,2,3)	(Completed): An outreach campaign strategy document was produced by WCS personnel in collaboration with CONAP's Wildlife and Public Relations Departments (Annex DD). This strategy is largely focused on decision makers in Guatemala City, leaving open the possibility for additional support to address the general public if additional resources are identified. Implementation of the strategy is currently ongoing; CONAP have published information and news stories relating to IWT on their website (Annex X) and are currently developing a number of outreach materials in consultation with project partners (Annex DD). These include posters (6 different designs, with 4,000 units to be distributed in total); brochures (3,000 units); t-shirts (3 different designs, 350 units in total); and stickers (5 designs, 5,000 units in total). These materials will feature consistent messages and images, which will also be shared on social media by project partners, to maximize impact. Parallel to strategy development, on June 3rd a public outreach event was held in Flores, Petén (Annex Z). As part of this event, a total of 26 reporters from the local, national, and international press attended a conference entitled "Reflections on the Illegal Wildlife Trade: Experiences in Africa and Asia and how to prepare for this global challenge". Roan Balas McNab of WCS presented on the broader trends in wildlife trafficking worldwide; Dr. Tim Wittig (Kenya) presented on the links between wildlife trafficking and organized crime, and provided examples from Africa; M.Sc. Dwi Adhiasto (Indonesia) presented on interdiction techniques used by the WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit to disrupt wildlife trafficking in Indonesia; and Julio Madrid of CONAP presented data on wildlife confiscations in Petén and Guatemala. The conference was attended by UK Ambassador to Guatemala Sarah Dickson, Executive Secretary of CONAP Ing. Benedicto Lucas, and EU representative Mr. Jan Miklavc. In addition, WCS, CONAP and EJV held a workshop on March 31 st 2016 in Guatemala City to raise awareness about the issue of IWT in Guatemala among the MP, which was attended by 23 MP personnel including criminal investigators and environmental prosecutors from across the country (Annex NN). Broader outreach by project partners via radio and Facebook are detailed under Activites 5.1 and 5.4, respectively.
5.3	Collection of baseline (Year 1) and final (Year 3) awareness survey data regarding wildlife trafficking among target audiences of awareness campaigns in Peten and Guatemala City	(Partially completed): Collection of baseline survey data is ongoing; a total of 74 government, judiciary and media personnel have been surveyed to date in Petén and Guatemala City (Annex R), and surveys amongst three of the four target communities for seed fund investment in the Guatemalan adjacency zone have been initiated by COACAP (Annex Q).
5.4	Design and updating of project webpages within the websites of key national CSO partners	(Completed): WCS, Balam, FCD and EJV websites have been expanded to include information on the project and wildlife trafficking issues faced by each institution. Project partners

	(Balam, EJV, FCD) with specific information on project indicators, such as annual trends in macaw poaching, protection success/failure, prosecutions, and economic investments as a result of project investment or leveraged resources, as well as a Facebook campaign on IWT and scarlet macaw conservation conducted by Balam (Years 1, 2 and 3)	plan to expand these web pages with relevant project indicators, to the degree these do not expose personnel and/or reduce efficacy of project interventions. Outreach has also included project updates published in project partner newsletters/bulletins published on partner websites and/or sent as PDFs via emails through the respective networks of each partner. A dedicated Facebook profile (https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100009806056721) was launched in August 2015 and has over 470 members. A new page linked to the existing profile is being developed with the aim of taking forwards a concerted outreach campaign later this year. Relevant information and updates are also being shared on project partner Facebook pages. Details of project outreach materials are included in Annex X .
5.5	Production of White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned and dissemination on websites of partner institutions	(Pending): The project white paper summarizing lessons learned is planned for Year 3.
5.6	Participation in international forums to present project approach and results	(Partially completed): EJV and WCS presented the project at the 5 th annual meeting of the Central American and Dominican Republic Wildlife Legislation Compliance and Enforcement Network (ROAVIS) held in Panama on 27 th -28 th January 2016. Further participation in international fora will likely occur in Years 2 & 3 of the project.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Outputs	Indicators		Progress to date
Output 1: Co-managing NGO and Governmental personnel trained and capable of enforcing anti-poaching laws in the Priority Scarlet Macaw Conservation Zone in Belize (Chiquibul National Park and adjacent areas)	1.1	At least two new protection protocols and procedures implemented by the end of Year 1 and maintained and/or adapted throughout the project (i.e. Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART); historical threats mapping and prioritization of hotspots)	FCD and FD staff have received training on use of the SMART application, and have in turn provided training to staff from a number of other institutions involved in protected area management in the country (Annexes AA, D, E & F); SMART is now utilized by FCD rangers in Chiquibul National Park to monitor and collect data for management purposes. FCD completed a threats map and strategy document prioritising interdiction areas, which was used to guide macaw nest protection activities during the 2015 nesting season (Annex A & AA).
	1.2	At least 300 person/days/year of specialized protection personnel focused on interdiction of poachers in Belize target areas (baseline = 0)	The Task Force, led by FCD, spent a total of 245 man-days patrolling macaw nesting sites and access trails throughout the 2015 macaw nesting season (Annexes G & I). Although 6 poaching attempts were recorded, results of parallel nest monitoring activities indicated that no macaw chicks were poached; this is the first nesting season in which no poaching has occurred (at monitored nests) since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex AA).
	1.3	An average of at least one capture or disruption of poachers annually in Belize by protection personnel (baseline = 1 historical disruption and 0 captures)	One disrupted poaching attempt resulted in the confiscation of a cell phone from a poacher who fled, which was subsequently provided to Guatemala's Environmental Prosecutor. Although no poachers were physically apprehended, several near-captures of poachers in the early-mid part

Outputs	Indicators		Progress to date
			of the nesting season likely had a dissuasive effect (Annexes AA & I).
Output 2: CONAP, DIPRONA, and Environmental Prosecutors able to identify and prosecute poaching networks in Guatemala	2.1	At least 15 governmental officials trained annually in procedures to disrupt wildlife trafficking networks in Guatemala (baseline = 0); at least 45 person/days of training received annually (baseline = 0)	A total of 68 governmental officials were trained over a total of four days' training at three separate events, amounting to a total of 85 person/days of training received in Year 1 (Annexes CC, JJ, KK & LL).
	2.2	At least 3 cross-border exchanges of information on poaching/trafficking activities and routes annually between partners in Belize and Guatemala (historical events = 1 in last 5 years)	Project partners FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) are in regular communication under the framework of an MOU that has been in place between the two organizations for several years, and this includes exchange of information regarding wildlife trafficking (Annex S). Meetings between project partners in May 2015 and February 2016 to develop and evaluate the Interinstitutional IWT Strategy (Activity 2.1) also provided a forum for information exchange. Through a separate USFWS-funded project to combat deforestation in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul area, an exchange between Balam and FCD technical personnel took place which served to share information regarding poaching hotspots and significant trafficking routes. A meeting also took place between Balam, FCD and other Belizean NGOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone to discuss potential collaboration towards combatting wildlife trafficking in these areas (Annexes AA and BB).
	2.3	At least 3 targeted investigations undertaken annually to identify and gather evidence on wildlife trafficking networks (baseline = 0)	EJF have supported 8 targeted investigations in Year 1; two of these cases resulted in arrests (Annex K), of which one has led to a successful conviction and the other is pending sentence (Annexes CC & MM).
	2.4	Annual number of searches and/or arrests of poachers/traffickers at least tripled in Guatemala (baseline to be established; near 0)	Investigative efforts included monitoring of wildlife for sale on social networks and a total of 88 monitoring patrols and 37 mobile control points along key trafficking routes (Annex J). These efforts resulted in a total of 7 seizures, leading to the confiscation of 2 scarlet macaws, 6 parrots and 4 pacas; 2 people were consequently arrested for illegal possession of wildlife (Annex K), leading to one successful conviction.
	2.5	At least two successful prosecutions by the end of the project of psittacine/wildlife trafficking in target area of Guatemala (baseline = 1 event consisting of the recent confiscation of	In Year 1 there was one successful prosecution of an individual involved in macaw trafficking; the verdict consisted of a 5-year jail sentence applied after the individual had spent nearly 4 weeks in jail, which was paid off at Q5/day, making for a total fine of Q (equivalent to) (Annex MM).

Outputs	Indicators		Progress to date
		110+ parrots along the Calzada Mopan highway)	
Output 3: Tangible and demonstrable collaboration between Belizean and Guatemalan institutions (Government and Civil Society) on natural resource conservation and sustainable development issues	3.1	At least two annual multi-sector meetings (e.g., <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i>) focus on wildlife trafficking and obtaining counterpart leverage funding for sustainable livelihoods of rural communities in the Adjacency Zone); Multi-sectoral meetings include bi-national participation from both CSOs and government institutions involved in natural resource conservation in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone	Two MITA meetings have served to raise awareness about the IWT project; the first on March 10th 2015 in which the project was initially presented to MITA members (Annexes U (a) and (b)), and the second on September 18th 2015 in which the protocols for IWT investments in alternative livelihoods (“Seed Funds”) was presented by Balam (Annexes V (a) and (b)). A further MITA meeting with bi-national representation is planned to take place in Petén in May. Outside the MITA, Balam and FCD have met with other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone (Ya’axché and TIDE) to discuss a potential cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking in these areas; an MOU is expected to be signed in 2016 (Annex BB). Balam has leveraged US\$ from USFWS to supplement the Seed Funds, for investment in agroforestry initiatives (Annex W), and a proposal to the same donor for a further US\$ has been submitted.
	3.2	At least one formal agreement (MOU) signed during the 3-year project by representatives of the Belizean and Guatemalan governments to collaborate on endangered species and natural resource conservation, and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone	(Pending). This agreement may be delayed considerably due to tension increasing along the adjacency zone as the result of three Guatemalans being shot in an incident involving the BDF in Belizean territory; one of the Guatemalan citizens died.
	3.3	At least one formal agreement (MOU) signed during the 3-year project by representatives of Belizean and Guatemalan CSOs to collaborate on scarlet macaw conservation and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone	Balam and FCD have met with other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone (Ya’axché and TIDE) to discuss a potential cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking in these areas; an MOU is expected to be signed in 2016. In addition, complementary funds from the British Embassy and USDOJ have supported two meetings between indigenous Maya communities of southern Belize and Petén, resulting in the development of an action plan to improve local governance and thus assist efforts to combat IWT in the Adjacency Zone (Annex BB).

Outputs	Indicators		Progress to date
Output 4: Improved sustainable livelihoods based on legal activities for rural Guatemalan communities subject to species trafficking along the Guatemala-Belize Adjacency Zone	4.1	Identification of the principal wildlife trafficking routes, with a geographic prioritisation of rural communities for targeted economic investments based on their vulnerability to trafficking produced by middle of Year 1, through bi-national cooperation	Through the diagnostic workshop held in May 2015 (Activity 2.1) four target communities were identified for investment, based on their exposure to principal macaw trafficking routes: La Rejoya, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos, and Las Brisas de Chiquibul (Annex N). The community of La Rejoya initially turned down the opportunity for involvement in the project, however talks are ongoing.
	4.2	Identification of the most viable investments in livelihoods alternatives, (disaggregated by gender, and based on local interest, legality, potential productivity, likelihood to reduce wildlife trafficking, and capacity for sustainability) for pilot investment programs with 4 vulnerable communities identified in 4.1, produced by middle of Year 1, through bi-national cooperation	Balam staff led consultations with CONAP, FCD, DIPRONA and MITA representatives to identify ongoing/potential legal, environmentally sustainable economic alternatives for communities exposed to IWT. Balam also engaged the Coordinadora de Asociaciones Campesina Agropecuarias de Petén (COACAP) as a leading local second-tier organization representing indigenous campesino families, and with extensive experience in promoting economic alternatives (i.e. cocoa, xate palm harvesting, improved agriculture), in the project focal area (Annex BB). As a result of this consultation process, verified through field visits and consultations with community leaders, Balam developed a strategy document to guide project livelihoods investments (Annex N). This document prioritises investments in the following economic alternatives: cocoa, plantain, cassava, sweet potato, avocado, xate palm, arrowleaf and sapodilla.
	4.3	Investment of livelihoods seed funds within 4 target communities (£15,000/annually, among at least 100 households, including at least 10 women-headed households, for a total of 600 individuals directly benefitted) during Years 1 and 2	Consensus regarding the use of the livelihoods seed funds was reached through meetings held in the framework of the MITA with Balam staff, community leaders and representatives of COACAP, MANMUNISUR and relevant government departments (CONAP and Ministry of Agriculture of Peten). An agreement was signed between Balam and COACAP and a strategy developed to detail the norms for the seed funds and guide investment in Year 2 of the project (Annexes O & P). Within each community at least 50 families will be selected to benefit from investment, while ensuring the inclusion of at least 10 women-headed households in total. Investment in alternative livelihood activities (agroforestry and commercial xate production) initiated in January 2016 (Annex HH).
	4.4	At least % matching investment in alternative livelihoods for 4 rural communities (data disaggregated by beneficiary gender) by national, bi-national, or multilateral sources,	Balam has already leveraged US\$ (i.e. %) from USFWS to supplement the seed funds, for investment in agroforestry initiatives (Annex W), and a proposal to the same donor for a further US\$ has been submitted. Interest generated in the project through regular communication of project results to foreign affairs ministries of both

Outputs	Indicators		Progress to date
		excluding UK-based funding sources, during Years 2 and 3	Belize and Guatemala is expected to promote further investment in alternative livelihoods.
	4.5	At least 50% of adult men and women within rural communities consulted are supportive of investments in alternative livelihoods, and aware that the technical and material support provided is conditional on a commitment to eschew wildlife trafficking, by the end of Year 3	(Pending): Evaluation will be conducted at project end.
Output 5: Greater awareness regarding the illegality and impact of the trafficking of endangered species in rural communities along the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone and among decision makers in Guatemala City	5.1	For the southeastern Peten awareness campaign regarding illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking in the Maya Mountains area, by the end of Year 3: 50% of surveyed leaders (disaggregated by gender) in the 4 target communities have increased awareness; 50% of surveyed decision makers and leaders (disaggregated by gender) within the Mesa Intersectorial have increased awareness; 25% of surveyed community members (disaggregated by gender) in the 4 target communities have increased awareness (Baselines will be established in Year 1, but current awareness levels are estimated to be low)	(Pending): Baseline survey is in progress (Annex Q) and evaluation will be conducted at project end following final survey. Radio spots have been implemented by Balam (Annex T) and a Facebook outreach campaign has been initiated (Annex X).
	5.2	For the Guatemala City awareness campaign: 50% of those surveyed (disaggregated by gender) among government decision makers and police (CONAP and DIPRONA) and Environmental Prosecutors office have increased awareness regarding illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking, by the end of Year 3 (Baselines will be established in Year 1, but current awareness levels are estimated to be low/moderate)	(Pending): Baseline survey is in progress (Annex R) and evaluation will be conducted at project end following final survey. Outreach materials (fliers, posters, stickers and t-shirts) are in the process of development by WCS and CONAP in consultation with other project partners (Annex DD), an awareness-raising workshop attended by 23 MP personnel was held in March 2016 (Annex NN), a Facebook outreach campaign has been initiated and information is also being shared via project partner websites (Annex X).
	5.3	Increase in public	The project's Facebook campaign

Outputs	Indicators		Progress to date
		awareness and learning as measured by web statistics for partner websites (number of visitors, number of downloads of project information/data) and project's Facebook campaign (number of followers, number of likes, number of shares)	(https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100009806056721&fref=ts), from its launch in August 2015 up to the end of March 2016, has obtained 470 followers and its 92 posts have received a total of 397 likes and 7 shares. Increased engagement is expected following the launch of a new Facebook page to take forwards the campaign later this year. Visitor statistics for partner websites and other web outreach materials are included in Annex X .
	5.4	Positive feedback/interest generated/citations for White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned, by the end of the project	(Pending): The project white paper summarizing lessons learned is planned for Year 3.
	5.5	At least two presentations of the project strategy and/or results provided to international forums, by the end of the project	(Pending): Participation in international fora will likely occur in Years 2 & 3 of the project.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome		
Belize and Guatemala governments demonstrate improved capacity and collaboration to eradicate cross-frontier wildlife trafficking in the Chiquibul-Maya Mountains ecoregion, through strengthened intelligence, law enforcement and prosecution, and improved awareness to deter trade in highly endangered psittacines, while Civil Society Organizations mobilize improved coordination between governments by supporting national, bilateral, and multilateral initiatives that protect emblematic species, conserve natural resources, and propel economic alternatives for rural communities on targeted wildlife trade routes.		
Indicators	Progress to date	
1	Reduced macaw poaching in Belize: Scarlet macaw nests poached in Chiquibul National Park reduced by >50% each year during the project, as compared to the mean poaching rate detected over the last 5 years. Baseline= 48.7% (2009=50%, 2010=47.4%, 2011=88.9%, 2012=30%, 2013=27%)	Results of nest monitoring activities indicated that no macaw chicks were poached in the 2015 nesting season (0%), despite 6 recorded poaching attempts; this is the first nesting season in which no poaching has occurred (at monitored nests) in Chiquibul National Park since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex AA).
2	Improved enforcement: Increase in the number of arrests of scarlet macaw/parrot poachers in Belize from 0 to at least 1 annually during the project	Although no poachers were physically apprehended in the 2015 nesting season, there were several near-captures of poachers in the early-mid part of the nesting season that likely had a dissuasive effect (Annexes AA & I).
3	Increased intelligence and prosecution: At least 3 confiscations annually, at least 2 cases brought annually, and at least 2 successful prosecutions by the end of the project of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Guatemala; (Baselines 1, 0, and 0 respectively.)	Enforcement efforts resulted in a total of 8 investigations relating to wildlife trafficking offenses in Year 1. Outcomes included a total of 7 seizures and the arrest of 2 people for illegal possession of wildlife (Annex K), leading to one successful conviction of a scarlet macaw trafficker (Annex MM).
4	Improved cross-border and cross-sector coordination: At least one significant national, bilateral, and multilateral initiative agreed upon annually to conserve emblematic species and natural resources within the Maya Mountains Chiquibul ecoregion (currently at 0).	Significant national and bi-national initiatives agreed on in Year 1 include the development of the Inter-institutional IWT Strategy (Annex FF) between project partners in both Guatemala and Belize; the formation of the Anti-Poaching Task Force as a collaboration between FCD

Indicators		Progress to date
		and government personnel to support enforcement efforts within the Chiquibul National Park in Belize (Annex AA); the formation of the Scarlet Macaw Working Group to support macaw conservation efforts in Belize; and the formation of the Petén IWT Network as a collaboration between CSO and government partners to support enforcement efforts in Petén.
5	Improved livelihoods alternatives: At least 30% of the households receiving seed funds, including women-headed households, report significantly improved income from sanctioned livelihood activities as a result of project investments (Baseline to be established)	(Pending): Evaluation will be conducted at project end.
6	Improved awareness: Increased knowledge among community leaders and residents in rural Guatemalan communities adjacent to Belize and among authorities in Guatemala City regarding the illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking on scarlet macaws and other endangered species (at least 50% of decision makers and 25% of community members surveyed demonstrate improved awareness)	(Pending): Evaluation will be conducted at project end.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumptions		
Assumption		Updates
1	Civil society engagement will ensure that cooperation between governments of Belize and Guatemala is sustained if/when administrations change in either country	Despite substantial administrative changes in both the Belizean and Guatemalan governments since the project's inception, CSO engagement has thus far ensured that progress towards improved cooperation between the two countries has been sustained.
2	Economic interests associated with species trafficking in the Maya Mountains area have not corrupted decision makers/authorities in Belize and Guatemala to the point where advances are untenable	Assumption holds true.
3	Significant progress will be obtained during the 3-year lifespan of the project, such that continued national/external support will allow project activities to be absorbed by governmental and Civil Society organizations	Assumption holds true. Activities within the framework of the project have already attracted funding from separate donors that will contribute towards sustaining the project's impact in the long term.

Output assumptions		
Assumption		Updates
1	Belizean governmental personnel (police, army) will be willing to engage in anti-poaching patrols throughout the 3-year programme	Assumption holds true. Thus far engagement has been relatively limited but is expected to improve going forwards.
2	Belizean prosecutors will be willing to prosecute captured poachers	Assumption holds true. Thus far no poachers have been captured in Belize.
3	Guatemalan authorities will be willing to act on wildlife trafficking intelligence provided by Belizean partners and/or as result of strategic investigations undertaken in Guatemala	Assumption holds true. Thus far Guatemalan authorities have shown willingness to act on wildlife trafficking intelligence.
4	Guatemalan judges will sentence wildlife traffickers with punitive sanctions when clear evidence of illegal trafficking is	Assumption holds true. One significant sentence has already been achieved in Guatemala during Year 1, and similar results are expected from

	obtained and presented	several ongoing investigations.
5	Continued dialogue and collaboration between the governments of Belize and Guatemala will not be suspended as the result of major incidents/conflicts along the adjacency zone, nor by changes in administration in Guatemala during the project lifespan	One recent incident in the adjacency zone, where a Guatemalan minor was killed in an incident involving the BDF in Belizean territory, has caused tensions between the two countries to escalate; an independent investigation that has been launched by the OAS will shed light on the exact circumstances of the incident and may help to diffuse tensions, depending on the outcome. While this incident may result in the violation of this assumption, CSOs will continue to promote bi-national cooperation within the framework of the project. Progress has not been significantly affected by the changes in administration in Guatemala that took place during Year 1.
6	National (Guatemala) and international/multilateral funding will be available to leverage seed fund investments in livelihood alternatives along the Guatemalan side of the adjacency zone	Assumption holds true. International funding has already been leveraged to contribute towards the seed fund.
7	Guatemala City remains the main market for illegally poached species (macaws and parrots).	Assumption holds true. There is no evidence that any significant shift in the market will occur.
8	Household surveys in rural communities will remain viable throughout the lifespan of the project, despite the potential repercussions of project support for wildlife trafficking interdiction activities.	Assumption holds true. The transfer of responsibility for distribution of seed funds from Balam to COACAP was a decision taken to help ensure that Balam's involvement in enforcement activities does not compromise community engagement in the project.

4. Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

Project impact: Significant reduction in poaching and trafficking of the highly endangered scarlet macaw population of Belize, and long-term collaboration between Belize and Guatemala to protect endangered species and improve rural livelihoods.

The project has already achieved a significant reduction in poaching of the Scarlet Macaw population in Belize; the 2015 nesting season was the first in which no poaching of Scarlet Macaw chicks occurred at monitored nests in Chiquibul National Park since FCD began monitoring in 2010. This impressive result can be attributed to the increased patrolling effort made possible through this project, as well as a complementary hand-raising intervention initiated by FCD with WCS support in 2015, consisting of the removal of at-risk chicks for hand-raising in an in-situ laboratory and subsequent release into the wild (**Annex AA**).

The support provided by the project towards intelligence and prosecution efforts in Guatemala is also yielding positive results, with two targeted arrests taking place during Year 1, of which one resulted in a successful conviction and the other is pending sentence; these advances in enforcement will contribute towards deterring traffickers. Investments in alternative livelihoods among rural communities exposed to key macaw trafficking routes are anticipated to benefit a total of 100 households and 600 individuals, with a high proportion of these households experiencing a significantly improved income as a result of the investments by the end of the project. Complementary investments by other donors towards the 'seed funds' established within the framework of the project will further increase the number of beneficiaries of this initiative, with US\$supplementary funding from USFWS already leveraged during Year 1 (**Annex W**).

The project has already achieved important advances in fostering long-term bi-national collaboration between Belize and Guatemala, involving both governmental and non-governmental institutions; for instance, project activities have been taken into consideration in the implementation of a Bi-national Environmental Cooperation Agreement signed between the two countries (**Annex L**), and signature of an MOU between Balam (Guatemala), FCD (Belize)

and other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas affected by IWT is expected to take place in 2016 (**Annex BB**). These commitments towards improved bi-national collaboration will strengthen cross-border efforts to combat wildlife trafficking between the two countries, and help to ensure that the impacts of the project can be sustained in the long term.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives

1. **Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade:** To reduce the dependence of local communities on income derived from illegal wildlife trafficking, Balam has partnered with COACAP to identify impactful and sustainable alternative livelihood investments for men and women in rural communities along principal trafficking routes, in consultation with other CSOs, community leaders and Governmental partners (**Annex N**). Investments will be transparently conditioned upon voluntary commitments by communities to reduce wildlife trafficking through signed agreements (**Annex O**). The seed funds established through this project are being used to leverage equal or greater investment from non-UK funding sources to provide a longer-term mechanism for investment in alternative livelihoods, with a further US\$ already leveraged from USFWS during Year 1 (**Annex W**).
2. **Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system:** To reduce poaching at macaw nesting sites, FCD has mapped macaw nesting hotspots and threats to identify priority interdiction areas by the Anti-Poaching Task Force (**Annex A**), and Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel were trained on the use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) to better coordinate anti-poaching patrols (**Annexes D, E & F**). Project partners consulted with CONAP, DIPRONA and Environmental Prosecutors to develop an Inter-institutional Strategy for combating IWT in the Guatemala-Belize Adjacency Zone (**Annex FF**). EJF held workshops with Judges and Environmental Prosecutors to increase awareness about IWT (**Annexes JJ, KK & LL**), lead targeted investigations of trafficking networks, and monitor the effectiveness of prosecution. Furthermore, project partners (EJF, Balam and WCS) have provided technical accompaniment of CONAP and Environmental Prosecutors in investigating suspects, obtaining warrants for legal searches, and strengthening legal cases against detainees (**Annex CC**).
3. **Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade:** Targeted campaigns to raise awareness regarding the issue of IWT and its impact on target species are being implemented by Balam, focused on local communities in Petén, and by CONAP and EJF, focused on CONAP personnel, DIPRONA leaders and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala City and Petén (**Annexes BB, CC & DD**). The project's Facebook campaign is anticipated to bring IWT issues to the attention of the broader public across the country and beyond (**Annex X**). A reduction in demand for illegally trafficked wildlife is a primary goal of these awareness-raising activities, while also serving to deter involvement in poaching and trafficking by improving capture and prosecution rates.

6. Impact on species in focus

The 2015 nesting season was the first season in which no poaching of Scarlet Macaw chicks occurred at monitored nests in Chiquibul National Park since FCD began monitoring in 2010. This impressive result can be attributed to the increased patrolling effort made possible through the project, as well as a complementary hand-raising intervention initiated by FCD with WCS support in 2015, consisting of the removal of at-risk chicks for hand-raising in an in-situ laboratory and subsequent release into the wild. Thanks to this increased protection, 15 of the 17 hatchlings recorded in 2015 successfully fledged, while two perished due to natural causes (**Annex AA**). According to project partner FCD's Director, Rafael Manzanero, "Because of the enforcement program across both Belize and Guatemala, there has been an increase of numbers of macaws that have made it successfully into the wild. The re-stocking of the wild population of macaws in Belize is encouraging".

Complementary project activities in Guatemala focused on improving poacher and trafficker arrest and prosecution rates, providing alternative livelihood options, and raising awareness of the issue of IWT as well as publicising arrests and prosecutions are also expected to have an indirect positive impact on wild Scarlet Macaw populations by dissuading individuals from engaging in trafficking networks and reducing consumer demand.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project will make a direct contribution to reducing poverty in four rural communities located in the Guatemalan adjacency zone, which were selected on the basis of their exposure to principal macaw trafficking routes and have historically received very little government support: La Rejoya, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos, and Las Brisas de Chiquibul. The project is investing a total of £per year over 2 years in various initiatives to provide alternative livelihoods to members of these communities, and thus deter participation in wildlife trafficking activities. The following economic alternatives have been prioritised for investment through the project: cultivation of cocoa, plantain, cassava, sweet potato, avocado, xate palm, arrowleaf and sapodilla. Investment will be provided to at least 100 households (including at least 10 women-headed households), benefitting at least 600 individuals overall, with the aim that at least 30% of these households report significantly improved income as a result of project investments in alternative livelihood activities by the end of the project. The investment scheme, or 'seed fund', developed through this project is intended to serve as a longer-term mechanism for investment in alternative livelihood initiatives that will attract additional funding from other donors to ensure sustainability (**Annexes N & O**). Balam has already leveraged an additional US\$ from USFWS towards the fund for investment in agroforestry initiatives (**Annex W**), and a proposal to the same donor for a further US\$ has been submitted (**Annex BB**).

8. Consideration of Gender equity issues

The project's strategy for investment in alternative livelihood options has been designed in such a way to ensure that interventions are gender-sensitive; women were prominently included in the consultations undertaken by Balam to identify suitable alternative livelihood activities for seed fund investment (output indicator 4.2; **Annex N**). Women-headed households and women's groups will be included in the investment scheme, where possible, to minimise gender bias among project beneficiaries (output indicator 4.3). Results of surveys conducted through the project to assess awareness of IWT, as well as those to evaluate the impact of project interventions, will be disaggregated by gender to improve understanding of gender variation and thus help inform the design of future interventions to maximise impact across gender (outcome indicator 5; output indicators 4.5, 5.1 and 5.2; **Annex Q**).

9. Monitoring and evaluation

The M&E plan for the project continues to be based on the Output and Outcome indicators specified in the project proposal, verified based on the source materials specified in the 'Verifying outputs' and 'Verifying outcomes' sections of the proposal. Key source materials used thus far to monitor and evaluate project progress have included annual and biannual reports from project partner organizations (**Annexes AA, BB & CC**); copies of reports detailing strategies and methodologies to inform implementation of project activities; copies of reports evaluating the results of project activities; copies of questionnaires used in surveys; copies of agreements signed as a result of project activities; documentation of meetings, workshops and training sessions, including presentations and lists of participants; documentation of legal proceedings; copies of outreach materials and web links to online resources; and photographic evidence of activity implementation. Progress in Year 1 of the project has been evaluated on the basis of these source materials, and the results will be communicated to project partners and used to adapt project implementation in the remaining 2 years of the project to ensure that the project activities and Outputs are delivered effectively and contribute towards achieving the project Outcome. The results of the evaluation, as well as any resulting changes to project implementation, will also be communicated to UK Embassy/High Commission personnel to keep them abreast of project advances.

10. Lessons learnt

An aspect of the project that has worked particularly well over the past year has been the cross-border collaboration between both governmental and non-governmental institutions; project partner NGOs FCD (Belize), EJJ and Balam (Guatemala) have a strong relationship that has been described by FCD as “critical” to the success of the project in combatting wildlife trafficking. Collaborative efforts by project partners have also been successful in forging new partnerships with additional governmental and non-governmental institutions on both sides of the border, thus further strengthening the existing bi-national collaboration; and have also succeeded in leveraging additional funding from a number of non-UK donors towards activities that contribute towards this project’s objectives in combatting IWT in both countries (see Section 13 for details).

An important lesson learned by project partner FCD is that anti-poaching patrols need to be more tactically planned if they are to be successful in detaining poachers, which will require improved coordination with partner institutions such as Forest Department in the framework of the Anti-Poaching Task Force. Formation of the Task Force was itself identified as a particular challenge over the past year, due to the initial limited engagement by FD personnel; however, increased involvement by FD in anti-poaching patrols is anticipated for the upcoming nesting season following the recent participation of four FD officers in a ranger training course. Furthermore, FCD’s adoption of the SMART tool will facilitate improved planning and evaluation of patrol routes to maximise effectiveness in combatting poaching (**Annex AA**).

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

Not applicable.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Effective engagement with the project’s target communities for seed fund investments within the Guatemalan adjacency zone has been a particular challenge, due to the weak governance that characterises this area. There is widespread distrust of government authorities and resistance to external interventions, which resulted in one of the identified target communities (La Rejoja) initially rejecting the opportunity for involvement in the project. However, relationships with all four target communities are improving as the project progresses and communication channels are gradually opened; this has been helped by the involvement of COACAP personnel who have experience working in these communities, and are therefore more trusted locally and able to capitalise on their existing relationships with community members. Discussions with La Rejoja are ongoing and it is hoped that their involvement in the project may still be possible in the coming year.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Press Conferences were convened in both Belize and Guatemala to officially launch the project. The event in Belize City (June 1st 2015) was attended by UK High Commissioner Mr. Peter Hughes, 29 members of the press and representatives of national governmental and NGOs (**Annex Y**); the event held in Flores, Peten (June 3rd 2015) was attended by UK Ambassador to Guatemala Sarah Dickson, Executive Secretary of CONAP Mr. Benedicto Lucas, EU representative Mr. Jan Miklavc and 26 members of the press (**Annex Z**). Significant local, national and international press coverage of the project was attained as a result of these events (**Annex X**). Presentation of the project at a number of other multi-stakeholder meetings during Year 1 has further raised the profile of the project. These have included meetings of the Mesa Inter-sectorial de Tierra y Ambiente (MITA) in Guatemala; the first meeting of the bi-national committee formed to lead implementation of the Bi-national Environmental Cooperation Agreement between Belize and Guatemala; workshops organized by EJJ in Guatemala to raise awareness about IWT, attended by judges, environmental prosecutors and relevant government staff; and training sessions organized by FCD in Belize on use of SMART,

attended by the Belize Forest Department and a number of Belizean NGOs involved in protected area management. Regular updates on project activities have been provided to the UK Embassy in Guatemala by WCS staff, and to the UK High Commission Office in Belmopan, Belize, by FCD staff. Interest generated in the project through regular communication of project results to foreign affairs ministries in both Belize and Guatemala is expected to promote further investment; Balam has already leveraged US\$ from USFWS to supplement the seed funds for investment in alternative livelihoods (**Annex W**), and a proposal to the same donor for a further US\$ has been submitted.

In alignment with the project's Open Access plan, the project has been promoted on all project partner websites (**Annex X**) and further updates are planned in the coming months to reflect advances and results during the first year of the project. The EJV website was developed using project funds, and Balam's website has recently been redeveloped to improve engagement.

The project's planned exit strategy as specified in the proposal remains valid. Already there is evidence that the project is stimulating commitments from partner institutions to take forwards collaborative efforts to combat IWT in the longer term, such as the development of an MOU between Balam, FCD and other Belizean NGOs working in areas affected by IWT. The project has also attracted additional funding to help sustain impact; funding has been leveraged from the US Fish and Wildlife Service towards the development of alternative livelihood interventions, and project activities have also been leveraged through support from the US Department of State (Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs/INL), with a complementary, larger scale focus on combatting IWT in Guatemala and Belize. INL personnel in Guatemala City have provided an opportunity to strengthen engagement with Guatemalan Government institutions based in the capital city, including the DIGICl police and Customs officials. The INL funding has also allowed us to identify and address additional IWT topics of relevance including awareness raising and training of national government personnel, strengthening national investigatory networks to obtain better information on IWT across the country, and the identification of gaps in national legislation vis-à-vis the combat of IWT. Additional support has been provided by the US Department of Interior, including 15% of the time of our IWT project leader, as well as support for macaw nest monitoring activities in Belize, and general support for EJV.

Furthermore, the project's awareness-raising campaign is intended to effect long-term shifts in attitudes and behaviours that will have a sustained impact on levels of IWT far beyond the project's end.

14. IWF Challenge Fund Identity

Support from the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors has been appropriately acknowledged on project outreach materials and outputs and at all events (press conferences, meetings, training workshops etc) supported with project funds. This has included written acknowledgement of the IWT Challenge Fund and its DEFRA/DFID sponsors, accompanied by the DEFRA and UKAid logos.

15. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2015-March 2016)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

16. **OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

A significant achievement from the first year of this project is the fact that no poaching of Scarlet Macaw chicks was recorded at monitored nests in Chiquibul National Park during the 2015 nesting season, which is an unprecedented result in the 5 years during which FCD have conducted monitoring activities in the area. However, another perhaps even more valuable outcome of the project in its first year is a considerably improved understanding of the poaching and trafficking situation in both Belize and Guatemala, which has allowed us to collectively define the problem more precisely and has already resulted in significant advances in tackling IWT on both sides of the border. For instance, FCD have been made aware of additional macaw nesting sites that are not currently being monitored and may be being targeted by poachers, and will therefore strive to locate these sites and expand their areas of monitoring and patrolling to ensure that they are included. In Guatemala, the arrest of two macaw trafficking middlemen with the support of the DIGICI has demonstrated the importance of involving official police investigators in law enforcement efforts. These valuable lessons will help to refine strategies for combatting IWT in the remaining 2 years of the project, but also in the longer term, such that macaw poaching at the adjacency zone between Belize and Guatemala can finally be eradicated.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Significant reduction in poaching and trafficking of the highly endangered scarlet macaw population of Belize, and long-term collaboration between Belize and Guatemala to protect endangered species and improve rural livelihoods.</p>		<p>The project has already achieved a significant reduction in poaching of the Scarlet Macaw population in Belize; the 2015 nesting season was the first in which no poaching of Scarlet Macaw chicks occurred at monitored nests in Chiquibul National Park since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex AA).</p> <p>The support provided by the project towards intelligence and prosecution efforts in Guatemala is also yielding positive results, with two targeted arrests taking place during Year 1, of which one resulted in a successful conviction and the other is pending sentence; these advances in enforcement will contribute towards deterring traffickers. Investments in alternative livelihoods among rural communities exposed to key macaw trafficking routes have been initiated, and US\$supplementary funding from USFWS has been leveraged towards these activities (Annex W).</p> <p>The project has also achieved important advances in fostering long-term bi-national collaboration between Belize and Guatemala, involving both governmental and non-governmental institutions. These commitments towards improved bi-national collaboration will strengthen cross-border efforts to combat wildlife trafficking between the two countries, and help to ensure that the impacts of the project can be sustained in the long term.</p>	<p>See sections below.</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Belize and Guatemala governments demonstrate improved capacity and collaboration to eradicate cross-frontier wildlife trafficking in the Chiquibul-Maya Mountains</p>	<p>1. Reduced macaw poaching in Belize: Scarlet macaw nests poached in Chiquibul National Park reduced by >50% each year during the project, as compared to the mean poaching rate detected over the last 5 years. Baseline= 48.7%</p>	<p>Results of nest monitoring activities indicated that no macaw chicks were poached in the 2015 nesting season (0%), despite 6 recorded poaching attempts; this is the first nesting season in which no poaching has occurred (at monitored nests) in Chiquibul National Park since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex AA).</p>	<p>The Anti-Poaching Task Force will conduct targeted anti-poaching patrols and nest monitoring activities during the 2016 Scarlet Macaw nesting season (May-September); FCD will collate and publish poaching and fledging data at the end of this period. The anti-poaching Strategy developed</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>ecoregion, through strengthened intelligence, law enforcement and prosecution, and improved awareness to deter trade in highly endangered psittacines, while Civil Society Organizations mobilize improved coordination between governments by supporting national, bilateral, and multilateral initiatives that protect emblematic species, conserve natural resources, and propel economic alternatives for rural communities on targeted wildlife trade routes.</p>	<p>(2009=50%, 2010=47.4%, 2011=88.9%, 2012=30%, 2013=27%)</p>		<p>by FCD in Year 1 will be reviewed at the end of Year 2 and updated as needed to improve the effectiveness of patrolling activities. Follow-up training on SMART for Belizean NGO and government personnel will be held by FCD in collaboration with WCS if staff turnover is significant.</p>
	<p>2. Improved enforcement: Increase in the number of arrests of scarlet macaw/parrot poachers in Belize from 0 to at least 1 annually during the project</p>	<p>Although no poachers were physically apprehended in the 2015 nesting season, there were several near-captures of poachers in the early-mid part of the nesting season that likely had a dissuasive effect (Annexes AA & I).</p>	<p>The above enforcement activities planned for Year 2 will assist Task Force rangers in capturing poachers in Belize.</p>
	<p>3. Increased intelligence and prosecution: At least 3 confiscations annually, at least 2 cases brought annually, and at least 2 successful prosecutions by the end of the project of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Guatemala; (Baselines 1, 0, and 0 respectively.)</p>	<p>Enforcement efforts resulted in a total of 8 investigations relating to wildlife trafficking offenses in Year 1. Outcomes included a total of 7 seizures and the arrest of 2 people for illegal possession of wildlife (Annex K), leading to one successful conviction of a scarlet macaw trafficker (Annex MM).</p>	<p>EJF will coordinate further training sessions to build capacity amongst law enforcement personnel in Guatemala, and will continue providing technical accompaniment of CONAP, MP and PGN as they investigate suspects and obtain warrants for legal searches, and supporting prosecutors to strengthen legal cases against detainees. The Petén IWT Network will continue to support wildlife trafficking investigations by DIGICI by conducting surveillance activities (patrols, mobile checkpoints and monitoring social networks) and supplying key intelligence.</p>
	<p>4. Improved cross-border and cross-sector coordination: At least one significant national, bilateral, and multilateral initiative agreed upon annually to conserve emblematic species and natural resources within the Maya Mountains Chiquibul ecoregion (currently at 0).</p>	<p>Significant national and bi-national initiatives agreed on in Year 1 include the development of the Inter-institutional IWT Strategy (Annex FF) between project partners in both Guatemala and Belize; the formation of the Anti-Poaching Task Force as a collaboration between FCD and government personnel to support enforcement efforts within the Chiquibul National Park in Belize (Annex AA); the formation of the Scarlet Macaw Working Group to support macaw conservation efforts in Belize; and the formation of the Petén IWT Network as a</p>	<p>The Petén IWT Network will be further strengthened in Year 2, potentially with the signature of an MOU between participating institutions, to ensure that its role can be sustained in the longer term. Signature of an MOU to formalise a long-term commitment between NGOs collaborating to tackle IWT in the Guatemala-Belize adjacency zone is also anticipated in 2016.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>5. Improved livelihoods alternatives: At least 30% of the households receiving seed funds, including women-headed households, report significantly improved income from sanctioned livelihood activities as a result of project investments (Baseline to be established)</p>	<p>collaboration between CSO and government partners to support enforcement efforts in Petén. (Pending): Evaluation will be conducted at project end.</p>	<p>Balam, in partnership with COACAP, will continue to implement the Strategy for seed fund investments in alternative livelihoods in Year 2; this will involve signature of agreements with target communities to ensure that investments are conditional on commitments to reduce IWT activities, and appropriate distribution of investments (purchasing of materials, etc) to support planned alternative livelihood initiatives. Discussions with La Rejoya community will continue with the aim of securing their engagement in the project.</p>
	<p>6. Improved awareness: Increased knowledge among community leaders and residents in rural Guatemalan communities adjacent to Belize and among authorities in Guatemala City regarding the illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking on scarlet macaws and other endangered species (at least 50% of decision makers and 25% of community members surveyed demonstrate improved awareness)</p>	<p>(Pending): Evaluation will be conducted at project end.</p>	<p>Further IWT training workshops will be led by EJV for relevant government personnel (see above) which will contribute towards raising awareness of the issue. CONAP and WCS will distribute the outreach materials that are currently in development (flyers, posters etc) to raise awareness among decision-makers in Guatemala City. Further radio and television spots are planned by Balam to raise awareness among communities in Petén. A concerted Facebook IWT campaign will be taken forwards in 2016, following the launch of a dedicated page that is currently in development, which will have a broader impact in raising awareness across Guatemala and beyond.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 1. Co-managing NGO and Governmental personnel trained and capable of enforcing anti-poaching laws in the Priority Scarlet Macaw Conservation Zone in Belize (Chiquibul National Park and adjacent areas)</p>	<p>1.1 At least two new protection protocols and procedures implemented by the end of Year 1 and maintained and/or adapted throughout the project (i.e. Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART); historical threats mapping and prioritization of hotspots)</p>	<p>FCD and FD staff have received training on use of the SMART application, and have in turn provided training to staff from a number of other institutions involved in protected area management in the country (Annexes AA, D, E & F); SMART is now utilized by FCD rangers in Chiquibul National Park to monitor and collect data for management purposes. FCD completed a threats map and strategy document prioritising interdiction areas, which was used to guide macaw nest protection activities during the 2015 nesting season (Annex A & AA).</p>	
	<p>1.2 At least 300 person/days/year of specialized protection personnel focused on interdiction of poachers in Belize target areas (baseline = 0)</p>	<p>The Task Force, led by FCD, spent a total of 245 man-days patrolling macaw nesting sites and access trails throughout the 2015 macaw nesting season (Annexes G & I). Although 6 poaching attempts were recorded, results of parallel nest monitoring activities indicated that no macaw chicks were poached; this is the first nesting season in which no poaching has occurred (at monitored nests) since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex AA).</p>	
	<p>1.3 An average of at least one capture or disruption of poachers annually in Belize by protection personnel (baseline = 1 historical disruption and 0 captures)</p>	<p>One disrupted poaching attempt resulted in the confiscation of a cell phone from a poacher who fled, which was subsequently provided to Guatemala's Environmental Prosecutor. Although no poachers were physically apprehended, several near-captures of poachers in the early-mid part of the nesting season likely had a dissuasive effect (Annexes AA & I).</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1. Participatory development of threats map and document prioritising scarlet macaw nesting hotspots (FCD, Belize Gov't, WCS) and priority interdiction areas (Year 1, with annual updates as required)</p>	<p>(Completed): The threats map and strategy document prioritising priority interdiction areas in Belize (Annex A) was developed by FCD, and used to guide nest protection activities during the 2015 nesting season. Furthermore, the Scarlet Macaw Working Group, chaired by the Belize Forest Department, reviewed the existing bio-monitoring protocols based on the strategy developed to address illegal wildlife trafficking in the Chiquibul (Annex B), which included the need for frequent and ongoing patrols in hotspot areas.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.2. Formation of an Anti-Poaching Task Force comprised of Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel</p>	<p>(Completed): The Belizean anti-poaching Task Force members were identified by FD to coordinate roles and responsibilities during the nesting season. FD convened the Belize Police Department, BDF and FCD (Annex C). While follow up by FD throughout the 2015 nesting season was intermittent, and on most occasions FCD patrolled nesting areas without government accompaniment, in January 2016 four FD officers participated in a ranger training course with the aim that these officers would participate in the patrol program for the 2016 season. FD has also acquired field gear to equip these officers to join the patrols. The Task Force also reviewed and proposed revised protocols for the roles of partners at the key Conservation Outposts located along the Belize-Guatemala adjacency zone, to improve coordination and lead to greater awareness about IWT issues along the border.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.3. Train Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel on the use of SMART monitoring system during Year 1, and follow up training as required if Governmental staff turnover is</p>	<p>(Completed): In April 2015, FCD staff received a two-day training on the "SMART Lite" field patrol monitoring system from WCS personnel (Annex D). On August 24th, WCS, FCD and FD personnel held a workshop in Belmopan to share the SMART system with FD (Annex E), leading to a request from FD to provide assistance with expanding the SMART system to other</p>		

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
significant		protected area partners in Belize. Accordingly FCD and FD personnel held two further training sessions on use of SMART in October 2015 and January 2016, which were attended by 22 and 20 participants, respectively, from a total of 8 institutions (Annex F (a) and (b)). SMART is now utilized by FCD rangers in Chiquibul National Park to monitor and collect data for management purposes.	
Activity 1.4. Targeted patrolling of scarlet macaw nesting hotspots to disrupt poaching of macaw and parrot species (Years 1, 2, 3)		(Completed): FCD led Task Force field patrolling of scarlet macaw nesting sites and access trails throughout the 2015 macaw nesting season. A total of 245 man-days were spent protecting nests in extremely remote areas (Annex G). Results of parallel nest monitoring activities indicated that no macaw chicks were poached; a total of 11 active nests were monitored by FCD of which 6 were climbed by poachers either when chicks were not present or eggs not yet hatched. With WCS support a complementary intervention was initiated by FCD in 2015, consisting of the removal of at-risk chicks for hand-raising in an in-situ laboratory and subsequent release into the wild (Annex H). A total of 8 chicks successfully fledged in 2015 using this method. This is the first nesting season in which no poaching has occurred (at monitored nests) since FCD began monitoring in 2010. Despite the fact that no poachers were physically apprehended, several near captures of poachers in the early-mid part of the nesting season likely had a dissuasive effect (Annex I). In one occasion, an entire set of climbing gear, a rifle, and a cell phone were confiscated from a poacher who fled. Information extracted revealed the phone to belong to a Guatemalan national. Through project partners the phone was subsequently provided to Guatemala's Environmental Prosecutor, revealing a photograph of a scarlet macaw and other wildlife (Annex GG).	
Output 2. CONAP, DIPRONA, and Environmental Prosecutors able to identify and prosecute poaching networks in Guatemala	2.1 At least 15 governmental officials trained annually in procedures to disrupt wildlife trafficking networks in Guatemala (baseline = 0); at least 45 person/days of training received annually (baseline = 0)	A total of 68 governmental officials were trained over a total of four days' training at three separate events, amounting to a total of 85 person/days of training received in Year 1 (Annexes CC, JJ, KK & LL).	
	2.2 At least 3 cross-border exchanges of information on poaching/trafficking activities and routes annually between partners in Belize and Guatemala (historical events = 1 in last 5 years)	Project partners FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) are in regular communication under the framework of an MOU that has been in place between the two organizations for several years, and this includes exchange of information regarding wildlife trafficking (Annex S). Meetings between project partners in May 2015 and February 2016 to develop and evaluate the Interinstitutional IWT Strategy (Activity 2.1) also provided a forum for information exchange. Through a separate USFWS-funded project to combat deforestation in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul area, an exchange between Balam and FCD technical personnel took place which served to share information regarding poaching hotspots and significant trafficking routes. A meeting also took place between Balam, FCD and other Belizean NGOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone to discuss potential collaboration towards combatting wildlife trafficking in these areas (Annexes AA and BB).	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
	2.3 At least 3 targeted investigations undertaken annually to identify and gather evidence on wildlife trafficking networks (baseline = 0)	EJF have supported 8 targeted investigations in Year 1; two of these cases resulted in arrests (Annex K), of which one has led to a successful conviction and the other is pending sentence (Annexes CC & MM).	
	2.4 Annual number of searches and/or arrests of poachers/traffickers at least tripled in Guatemala (baseline to be established; near 0)	Investigative efforts included monitoring of wildlife for sale on social networks and a total of 88 monitoring patrols and 37 mobile control points along key trafficking routes (Annex J). These efforts resulted in a total of 7 seizures, leading to the confiscation of 2 scarlet macaws, 6 parrots and 4 pacas; 2 people were consequently arrested for illegal possession of wildlife (Annex K), leading to one successful conviction.	
	2.5 At least two successful prosecutions by the end of the project of psittacine/wildlife trafficking in target area of Guatemala (baseline = 1 event consisting of the recent confiscation of 110+ parrots along the Calzada Mopan highway)	In Year 1 there was one successful prosecution of an individual involved in macaw trafficking; the verdict consisted of a 5-year jail sentence applied after the individual had spent nearly 4 weeks in jail, which was paid off at Q5/day, making for a total fine of Q (equivalent to \$) (Annex MM).	
Activity 2.1. Participatory workshop (FCD, CONAP, DIPRONA, Environmental Prosecutors, EJF, Balam, WCS) to develop inter-institutional strategy, and train collaborators on mechanisms for combatting illegal traffic in macaws and parrots in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone (Year 1, with annual evaluation meetings)		(Completed): On 13th-14th May 2015, EJF held a workshop to identify threats, wildlife smuggling routes, key actors, and potential for further investigation and interdiction. The workshop was attended by 19 participants from EJF, FCD, Balam, CONAP and WCS (Annex II (a) & (b)). As a result of this workshop, Balam developed an Inter-institutional Strategy to combat IWT in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul region of Guatemala and Belize (Annex FF). This strategy has been used to guide interventions by DIPRONA and representatives of the MP. EJF held a follow-up workshop on 23 rd February 2016, attended by 19 participants from EJF, FCD, Balam, CONAP and WCS, to evaluate the strategy (Annex II (a) & (c)). Through the workshop it was agreed that the strategy had so far proved to be effective and no updates were needed; the strategy will be used to guide activities in the coming year.	
Activity 2.2. Workshop in Years 1 and 3 led by the Environmental Justice Forum with Judges and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala to evaluate and increase awareness about the plight of species affected by illegal wildlife trafficking (macaws, parrots, other species)		(Completed): EJF led a workshop on June 3 rd 2015, attended by 23 representatives from CONAP, MP, PGN, the Ministry of Environment and judges in Peten (OJ) (Annex JJ (a) & (b)). WCS wildlife trafficking experts Dr. Tim Wittig (Kenya) and Mr. Dwi Adhiasto (Indonesia) shared their experiences regarding the rapidly spreading global threat of IWT and effective measures for reducing threats. A second workshop was held by EJF on 10 th -11 th December 2015 in Cobán, Alta Verapaz, to build capacity among judiciary staff from Petén, Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz to investigate cases relating to IWT. The workshop was attended by 17 participants including judiciary and prosecution personnel from MP, CONAP, the Executive Committee of Justice of Alta Verapaz (CEJAV), Balam and EJF (Annex LL (a) & (b)). A third workshop was held by EJF on 16 th March 2016 in Petén to raise awareness about the plight of species affected by IWT and evaluate the effectiveness of existing environmental legislation in	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
		Guatemala to combat IWT. The workshop was attended by 28 participants including judiciary and prosecution personnel from MP, CONAP and PGN, as well as representatives from local NGOs the Defenders of Nature Foundation and ARCAS (Annex KK (a) & (b)).	
Activity 2.3. Targeted investigations of wildlife (macaw, parrot) trafficking networks in Guatemala (EJF and Balam working in coordination with CONAP, DIPRONA and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala (Years 1,2,3)		(Completed): A technical committee, the “Petén IWT Network”, was formed between project partner institutions (Balam, EJF, WCS and CONAP) to coordinate investigations; at least 26 meetings of the Network have taken place in Year 1. Macaw trafficking investigations were undertaken collaboratively by Balam, EJF and WCS personnel as a first line of research; leads were then turned over to governmental institutions (CONAP, DIGICI and DIPRONA). Investigative methods included monitoring of wildlife for sale on social networks and targeted patrols at strategic points identified in the Inter-institutional IWT Strategy (Annex FF); in Year 1 a total of 88 monitoring patrols and 37 mobile control points were deployed (Annex J). These efforts resulted in a total of 7 seizures (leading to the confiscation of 2 scarlet macaws, 6 parrots and 4 pacas), and a total of 8 investigations relating to wildlife trafficking offenses. These cases involve one individual suspected of poaching/trafficking macaws in Belize, one individual suspected of poaching macaws in Guatemala and 6 individuals suspected of involvement in trafficking/sale of macaws and parrots in Guatemala. Two of these cases resulted in targeted arrests: one of an illegally obtained 4-month old macaw in a Guatemalan household near Belize, and one of a macaw trafficker offering a bird for sale on Facebook (Annex K). One of these cases resulted in a successful conviction, consisting of a 5-year jail sentence applied after the individual had spent nearly 4 weeks in jail (Annex MM). The jail time was allowed to be paid off, instead of served, at Q5/day, making for a total fine of Q9,125 (equivalent to \$1,200). The potential value of the macaw captured was Q2,500-Q5,000, therefore the sentence should serve as a significant deterrent. In the second case the individual concerned was confined to jail for 7 weeks while awaiting trial and at the end of Year 1 a sentence was pending.	
Activity 2.4. Monitoring and/or accompaniment by the EJF of prosecutorial and judicial effort, to increase effective prosecution of poaching networks (Years 1,2,3)		(Completed): EJF has continued providing technical accompaniment of CONAP, MP and PGN as they investigate suspects and obtain warrants for legal searches, and supporting prosecutors to strengthen legal cases against detainees. EJF supported the 8 investigations described under Activity 2.3, and provided legal accompaniment following both arrests, which contributed towards achieving the successful conviction (Annex MM). EJF continues to play a key role in sensitizing the newly named Environmental Judge in Petén as to the importance of effective sentencing.	
Output 3. Tangible and demonstrable collaboration between Belizean and Guatemalan institutions (Government and Civil Society) on natural resource conservation and sustainable	3.1 At least two annual multi-sector meetings (e.g., <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i>) focus on wildlife trafficking and obtaining counterpart leverage funding for sustainable livelihoods of rural communities in the Adjacency Zone); Multi-sectoral meetings	Two MITA meetings have served to raise awareness about the IWT project; the first on March 10th 2015 in which the project was initially presented to MITA members (Annexes U (a) and (b)), and the second on September 18th 2015 in which the protocols for IWT investments in alternative livelihoods (“Seed Funds”) was presented by Balam (Annexes V (a) and (b)). A further MITA meeting with bi-national representation is planned to take place in Petén in May. Outside the MITA, Balam and FCD have met with other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone (Ya’axché and TIDE) to discuss a potential cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking in these areas; an MOU is expected to be	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
development issues	include bi-national participation from both CSOs and government institutions involved in natural resource conservation in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone	signed in 2016 (Annex BB). Balam has leveraged US\$ from USFWS to supplement the Seed Funds, for investment in agroforestry initiatives (Annex W), and a proposal to the same donor for a further US\$ has been submitted.	
	3.2 At least one formal agreement (MOU) signed during the 3-year project by representatives of the Belizean and Guatemalan governments to collaborate on endangered species and natural resource conservation, and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone	(Pending); This agreement may be delayed considerably due to tension increasing along the adjacency zone as the result of three Guatemalans being shot in an incident involving the BDF in Belizean territory; one of the Guatemalan citizens died.	
	3.3 At least one formal agreement (MOU) signed during the 3-year project by representatives of Belizean and Guatemalan CSOs to collaborate on scarlet macaw conservation and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone	Balam and FCD have met with other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone (Ya'axché and TIDE) to discuss a potential cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking in these areas; an MOU is expected to be signed in 2016. In addition, complementary funds from the British Embassy and USDOJ have supported two meetings between indigenous Maya communities of southern Belize and Petén, resulting in the development of an action plan to improve local governance and thus assist efforts to combat IWT in the Adjacency Zone (Annex BB).	
Activity 3.1. Continuous consensus building and promotion of bilateral cooperation led by Civil Society partners in Belize (FCD), and Guatemala (Balam) to set the stage for formal governmental agreements in multi-stakeholder meetings (Years 1,2,3)		(Completed): FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) continued to lead national civil society demands for greater governmental cooperation between Guatemala and Belize. Representatives of both governments participated in the official IWT project inception workshop in May 2015, pledging to cooperate in reducing trans-frontier IWT. The first meeting of the bi-national committee formed to lead implementation of the Bi-national Environmental Cooperation Agreement, signed in 2014, took place on 25th February 2016 (Annex L). The IWT project was presented during the meeting and project activities led by FCD and Balam were incorporated into the agreement. The second meeting of the Committee is due to take place in Petén in May. A further development is the potential involvement of the Mexican government in the agreement, with the Mexican ambassador to Belize requesting support from Balam and FCD to take this forwards.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.2. Realisation of at least 2 multi-stakeholder meetings with with bi-national representation annually during the 3-year project (as part of the <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i>) focused on endangered species and natural resource conservation, and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone		(Partially Completed): Balam continues to serve as the Secretariat of the Mesa Inter-sectorial de Tierra y Ambiente (MITA) in Guatemala, as a key multisector forum for cross-frontier dialogue (Annex M). Two MITA meetings have served to raise awareness about the IWT project; the first on March 10th 2015 in which the project was initially presented to MITA members (Annexes U (a) and (b)), and the second on September 18th 2015 in which the protocols for IWT investments in alternative livelihoods (“seed funds”) were presented by Balam (Annexes V (a) and (b)). Completion of this activity remains pending since due to scheduling conflicts FCD has not been able to participate in the MITA to date; however, a meeting with bi-national representation is planned to take place in Petén in May. Outside the MITA, Balam and FCD have met with other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the adjacency zone (Ya’axché and TIDE) to discuss a potential cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking in these areas; an MOU is expected to be signed in 2016. In addition, complementary funds from the British Embassy and USDOJ have supported two meetings between indigenous Maya communities of southern Belize and Peten, resulting in the development of an action plan to improve local governance and thus assist efforts to combat IWT in the Adjacency Zone.	
Activity 3.3. Provision of regular updates to UK Embassies and High Commissions on the state of the project and bilateral cooperation between Belize and Guatemala		(Completed): Regular updates on project activities have been provided to the UK Embassy in Guatemala by WCS staff, and to the UK High Commission Office in Belmopan, Belize, by FCD staff. At least seven updates were provided in March, May, June, October and November 2015, and in January and February 2016 (Annex EE). On June 1st 2015, UK High Commissioner Mr. Peter Hughes participated in an IWT Press Conference held in Belize City with 29 members of the press, national governments and NGOs (Annex Y); on June 3rd 2015 UK Ambassador Sarah Dickson participated in an IWT Press Conference held in Flores, Petén (Annex Z).	
Output 4. Improved sustainable livelihoods based on legal activities for rural Guatemalan communities subject to species trafficking along the Guatemala-Belize Adjacency Zone	4.1 Identification of the principal wildlife trafficking routes, with a geographic prioritisation of rural communities for targeted economic investments based on their vulnerability to trafficking produced by middle of Year 1, through bi-national cooperation	Through the diagnostic workshop held in May 2015 (Activity 2.1) four target communities were identified for investment, based on their exposure to principal macaw trafficking routes: La Rejoja, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos, and Las Brisas de Chiquibul (Annex N). The community of La Rejoja initially turned down the opportunity for involvement in the project, however talks are ongoing.	
	4.2 Identification of the most viable investments in livelihoods alternatives, (disaggregated by gender, and based on local interest, legality, potential productivity, likelihood to reduce wildlife trafficking, and capacity for sustainability) for pilot investment programs with 4	Balam staff led consultations with CONAP, FCD, DIPRONA and MITA representatives to identify ongoing/potential legal, environmentally sustainable economic alternatives for communities exposed to IWT. Balam also engaged the Coordinadora de Asociaciones Campesina Agropecuarias de Petén (COACAP) as a leading local second-tier organization representing indigenous campesino families, and with extensive experience in promoting economic alternatives (i.e. cocoa, xate palm harvesting, improved agriculture), in the project focal area (Annex BB). As a result of this consultation process, verified through field visits and consultations with community leaders, Balam developed a strategy document to guide project livelihoods investments (Annex N). This document prioritises investments in the following	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
	vulnerable communities identified in 4.1, produced by middle of Year 1, through bi-national cooperation	economic alternatives: cocoa, plantain, cassava, sweet potato, avocado, xate palm, arrowleaf and sapodilla.	
	4.3 Investment of livelihoods seed funds within 4 target communities (£/annually, among at least 100 households, including at least 10 women-headed households, for a total of 600 individuals directly benefitted) during Years 1 and 2	Consensus regarding the use of the livelihoods seed funds was reached through meetings held in the framework of the MITA with Balam staff, community leaders and representatives of COACAP, MANMUNISUR and relevant government departments (CONAP and Ministry of Agriculture of Peten). An agreement was signed between Balam and COACAP and a strategy developed to detail the norms for the seed funds and guide investment in Year 2 of the project (Annexes O & P). Within each community at least 50 families will be selected to benefit from investment, while ensuring the inclusion of at least 10 women-headed households in total. Investment in alternative livelihood activities (agroforestry and commercial xate production) initiated in January 2016 (Annex HH).	
	4.4 At least 100% matching investment in alternative livelihoods for 4 rural communities (data disaggregated by beneficiary gender) by national, bi-national, or multilateral sources, excluding UK-based funding sources, during Years 2 and 3	Balam has already leveraged US (i.e. 100%) from USFWS to supplement the seed funds, for investment in agroforestry initiatives (Annex W), and a proposal to the same donor for a further US\$ has been submitted. Interest generated in the project through regular communication of project results to foreign affairs ministries of both Belize and Guatemala is expected to promote further investment in alternative livelihoods.	
	4.5 At least 50% of adult men and women within rural communities consulted are supportive of investments in alternative livelihoods, and aware that the technical and material support provided is conditional on a commitment to eschew wildlife trafficking, by the end of Year 3	(Pending): Evaluation will be conducted at project end.	
Activity 4.1. Workshop held in Year 1 between Belizean and Guatemalan stakeholders to identify principal trafficking routes, and rural communities vulnerable to macaw/parrot trafficking		(Completed): Through the diagnostic workshop held in May 2015 (Activity 2.1) four target communities were identified for investment, based on their exposure to principal macaw trafficking routes: La Rejoja, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos, and Las Brisas de Chiquibul (Annex N). The community of La Rejoja initially turned down the opportunity for involvement in the project, however talks are ongoing. This is a key community with regard to involvement in trafficking and therefore resistance was to be expected; but engagement, however slow, will be particularly valuable.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.2. Consultancy coordinated by Balam in Year 1 to identify most viable investments in livelihoods alternatives for rural communities vulnerable to wildlife trafficking in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone		(Completed): Balam staff led consultations with CONAP, FCD, DIPRONA, and MITA representatives to identify ongoing/potential legal, environmentally sustainable economic alternatives for communities exposed to IWT. Balam also engaged the Coordinadora de Asociaciones Campesina Agropecuarias de Petén (COACAP) as a leading local second-tier organization representing indigenous campesino families, and with extensive experience in promoting economic alternatives (i.e. cocoa, xate palm harvesting, improved agriculture), in the project focal area. As a result of this consultation process, verified through field visits and consultations with community leaders, Balam developed a strategy document to guide project livelihoods investments (Annex N). This document prioritises investments in the following economic alternatives: cocoa, plantain, cassava, sweet potato, avocado, xate palm, arrowleaf and sapodilla. This strategy will subsequently be used by the MITA as a broader fund-raising strategy for the wider population settled in the Guatemalan adjacency zone.	
Activity 4.3. Meetings led by Balam in Year 1 and 2 to obtain consensus with local community leaders, Civil Society, and Governmental partners regarding the priorities and conditions (i.e. responsibilities of all parties involved, including communities) for seed fund investments in alternative livelihood investments in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone		(Completed): Through meetings held in the framework of the MITA, community leaders, representatives of COACAP and relevant government departments (CONAP and Ministry of Agriculture of Petén) and Balam staff reached consensus regarding the management and distribution of the livelihoods seed funds (Annex O). Representatives from the four municipalities of the adjacency zone (MANMUNISUR) were also included in discussions as a potential source of additional investment. The seed funds are intended to serve as a longer-term mechanism for investment that would attract additional funding from other donors to ensure sustainability.	
Activity 4.4. Formal multi-stakeholder signing event led by Balam to launch investment agreements with local communities (Year 2)		(Completed): The seed fund was created under Balam's leadership as a public-private mechanism of collaboration between the MITA, MANMUNISUR, COACAP and WCS "for the reduction of wildlife trafficking in communities in the Guatemala-Belize adjacency zone". Through discussion with partners, COACAP was selected by Balam as the most effective implementing mechanism for the investment of seed funds. An agreement was signed between Balam and COACAP in Year 1 that defines responsibilities of both parties with regard to seed fund management (Annex P). Formal public signing events with beneficiary communities are planned for Year 2.	
Activity 4.5. Development of baseline on local community attitudes towards species trafficking, and economic alternatives (mid of Year 1)		(Partially Completed): Baseline surveys were conducted in three of the four target villages identified in Activity 4.2 (Monte los Olivos, San Marcos and Brisas de Chiquibul) on 16 th -18 th February 2016, to gather information on attitudes to trafficking and identify community needs to inform the seed fund investment strategy (Annexes Q (a), (b) & (c)). The surveys were conducted by technical extension officers already working within the target communities to build trust; individuals surveyed included COCODE members, members of community committees, women's groups and religious leaders. Data collection remains pending in the village of La Rejoya.	
Activity 4.6. Distribution of in-kind investments (i.e. fertiliser, supplies and materials, etc.) to local communities (Years 2, 3)		(Partially Completed): Investment of seed funds in alternative livelihood initiatives began in January 2016. Seed banks for the establishment of agroforestry plots have been established in three of the four target villages identified in Activity 4.2, and projects focused on commercial	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
		production of xate have also been initiated (Annex HH).	
Activity 4.7. Participatory evaluation between Balam, CONAP, and community leaders of the success/impact of investments in livelihoods alternatives (Year 3; provided as Annex in Final Report)		(Pending): Participatory evaluation of the impacts of seed funds is planned for Year 3.	
Activity 4.8. Two socioeconomic surveys, with gender disaggregated data, undertaken by Balam within 4 target communities during Months 3-4 and 31-32, respectively.		(Partially Completed): Baseline socioeconomic surveys were conducted in three of the four target villages identified in Activity 4.2 on 16 th -18 th February 2016 (Annexes Q (a), (b) & (c)). Data collection remains pending in the village of La Rejoya. Completion of the baseline report is anticipated by June 2016.	
Output 5. Greater awareness regarding the illegality and impact of the trafficking of endangered species in rural communities along the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone and among decision makers in Guatemala City	5.1 For the southeastern Peten awareness campaign regarding illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking in the Maya Mountains area, by the end of Year 3: 50% of surveyed leaders (disaggregated by gender) in the 4 target communities have increased awareness; 50% of surveyed decision makers and leaders (disaggregated by gender) within the Mesa Intersectorial have increased awareness; 25% of surveyed community members (disaggregated by gender) in the 4 target communities have increased awareness (Baselines will be established in Year 1, but current awareness levels are estimated to be low)	(Pending): Baseline survey is in progress (Annex Q) and evaluation will be conducted at project end following final survey. Radio spots have been implemented by Balam (Annex T) and a Facebook outreach campaign has been initiated (Annex X).	
	5.2 For the Guatemala City awareness campaign: 50% of those surveyed (disaggregated by gender) among government decision makers and police (CONAP and DIPRONA) and Environmental Prosecutors office have increased awareness regarding illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking,	(Pending): Baseline survey is in progress (Annex R) and evaluation will be conducted at project end following final survey. Outreach materials (fliers, posters, stickers and t-shirts) are in the process of development by WCS and CONAP in consultation with other project partners (Annex DD), an awareness-raising workshop attended by 23 MP personnel was held in March 2016 (Annex NN), a Facebook outreach campaign has been initiated and information is also being shared via project partner websites (Annex X).	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
	by the end of Year 3 (Baselines will be established in Year 1, but current awareness levels are estimated to be low/moderate)		
	5.3 Increase in public awareness and learning as measured by web statistics for partner websites (number of visitors, number of downloads of project information/data) and project's Facebook campaign (number of followers, number of likes, number of shares)	The project's Facebook campaign (https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100009806056721&fref=ts), from its launch in August 2015 up to the end of March 2016, has obtained 470 followers and its 92 posts have received a total of 397 likes and 7 shares. Increased engagement is expected following the launch of a new Facebook page to take forwards the campaign later this year. Visitor statistics for partner websites and other web outreach materials are included in Annex X .	
	5.4 Positive feedback/interest generated/citations for White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned, by the end of the project	(Pending): The project white paper summarizing lessons learned is planned for Year 3.	
	5.5 At least two presentations of the project strategy and/or results provided to international forums, by the end of the project	(Pending): Participation in international fora will likely occur in Years 2 & 3 of the project.	
Activity 5.1. Design and implementation of an awareness raising campaign against wildlife trafficking in south-eastern Peten (Maya Mountains) of Guatemala, with a focus on male and female community leaders of 4 target rural communities, and male and female decision-makers and leaders within the Mesa Intersectorial, via presentations, fliers and radio outreach (led by Balam during Years 1,2,3)		(Completed): A radio outreach campaign with two radio "spots" (20-30 seconds each) was designed and implemented by Balam personnel and broadcast over the Guatemalan adjacency areas, in coordination with Radio Utunkaj (in Q'eqch'í Maya language) and Radio Felicidad (Evangelical radio, in Spanish) (Annex T). The spots also ran on Radio Petén, Radio Mopán, and Radio Popular, stations with coverage of the vast majority of the Department of Petén collectively. Balam leveraged additional support from the US Department of Interior and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to broadcast two live radio interviews where CONAP personnel discussed the impact of wildlife trafficking locally, nationally, and at the global scale. Balam has also given interviews with one of the principal national newspapers (Prensa Libre) to highlight the environmental problems facing Petén, including wildlife trafficking. In addition, Balam has produced two information bulletins regarding the project and the problems it aims to address, which have been published on the organisation's own website (Annex X).	
Activity 5.2. Design and implementation of an awareness raising campaign against wildlife trafficking in the major wildlife trafficking market of Guatemala City, targeted at male and female		(Completed): An outreach campaign strategy document was produced by WCS personnel in collaboration with CONAP's Wildlife and Public Relations Departments (Annex DD). This strategy is largely focused on decision makers in Guatemala City, leaving open the possibility	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
governmental decision-makers and police (CONAP and DIPRONA) and the Environmental Prosecutors office; broader outreach to the general public via radio, Facebook, and CONAP website (led by CONAP during Years 1,2,3)		for additional support to address the general public if additional resources are identified. Implementation of the strategy is currently ongoing; CONAP have published information and news stories relating to IWT on their website (Annex X) and are currently developing a number of outreach materials in consultation with project partners (Annex DD). These include posters (6 different designs, with 4,000 units to be distributed in total); brochures (3,000 units); t-shirts (3 different designs, 350 units in total); and stickers (5 designs, 5,000 units in total). These materials will feature consistent messages and images, which will also be shared on social media by project partners, to maximize impact. Parallel to strategy development, on June 3rd a public outreach event was held in Flores, Petén (Annex Z). As part of this event, a total of 26 reporters from the local, national, and international press attended a conference entitled “Reflections on the Illegal Wildlife Trade: Experiences in Africa and Asia and how to prepare for this global challenge”. Roan Balas McNab of WCS presented on the broader trends in wildlife trafficking worldwide; Dr. Tim Wittig (Kenya) presented on the links between wildlife trafficking and organized crime, and provided examples from Africa; M.Sc. Dwi Adhiasto (Indonesia) presented on interdiction techniques used by the WCS Wildlife Crimes Unit to disrupt wildlife trafficking in Indonesia; and Julio Madrid of CONAP presented data on wildlife confiscations in Petén and Guatemala. The conference was attended by UK Ambassador to Guatemala Sarah Dickson, Executive Secretary of CONAP Ing. Benedicto Lucas, and EU representative Mr. Jan Miklavc. In addition, WCS, CONAP and EJV held a workshop on March 31 st 2016 in Guatemala City to raise awareness about the issue of IWT in Guatemala among the MP, which was attended by 23 MP personnel including criminal investigators and environmental prosecutors from across the country (Annex NN). Broader outreach by project partners via radio and Facebook are detailed under Activities 5.1 and 5.4, respectively.	
Activity 5.3. Collection of baseline (Year 1) and final (Year 3) awareness survey data regarding wildlife trafficking among target audiences of awareness campaigns in Peten and Guatemala City		(Partially completed): Collection of baseline survey data is ongoing; a total of 74 government, judiciary and media personnel have been surveyed to date in Petén and Guatemala City (Annex R), and surveys amongst three of the four target communities for seed fund investment in the Guatemalan adjacency zone have been initiated by COACAP (Annex Q).	
Activity 5.4. Design and updating of project webpages within the websites of key national CSO partners (Balam, EJV, FCD) with specific information on project indicators, such as annual trends in macaw poaching, protection success/failure, prosecutions, and economic investments as a result of project investment or leveraged resources, as well as a Facebook campaign on IWT and scarlet macaw conservation conducted by Balam (Years 1, 2 and 3)		(Completed): WCS, Balam, FCD and EJV websites have been expanded to include information on the project and wildlife trafficking issues faced by each institution. Project partners plan to expand these web pages with relevant project indicators, to the degree these do not expose personnel and/or reduce efficacy of project interventions. Outreach has also included project updates published in project partner newsletters/bulletins published on partner websites and/or sent as PDFs via emails through the respective networks of each partner. A dedicated Facebook profile (https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100009806056721) was launched in August 2015 and has over 470 members. A new page linked to the existing profile is being developed with the aim of taking forwards a concerted outreach campaign later this year. Relevant information and updates are also being shared on project partner Facebook pages. Details of project outreach materials are included in Annex X .	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 5.5. Production of White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned and dissemination on websites of partner institutions		(Pending): The project white paper summarizing lessons learned is planned for Year 3.	
Activity 5.6. Participation in international forums to present project approach and results		(Partially completed): EJF and WCS presented the project at the 5 th annual meeting of the Central American and Dominican Republic Wildlife Legislation Compliance and Enforcement Network (ROAVIS) held in Panama on 27 th -28 th January 2016. Further participation in international fora will likely occur in Years 2 & 3 of the project.	

Annex 2 Logframe

Impact

Significant reduction in poaching and trafficking of the highly endangered scarlet macaw population of Belize, and long-term collaboration between Belize and Guatemala to protect endangered species and improve rural livelihoods

Outcome

Belize and Guatemala governments demonstrate improved capacity and collaboration to eradicate cross-frontier wildlife trafficking in the Chiquibul-Maya Mountains ecoregion, through strengthened intelligence, law enforcement and prosecution, and improved awareness to deter trade in highly endangered psittacines, while Civil Society Organizations mobilize improved coordination between governments by supporting national, bilateral, and multilateral initiatives that protect emblematic species, conserve natural resources, and propel economic alternatives for rural communities on targeted wildlife trade routes.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Indicator 1	Reduced macaw poaching in Belize: Scarlet macaw nests poached in Chiquibul National Park reduced by >50% each year during the project, as compared to the mean poaching rate detected over the last 5 years. Baseline= 48.7% (2009=50%, 2010=47.4%, 2011=88.9%, 2012=30%, 2013=27%)
Indicator 2	Improved enforcement: Increase in the number of arrests of scarlet macaw/parrot poachers in Belize from 0 to at least 1 annually during the project
Indicator 3	Increased intelligence and prosecution: At least 3 confiscations annually, at least 2 cases brought annually, and at least 2 successful prosecutions by the end of the project of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Guatemala; (Baselines 1, 0, and 0 respectively.)
Indicator 4	Improved cross-border and cross-sector coordination: At least one significant national, bilateral, and multilateral initiative agreed upon annually to conserve emblematic species and natural resources within the Maya Mountains Chiquibul ecoregion (currently at 0).
Indicator 5	Improved livelihoods alternatives: At least 30% of the households receiving seed funds, including women-headed households, report significantly improved income from sanctioned livelihood activities as a result of project investments (Baseline to be established)
Indicator 6	Improved awareness: Increased knowledge among community leaders and residents in rural Guatemalan communities adjacent to Belize and among authorities in Guatemala City regarding the illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking on scarlet macaws and other endangered species (at least 50% of decision makers and 25% of community members surveyed demonstrate improved awareness)

Verifying outcomes

Indicator 1	Scarlet macaw nest poaching data collected by FCD Belize from known nesting cavities throughout the nesting season; before project initiation and during implementation (published November annually)
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Indicator 2	Information from the Anti-Poaching Task Force on arrests of poachers in Belize
Indicator 3	Information from DIPRONA, CONAP and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala on number of confiscations, cases brought, and successful prosecutions (baseline = 0)
Indicator 4	Agreements signed by Chancellors of Belize and Guatemala, and in multi-stakeholder forums (e.g., <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i> of Southern Peten)
Indicator 5	Two socioeconomic surveys, with data disaggregated by gender, undertaken by Balam in 4 target communities (Months 3-4; Months 31-32) detailing livelihoods sources, the number of households engaged in alternative economic activities, and average monthly income from livelihoods alternatives.
Indicator 6	Survey results of awareness among target audiences of their knowledge regarding the impacts of IWT on endangered species like the scarlet macaw prior to and after awareness campaigns

Outcome risks and important assumptions

Assumption 1	Civil society engagement will ensure that cooperation between governments of Belize and Guatemala is sustained if/when administrations change in either country
Assumption 2	Economic interests associated with species trafficking in the Maya Mountains area have not corrupted decision makers/authorities in Belize and Guatemala to the point where advances are untenable
Assumption 3	Significant progress will be obtained during the 3-year lifespan of the project, such that continued national/external support will allow project activities to be absorbed by governmental and Civil Society organizations

Outputs

Output 1	Co-managing NGO and Governmental personnel trained and capable of enforcing anti-poaching laws in the Priority Scarlet Macaw Conservation Zone in Belize (Chiquibul National Park and adjacent areas)
Output 2	CONAP, DIPRONA, and Environmental Prosecutors able to identify and prosecute poaching networks in Guatemala
Output 3	Tangible and demonstrable collaboration between Belizean and Guatemalan institutions (Government and Civil Society) on natural resource conservation and sustainable development issues
Output 4	Improved sustainable livelihoods based on legal activities for rural Guatemalan communities subject to species trafficking along the Guatemala-Belize Adjacency Zone
Output 5	Greater awareness regarding the illegality and impact of the trafficking of endangered species in rural communities along the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone and among decision makers in Guatemala City

• Measuring outputs

Output 1– Improved Enforcement/Belize	
Indicator 1.1	At least two new protection protocols and procedures implemented by the end of Year 1 and maintained and/or adapted throughout the project (i.e. Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART); historical threats mapping and prioritization of hotspots)
Indicator 1.2	At least 300 person/days/year of specialized protection personnel focused on interdiction of poachers in Belize target areas (baseline = 0)
Indicator 1.3	An average of at least one capture or disruption of poachers annually in

	Belize by protection personnel (baseline = 1 historical disruption and 0 captures)
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Output 2– Improved Prosecution/Guatemala	
Indicator 2.1	At least 15 governmental officials trained annually in procedures to disrupt wildlife trafficking networks in Guatemala (baseline = 0); at least 45 person/days of training received annually (baseline = 0)
Indicator 2.2	At least 3 cross-border exchanges of information on poaching/trafficking activities and routes annually between partners in Belize and Guatemala (historical events = 1 in last 5 years)
Indicator 2.3	At least 3 targeted investigations undertaken annually to identify and gather evidence on wildlife trafficking networks (baseline = 0)
Indicator 2.4	Annual number of searches and/or arrests of poachers/traffickers at least tripled in Guatemala (baseline to be established; near 0)
Indicator 2.5	At least two successful prosecutions by the end of the project of psittacine/wildlife trafficking in target area of Guatemala (baseline = 1 event consisting of the recent confiscation of 110+ parrots along the Calzada Mopan highway)

Output 3 – Cross-border Collaboration	
Indicator 3.1	At least two annual multi-sector meetings (e.g., <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i>) focus on wildlife trafficking and obtaining counterpart leverage funding for sustainable livelihoods of rural communities in the Adjacency Zone); Multi-sectoral meetings include bi-national participation from both CSOs and government institutions involved in natural resource conservation in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone
Indicator 3.2	At least one formal agreement (MOU) signed during the 3-year project by representatives of the Belizean and Guatemalan governments to collaborate on endangered species and natural resource conservation, and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone
Indicator 3.3	At least one formal agreement (MOU) signed during the 3-year project by representatives of Belizean and Guatemalan CSOs to collaborate on scarlet macaw conservation and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone

Output 4 – Improved Sustainable Livelihoods	
Indicator 4.1	Identification of the principal wildlife trafficking routes, with a geographic prioritisation of rural communities for targeted economic investments based on their vulnerability to trafficking produced by middle of Year 1, through bi-national cooperation
Indicator 4.2	Identification of the most viable investments in livelihoods alternatives, (disaggregated by gender, and based on local interest, legality, potential productivity, likelihood to reduce wildlife trafficking, and capacity for sustainability) for pilot investment programs with 4 vulnerable communities identified in 4.1, produced by middle of Year 1, through bi-national cooperation
Indicator 4.3	Investment of livelihoods seed funds within 4 target communities (£15,000/annually, among at least 100 households, including at least 10 women-headed households, for a total of 600 individuals directly benefitted) during Years 1 and 2
Indicator 4.4	At least 100% matching investment in alternative livelihoods for 4 rural communities (data disaggregated by beneficiary gender) by national, bi-national, or multilateral sources, excluding UK-based funding sources, during Years 2 and 3

Indicator 4.5	At least 50% of adult men and women within rural communities consulted are supportive of investments in alternative livelihoods, and aware that the technical and material support provided is conditional on a commitment to eschew wildlife trafficking, by the end of Year 3
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Output 5 – Greater Awareness	
Indicator 5.1	For the southeastern Peten awareness campaign regarding illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking in the Maya Mountains area, by the end of Year 3: 50% of surveyed leaders (disaggregated by gender) in the 4 target communities have increased awareness; 50% of surveyed decision makers and leaders (disaggregated by gender) within the Mesa Intersectorial have increased awareness; 25% of surveyed community members (disaggregated by gender) in the 4 target communities have increased awareness (Baselines will be established in Year 1, but current awareness levels are estimated to be low)
Indicator 5.2	For the Guatemala City awareness campaign: 50% of those surveyed (disaggregated by gender) among government decision makers and police (CONAP and DIPRONA) and Environmental Prosecutors office have increased awareness regarding illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking, by the end of Year 3 (Baselines will be established in Year 1, but current awareness levels are estimated to be low/moderate)
Indicator 5.3	Increase in public awareness and learning as measured by web statistics for partner websites (number of visitors, number of downloads of project information/data) and project's Facebook campaign (number of followers, number of likes, number of shares)
Indicator 5.4	Positive feedback/interest generated/citations for White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned, by the end of the project
Indicator 5.5	At least two presentations of the project strategy and/or results provided to international forums, by the end of the project

- **Verifying outputs**

Indicator 1.1	a) Annual FCD project reports containing outputs of SMART program detailing patrolling activities and results; b) FCD internal document containing threats analysis on scarlet macaw poaching hotspots produced by FCD produced by mid-point of Year 1
Indicator 1.2	Annual FCD project reports detailing number of man/days dedicated to anti-poaching patrols in target areas, with photographs of field teams and details of team compositions, including breakdown of Belize Government personnel
Indicator 1.3	FCD annual reports detailing results of encounters with poachers; Police statements of poachers captured by Belizean authorities
Indicator 2.1	Annual Balam and EJV project reports detailing training sessions undertaken, including scanned participation sheets, photographs of training workshops, and institutional affiliations of participants
Indicator 2.2	Formal agreements established between GoG, GoB, and Civil Society Organizations to exchange information on poaching activity; Annual reports by Balam and FCD detailing emails and formal letters sent to bi-national counterparts providing information on wildlife poaching
Indicator 2.3	Annual project report provided by EJV detailing investigations underway, and/or results of previous investigations reported
Indicator 2.4	Formal reports by DIPRONA police on searches, captures, and/or confiscations of trafficked wildlife, and/or warrants issued by Environmental Prosecutors for searches
Indicator 2.5	Evidence of indictments by Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala, tracked by specific case numbers (SICOMP); Evidence of sentences obtained

	in the criminal justice system in wildlife trafficking cases within the jurisdiction of the project via website: www.oj.gob.gt/cenadoj
Indicator 3.1	Annex within annual report by Balam detailing multi-sector meetings held, including: a) Agenda of the meeting; b) Minutes of the meeting; c) signed participation sheets; and d) photographs
Indicator 3.2	Scanned copies of formal documents (MOU) signed by governments
Indicator 3.3	Scanned copies of formal documents (MOU) signed by CSOs
Indicator 4.1	Annex within Year 1 WCS annual report containing trafficking routes and prioritisation of local communities for livelihoods investments
Indicator 4.2	Annex within Year 1 Balam annual report containing final report on consultancy to identify most viable livelihoods investments
Indicator 4.3	Signed agreements with local community leaders, governmental witnesses, for seed fund investments; photographic evidence of investments delivered; letter of satisfaction by local community leaders regarding delivery of investments
Indicator 4.4	Official declarations of investments in press; governmental websites; project planning documents; photographic evidence of investments in rural communities; "Actas" of commitments and dedication ceremonies
Indicator 4.5	Results of participatory evaluation at end of project (provided as Annex in Final Report)
Indicator 5.1	Copies of outreach materials developed for south eastern Peten awareness campaign, including presentations to community leaders, radio spots, fliers/posters for distribution in rural communities; Baseline and final surveys of male and female leaders and inhabitants in Peten target areas, and leaders in the Mesa Intersectorial, regarding awareness of the impact of illegal wildlife trade on endangered species like scarlet macaws
Indicator 5.2	Copies of outreach materials developed for Guatemala City awareness campaign, including presentations to decision makers, fliers/posters for distribution in strategic sites (e.g. police, prosecutors, CONAP offices, etc.), radio spots, CONAP website and Facebook updates; Baseline and final surveys of male and female governmental decision-makers, police and environmental prosecutors regarding awareness of the impact of illegal wildlife trade on endangered species like scarlet macaws
Indicator 5.3	From project CSO partners: Webpage links and web analytics; IWT campaign Facebook statistics
Indicator 5.4	PDF of White Paper; records of positive feedback/interest generated by White Paper
Indicator 5.5	Participation agenda of forums with listing of presentations provided; PDF and/or PPT copies of presentations

- **Output risks and important assumptions**

Assumption 1	Belizean governmental personnel (police, army) will be willing to engage in anti-poaching patrols throughout the 3-year programme
Assumption 2	Belizean prosecutors will be willing to prosecute captured poachers
Assumption 3	Guatemalan authorities will be willing to act on wildlife trafficking intelligence provided by Belizean partners and/or as result of strategic investigations undertaken in Guatemala
Assumption 4	Guatemalan judges will sentence wildlife traffickers with punitive sanctions when clear evidence of illegal trafficking is obtained and presented
Assumption 5	Continued dialogue and collaboration between the governments of Belize

	and Guatemala will not be suspended as the result of major incidents/conflicts along the adjacency zone, nor by changes in administration in Guatemala during the project lifespan
Assumption 6	National (Guatemala) and international/multilateral funding will be available to leverage seed fund investments in livelihood alternatives along the Guatemalan side of the adjacency zone
Assumption 7	Guatemala City remains the main market for illegally poached species (macaws and parrots).
Assumption 8	Household surveys in rural communities will remain viable throughout the lifespan of the project, despite the potential repercussions of project support for wildlife trafficking interdiction activities.

Activities

Output 1– Improved Enforcement/Belize	
Activity 1.1	Participatory development of threats map and document prioritising scarlet macaw nesting hotspots (FCD, Belize Gov't, WCS) and priority interdiction areas (Year 1, with annual updates as required)
Activity 1.2	Formation of an Anti-Poaching Task Force comprised of Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel
Activity 1.3	Train Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel on the use of SMART monitoring system during Year 1, and follow up training as required if Governmental staff turnover is significant
Activity 1.4	Targeted patrolling of scarlet macaw nesting hotspots to disrupt poaching of macaw and parrot species (Years 1, 2, 3)

Output 2– Prosecution/Guatemala	
Activity 2.1	Participatory workshop (FCD, CONAP, DIPRONA, Environmental Prosecutors, EJF, Balam, WCS) to develop inter-institutional strategy, and train collaborators on mechanisms for combatting illegal traffic in macaws and parrots in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone (Year 1, with annual evaluation meetings)
Activity 2.2	Workshop in Years 1 and 3 led by the Environmental Justice Forum with Judges and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala to evaluate and increase awareness about the plight of species affected by illegal wildlife trafficking (macaws, parrots, other species)
Activity 2.3	Targeted investigations of wildlife (macaw, parrot) trafficking networks in Guatemala (EJF and Balam working in coordination with CONAP, DIPRONA and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala (Years 1,2,3)
Activity 2.4	Monitoring and/or accompaniment by the EJF of prosecutorial and judicial effort, to increase effective prosecution of poaching networks (Years 1,2,3)

Output 3– Cross-border Collaboration	
Activity 3.1	Continuous consensus building and promotion of bilateral cooperation led by Civil Society partners in Belize (FCD), and Guatemala (Balam) to set the stage for formal governmental agreements in multi-stakeholder meetings (Years 1,2,3)
Activity 3.2	Realisation of at least 2 multi-stakeholder meetings with with bi-national representation annually during the 3-year project (as part of the <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i>) focused on endangered species and natural resource conservation, and sustainable development for rural communities in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone
Activity 3.3	Provision of regular updates to UK Embassies and High Commissions on the

	state of the project and bilateral cooperation between Belize and Guatemala
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Output 4– Improved Sustainable Livelihoods	
Activity 4.1	Workshop held in Year 1 between Belizean and Guatemalan stakeholders to identify principal trafficking routes, and rural communities vulnerable to macaw/parrot trafficking
Activity 4.2	Consultancy coordinated by Balam in Year 1 to identify most viable investments in livelihoods alternatives for rural communities vulnerable to wildlife trafficking in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone
Activity 4.3	Meetings led by Balam in Year 1 and 2 to obtain consensus with local community leaders, Civil Society, and Governmental partners regarding the priorities and conditions (i.e. responsibilities of all parties involved, including communities) for seed fund investments in alternative livelihood investments in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone
Activity 4.4	Formal multi-stakeholder signing event led by Balam to launch investment agreements with local communities (Year 2)
Activity 4.5	Development of baseline on local community attitudes towards species trafficking, and economic alternatives (mid of Year 1)
Activity 4.6	Distribution of in-kind investments (i.e. fertiliser, supplies and materials, etc.) to local communities (Years 2, 3)
Activity 4.7	Participatory evaluation between Balam, CONAP, and community leaders of the success/impact of investments in livelihoods alternatives (Year 3; provided as Annex in Final Report)
Activity 4.8	Two socioeconomic surveys, with gender disaggregated data, undertaken by Balam within 4 target communities during Months 3-4 and 31-32, respectively.

Output 5– Greater Awareness	
Activity 5.1	Design and implementation of an awareness raising campaign against wildlife trafficking in south-eastern Peten (Maya Mountains) of Guatemala, with a focus on male and female community leaders of 4 target rural communities, and male and female decision-makers and leaders within the Mesa Intersectorial, via presentations, fliers and radio outreach (led by Balam during Years 1,2,3)
Activity 5.2	Design and implementation of an awareness raising campaign against wildlife trafficking in the major wildlife trafficking market of Guatemala City, targeted at male and female governmental decision-makers and police (CONAP and DIPRONA) and the Environmental Prosecutors office; broader outreach to the general public via radio, Facebook, and CONAP website (led by CONAP during Years 1,2,3)
Activity 5.3	Collection of baseline (Year 1) and final (Year 3) awareness survey data regarding wildlife trafficking among target audiences of awareness campaigns in Peten and Guatemala City
Activity 5.4	Design and updating of project webpages within the websites of key national CSO partners (Balam, EJF, FCD) with specific information on project indicators, such as annual trends in macaw poaching, protection success/failure, prosecutions, and economic investments as a result of project investment or leveraged resources, as well as a Facebook campaign on IWT and scarlet macaw conservation conducted by Balam (Years 1, 2 and 3)
Activity 5.5	Production of White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned and dissemination on websites of partner institutions
Activity 5.6	Participation in international forums to present project approach and results

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Not applicable

Annex 4 Supplementary material

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	