



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 2017

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 institution(s)	Asociación Balam; Environmental Justice Forum of Petén; Friends for Conservation and Development; Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development, Government of Belize; 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 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2016 – March 2017 (Annual Report 2)
Project leader name	Roan Balas McNab
Project website	https://guatemala.wcs.org/en-us/Initiatives/Illegal-Wildlife-Trade.aspx
Report author(s) and date	Roan Balas McNab, Julio Morales Cancino and Patricia Cremona (WCS), with contributions from Mirna Romero (EJF), José María Castillo (Balam) and Rafael Manzanero (FCD), April 2017

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.

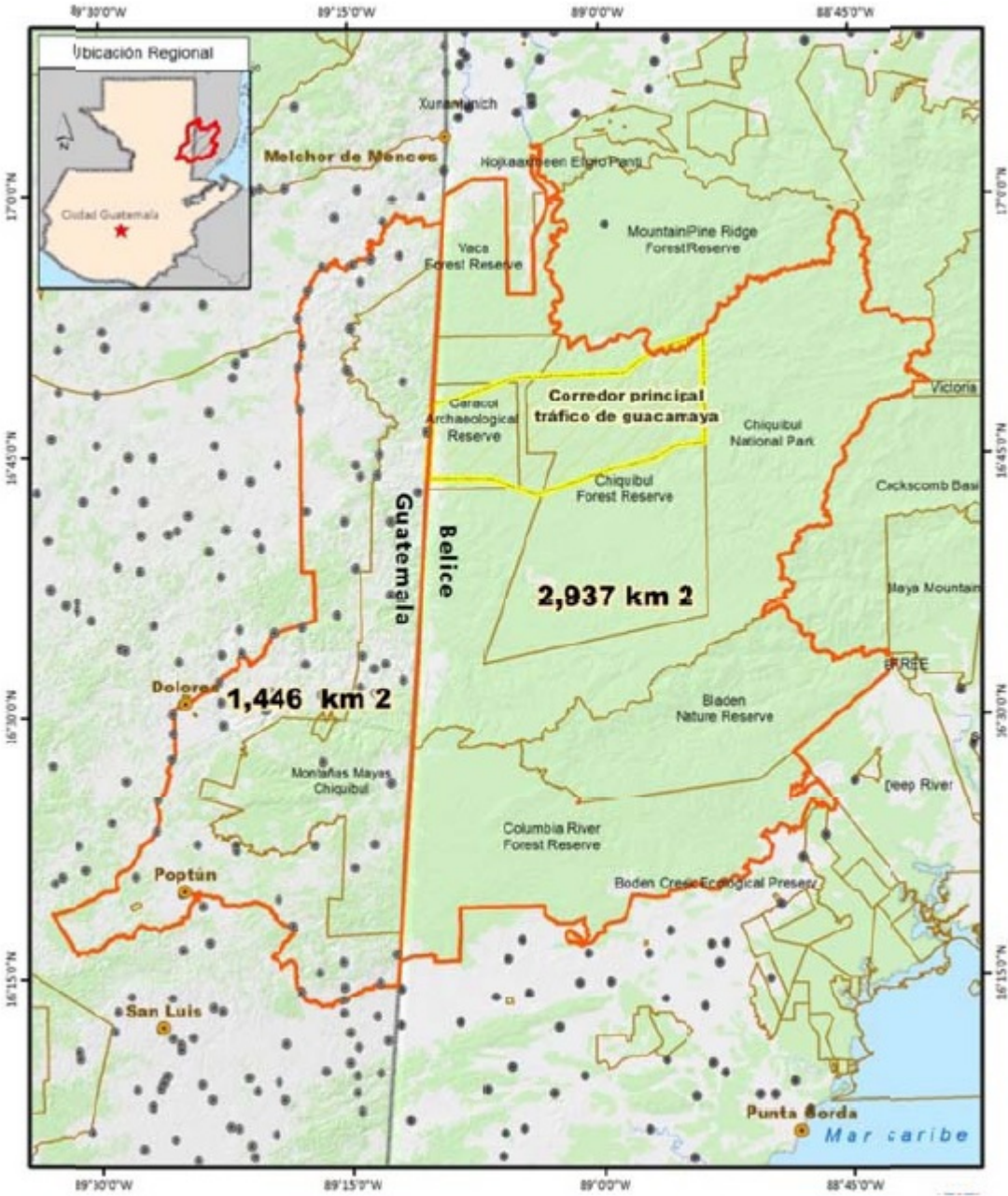


Figure 1. Map of project location.

2. Project partnerships

Collaboration among the project lead and partner institutions has continued to flourish, building upon prior partnerships to attain broader environmental governance goals in the protected areas of Petén and the Adjacency Zone with Belize. Within each country, project partners are individually responsible for leading (and adapting) their own work plans. However, WCS as the project lead, is in continual communication with all project partners and convenes regular coordination meetings to monitor progress in implementation, ensuring that any difficulties encountered by partners or delays in meeting particular milestones are identified as early as possible and addressed through technical accompaniment and/or supervision where needed. Core project partners in Guatemala (National Council of Protected Areas - CONAP, Environmental Justice Forum of Petén - EJJ, Asociación Balam) and Belize (Forest Department - FD, Friends for Conservation and Development - FCD) held four bi-national meetings during Year 2 to coordinate IWT activities, propelling improved transboundary coordination at both the civil society and government levels. Further coordination meetings were held between project partners within each country, and partners in Guatemala have held numerous additional meetings in the framework of the Petén IWT Network (“Mesa Técnica”) to support IWT-related investigations (see Activity 2.3; **Annex 1**).

While these core project partnerships have been critical in ensuring effective project implementation, a key factor in the project successes to date has been the involvement of additional civil society and government bodies in supporting project activities. This has been achieved thanks to continued efforts by project partners to foster existing and new collaborations with key stakeholders at the government and civil society level. In Belize, CSOs and government agencies that have provided some degree of support to project activities to date include the Belize Police, Customs and Immigration Departments; Belize Defence Force (BDF); Belize Bird Sanctuary; Belize Bird Conservancy (a local group of researchers supporting FCD’s macaw protection efforts, previously known as Scarlet Six); and Belize Zoo. In Guatemala, core partnerships have expanded to include the Public Prosecutors Office (Ministerio Público); the Attorney General’s Office (Procuraduría General de la Nación - PGN); the Judiciary (Organismo Judicial); the Guatemalan National Police - Civil Intelligence Unit (Dirección General de Inteligencia Civil – DIGICI) and Nature Protection Unit (División de Protección a la Naturaleza - DIPRONA); the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA); and the ARCAS Wildlife Rescue Centre (Asociación de Rescate y Conservación de Animales Silvestres). This broader network of partnerships (summarised in **Annex 2**) has considerably expanded the capacity of project partners to obtain tangible results, as evidenced by the elimination of poaching at monitored macaw nests in Belize (see Activity 1.4) and the four successful prosecutions of macaw traffickers achieved in Guatemala thus far (see Activity 2.3).

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 Chiquibul anti-poaching strategy that was developed by FCD in 2015 was used to guide macaw nest protection activities during the 2016 nesting season; patrol routes were prioritized based on recorded poaching activity in 2015. The strategy was reviewed and updated at a meeting on 29th June 2016 with Belizean government and binational CSO stakeholders (FCD, FD, BDF, Police, Customs, Immigration, Belize Bird Rescue, WCS Guatemala; Annexes 3(a) and 3(b)). This resulted in the identification of additional hotspot areas on the threats map; patrols will be adapted and extended in the 2017 nesting season accordingly.

1.2	Formation of an Anti-Poaching Task Force comprised of Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel	(Completed): The Anti-Poaching Task Force was formed in Year 1 of the project, comprising FCD, FD, BDF and Police. This has been convened as part of existing monthly inter-agency coordination meetings led by the BDF rather than through separate dedicated meetings, since the same institutions are involved. Participation of Belize government personnel in patrols during the 2016 nesting season has again been intermittent, and FCD generally patrolled nesting areas without government accompaniment, although FD have purchased additional field equipment to support patrols in the area. The Belizean government has recently announced a new fund for investment in the CNP (the Chiquibul Forest Investment Initiative), including funds to strengthen FD and BDF enforcement capacity (http://edition.channel5belize.com/archives/133881). It is hoped that participation of government personnel in enforcement activities in the CNP will improve in 2017 as a result.
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): FCD rangers continued to use SMART to support biological monitoring and enforcement operations in CNP, although in some cases patrols were recorded using alternative GIS software as some rangers have not yet received sufficient training in the use of SMART. Several bugs in the SMART software were also identified, which complicated the data entry process. However, more than 90% of patrols were tracked for monitoring purposes overall (Annex 4). In the coming months WCS experts will work with FCD to seek solutions to the challenges that have been encountered regarding use of SMART and ensure that staff have received sufficient training. The software bugs have already been reported to the IT team responsible for responding to input from the SMART software user group, and it is hoped they will be resolved in time.
1.4	Targeted patrolling of scarlet macaw nesting hotspots to disrupt poaching of macaw and parrot species (Years 1, 2, 3)	(Completed): FCD patrolled scarlet macaw nesting sites and access routes throughout the 2016 nesting season, with rangers on duty day and night to protect key sites. None of the 21 macaw chicks that hatched at the 11 monitored nests were poached; 2 nests showed signs of poaching attempts, however the chicks had already been extracted for hand-raising as an additional protection measure. This is the second consecutive season in which no poaching occurred at monitored nests since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex 5). Although no poachers were apprehended, evidence of poacher activity was minimal and less than in 2015. Despite signs of two poaching attempts, no active camps were discovered and no poachers were physically encountered. However, reports of macaws offered for sale in eastern Petén have continued, indicating that poachers may be targeting nesting sites in more remote areas of CNP that have not yet been identified by FCD. In Year 2, FCD conducted two expeditions to identify potential sites but these did not yield conclusive results; FCD is seeking additional funding to support further efforts (Annex 6).

Output 2– Improved Prosecution/Guatemala		
Activity	Progress to date	
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): The second annual workshop to evaluate the Inter-institutional IWT Strategy was convened by EJF on 22 nd February 2017 in Petén, and was attended by 15 participants from EJF, FCD, Balam, CONAP and WCS (Annex 7(a) and b). Participants evaluated progress in implementing the strategy and agreed that no amendments were necessary; the core elements of the strategy remain relevant and will continue to guide activities to combat IWT through the remainder of the project.
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 convened a workshop on 15th April 2016 in Petén to build capacity among judiciary personnel in addressing cases relating to IWT; the workshop was attended by 10 participants from Organismo Judicial, Ministerio Público, CONAP and the Defenders of Nature Foundation (FDN) (Annex 8(a) and (b)). Using funds from a complementary project, WCS convened a three-day workshop on 20th-22nd July 2016 in Guatemala City which provided an introduction to IWT for key government and civil society personnel. The workshop was attended by 50 participants from 19 institutions, including judiciary, prosecution, customs and criminal intelligence personnel (Annex 9). EJF, WCS and CONAP organised a further workshop in Petén on 31 st January 2017 to build capacity regarding the implementation of wildlife protection legislation; the event was attended by 35 judges and prosecutors and opened by magistrates from the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice (Annex 10(a) and (b)).
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): The Petén IWT Network, known as the “Mesa Técnica”, continued to support investigations into suspected wildlife trafficking activities (Annex 1). Investigations were undertaken collaboratively by Balam, EJF and WCS personnel as a first line of research; leads were then turned over to the relevant government institutions (CONAP, Ministerio Público, DIPRONA and DIGICI). Investigative methods included monitoring of wildlife for sale on social networks and targeted patrols and checkpoints at strategic locations identified in the Inter-institutional IWT Strategy. In Year 2, a total of 15 monitoring patrols and 4 control checkpoints were deployed along key wildlife trafficking routes in southern Petén, in collaboration with CONAP, DIPRONA and the Guatemalan armed forces (Annex 11). The Mesa Técnica supported 6 investigations relating to potential trafficking offenses during Year 2; one of these investigations resulted in the targeted arrest of 2 individuals intercepted while transporting 2 macaws on 24th June 2016 in Dolores, Petén (Annex 12), which subsequently resulted in the successful prosecution of both individuals (see Activity 2.4).

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, Ministerio Público, and PGN as they investigate suspects and obtain warrants for searches, and supporting prosecutors to strengthen legal cases against detainees. EJF supported the 6 investigations described in Activity 2.3 and provided legal accompaniment to 3 court cases relating to the trafficking of macaws and parrots (Annex 12). The first related to an arrest that took place in the previous reporting period, and resulted in a successful conviction on 6th April 2016 (Annex 13). The second related to the arrests described under Activity 2.3; both individuals were successfully convicted on 10th November 2016 (Annex 14). All three convicted individuals received the same sentence, consisting of a 5-year jail term that was allowed to be paid off at /day and an additional fine of. The third case relates to an arrest that took place on 11 th December 2016 after an individual was caught transporting two red-lored amazon parrots on a bus from Petén to Guatemala City during an inspection by DIPRONA agents. A preliminary hearing took place on 14 th December 2016 and a second hearing is due on 30 th May 2017 (Annex 12).
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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)	(Partially Completed): While FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) remain committed to leading national civil society demands for greater governmental cooperation between Guatemala and Belize, progress has been limited by heightened tensions between the two governments following the incident detailed in the previous report whereby a Guatemalan minor was killed in Belizean territory. Guatemalan and Belizean project partners met at the Guatemala-Belize border on 19th May 2016 to discuss progress regarding collaborative CWT efforts (Annex 15); while FD attended the meeting, their Guatemalan counterparts CONAP did not. Likewise, the meeting convened in Petén to evaluate the Inter-Institutional IWT Strategy (see Activity 2.1) was attended by CONAP but not FD. However, CSO partners are continuing to promote increased bilateral cooperation and there are signs of interest in an initial high-level political meeting in the coming months. This suggests that tensions between the two governments are beginning to lessen and it is hoped that this will allow further progress to be made in this activity by the project's end.
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): As a result of the tensions mentioned above, FCD has not participated in meetings of the MITA as planned. However, on 3 rd March 2017, members of the MITA along with representatives of Balam and FCD and local government institutions from both Belize (FD, BDF, Agriculture Department, Immigration, Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Guatemala (CONAP, MAGA, National Forestry Institute – INAB) participated in a meeting to update the Chiquibul-Maya Mountains Action Plan that was first developed in 2007 (Annex 16). FCD and Balam continue to work closely together under a Cooperation Agreement towards conservation and rural development in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone, and collaborative efforts to promote further binational cooperation at the civil society level have continued. Using funds from complementary projects, Balam and FCD convened four meetings between indigenous community groups in the Adjacency Zone, which resulted in the elaboration of an action plan to lobby both governments to invest in community development and natural resource conservation on both sides of the border (http://asociacionbalam.org.gt/boletin-7-2016/ ; Annex 17).

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): Copies of project reports have been shared with the UK Embassy in Guatemala by WCS staff, and the UK High Commission Office in Belize by FCD staff (e.g. Annex 18). Balam also regularly shares outputs and news bulletins relating to project activities with the UK Embassy in Guatemala. On 21 st -22 nd November 2016, Balam hosted a visit by the UK Ambassador Mr. Thomas Carter to the Adjacency Zone to monitor the impact of Seed Fund investments in alternative livelihood projects (https://www.facebook.com/ukinguatemala/posts/1491366620893115 ; Annex 19).
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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): Principal trafficking routes and target communities for investment (La Rejoya, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos and Las Brisas de Chiquibul) were identified in Year 1. Following initial difficulties in engaging the community of La Rejoya in the project, there are signs that the community is becoming more receptive to engagement and efforts will continue in the coming months. Furthermore, additional contributions to the Seed Fund leveraged from other funding sources (totalling approx. USD, or USD excluding UK government funding sources) have supported investments in alternative livelihood initiatives in a further 6 communities located along key trafficking routes in the Guatemalan adjacency zone (Annex 20).
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): Viable alternative livelihood investments were identified in Year 1 by Balam in coordination with the Coordinadora de Asociaciones Campesinas Agropecuarias de Petén (COACAP), an organization representing indigenous rural families that had been selected by Balam as the most effective implementing mechanism for Seed Fund investments. See Activity 4.6 for details of the investments identified and progress in implementation.
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): A strategy for the management and distribution of Seed Fund investments was developed by Balam and COACAP in consultation with relevant stakeholders in Year 1. Progress made during the first year of implementation of the Fund was presented at the MITA General Assembly on 1 st June 2016 (Annex 21(a) and (b)) and to the MITA Governing Council on 6 th September 2016 (Annex 22).
4.4	Formal multi-stakeholder signing event led by Balam to launch investment agreements with local communities (Year 2)	(Completed): In Year 1, an agreement with regard to Seed Fund management was signed between Balam and COACAP. In consultation with COACAP and WCS, Balam has developed a template for voluntary agreements to be signed with beneficiary communities to formalise the conditions of Seed Fund investments and ensure that the beneficiaries recognise the objectives of investment, including reduction of IWT. On 15 th March 2017, formal agreements based on this template were signed between COACAP and two of the beneficiary communities, San Marcos and Nueva Armenia, witnessed by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) (Annexes 23 & 24).

4.5	Development of baseline on local community attitudes towards species trafficking, and economic alternatives (mid of Year 1)	(Completed): Balam conducted baseline surveys of attitudes towards wildlife trafficking and alternative livelihood initiatives within a sample of beneficiary families in three of the target communities (San Marcos, Monte los Olivos and Las Brisas de Chiquibul) during Year 1. In Year 2, baseline surveys were conducted in three additional communities identified for investment and a report on the baseline survey results was produced for the three original target communities and one additional community, El Carrizal (Annex 25). A follow-up survey will be conducted in Year 3 to assess changes in community attitudes.
4.6	Distribution of in-kind investments (i.e. fertiliser, supplies and materials, etc.) to local communities (Years 2, 3)	(Completed): Alternative livelihood projects supported by Seed Fund investments across all 9 beneficiary communities include a total of 146 agroforestry plots (planted with both fast- and slow-maturing species such as cacao, chestnut, avocado, plantain, sweet potato and cardamom), 145 kitchen gardens, 90 ponytail palm nurseries, 33 tilapia farms, 16 firewood-saving stoves, 14 xaté plantations, 3 broiler hen farms, one egg-laying hen farm, one pig-rearing farm and one bakery (Annexes 20 & 26). COACAP has contracted 3 technical officers based within the communities to support implementation of these initiatives on the ground. MAGA has also provided in-kind support through the establishment of Rural Development and Learning Centres within the Adjacency Zone and the donation of additional plants to supplement the agroforestry projects, 1,400 tilapia, 2 pigs and the firewood-saving stoves.
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): Balam conducted baseline socioeconomic surveys within a sample of beneficiary families in three of the target communities (San Marcos, Monte los Olivos and Las Brisas de Chiquibul) during Year 1. In Year 2, baseline surveys were conducted in three additional communities identified for investment and a report on the baseline survey results was produced for the three original target communities and one additional community, El Carrizal (Annex 25). A follow-up survey will be conducted in Year 3 to assess socioeconomic changes in the communities.

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 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): Balam has developed a strategy for raising awareness about IWT among communities along key trafficking routes in southern Petén (Annex 27), and has implemented a radio outreach campaign with four radio spots conducted on two different local radio stations (Radio Utunkaj in Q'eqchí Maya language and Radio Felicidad in Spanish; Annexes 28 & 29). FCD is also involved in outreach within the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone, having hired a public outreach coordinator to conduct environmental education activities in the border communities (Annex 6). Balam's director published a column in a leading national newspaper highlighting the issue of wildlife trafficking in Petén and ongoing efforts to tackle it, including the work supported by the UK government; two additional stories published in the same newspaper with input from Balam and WCS make reference to the threat posed by IWT in Petén (Annex 30). Balam also organized a television interview of FCD's Director and lead biologist to publicize the issue of macaw trafficking (Annex 28). An article was published in another leading national newspaper in July 2016 publicizing the arrests that had taken place shortly before and the two IWT-related convictions that had already been achieved (Annex 30); the same newspaper published a feature on scarlet macaws and the threat posed by IWT, with input from WCS experts, in March 2017 (Annex 31). On World Environment Day (5th June 2016), an event was organized by the Petén Environmental Prosecution Office in collaboration with EJJ and WCS in Flores, Petén, to raise awareness of IWT by handing out bumper stickers and fliers. Balam has reported on project progress at meetings of the MITA General Assembly (Annex 21(a) & (b)) and Governing Council (Annex 22) during the reporting period.
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): Outreach materials produced through the campaign that was developed by WCS in collaboration with CONAP in Year 1 (4000 posters, 3000 brochures, 5000 stickers and 350 t-shirts) have been distributed to schools and relevant government institutions in Petén and Guatemala City. Plans have been made to incorporate these materials into several events to be held over the coming months in La Aurora Zoo in Guatemala City as part of a campaign by the International Association of Zoos to raise awareness about IWT (Annex 32 ; https://www.facebook.com/contraTIES/). CONAP's Communications Department convened five workshops with journalists in Guatemala City during Year 2 to raise awareness of threats to biodiversity, including IWT (Annex 33). Awareness-raising was also a key objective of the workshops convened by EJJ with judges and prosecutors on 15th April 2016 and 31 st January 2017 (see Activity 2.2). The three-day IWT workshop convened using funds from a complementary project (see Activity 2.2) also served to raise awareness of the issue among key government enforcement agencies in the capital. Broader outreach by project partners via radio, television, in the press and online are detailed under Activities 5.1 and 5.4 (see also Annex 30).
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): The baseline awareness survey among government, judiciary and media personnel in Petén and Guatemala City was completed in Year 1, and a report summarising the baseline results has been produced by WCS (Annex 34). Balam conducted baseline awareness surveys among members of the MITA and among beneficiaries of Seed Fund investments in six communities within the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone, and has produced reports summarising the results of both surveys (Annexes 25 and 35). Follow-up awareness surveys will be conducted in Year 3.

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)	(Completed): Updates relating to project activities, and links to relevant news items relating to IWT, have been shared on project partner websites and Facebook pages (Annex 30). In Year 2, a new page was created on the WCS Guatemala website in English and Spanish summarising IWT-related project activities and acknowledging the support of project partners and donors (http://guatemala.wcs.org/en-us/Initiatives/Illegal-Wildlife-Trade.aspx). WCS met with project partners Balam, EJF and FCD on 18th August 2016 to agree a consistent strategy for web and social media outreach, taking into consideration advice sought from international WCS experts with experience implementing successful online IWT campaigns. A new Facebook page, “No Al Tráfico de Vida Silvestre”, was launched by WCS in November 2016 to promote the awareness-raising campaign (https://www.facebook.com/noaltraficodevidasilvestre). The page is linked to the existing Facebook profile with the same title that had originally been created to promote the campaign; based on experiences shared by WCS experts, a page was deemed more effective than a profile in attracting followers in the long term and is also easier to monitor to determine engagement statistics. The new page currently has 313 followers and has received an average of 32 likes per post. Meanwhile, the existing profile gained an additional 76 followers during Year 2, reaching 546 followers; posts are being published on both the profile and the page to maximise engagement (Annex 30).
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	(Completed): The project approach and key achievements to date were presented by WCS Guatemala during a symposium entitled “Illegal Wildlife and Timber Trafficking in Mesoamerica – What role for science?” which was convened by WCS Belize on 22nd August 2016 during the XX Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation held in Belize City (Annex 36). WCS and FCD presented project achievements in tackling macaw trafficking during a trinational workshop on scarlet macaw conservation on 26 th -27 th November 2016 in Chiapas, Mexico, organized by local CSO Natura y Ecosistemas Mexicanos A.C. (https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/posts/1228797037190263). FCD also presented project activities relating to macaw conservation at the 13 th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity during a side event organized by SWAN International on 15 th December 2016 (https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/photos/a.512039668866007.1073741827.264801210256522/125069942833357/?type=3&theater)

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)	(Completed) FCD and FD staff received training on use of SMART and in turn provided training to a number of other Belizean institutions involved in protected area management during Year 1. SMART continues to be used by FCD rangers in CNP to support biological monitoring and enforcement operations (see Activity 1.3; Annex 4). FCD completed a threats map and strategy document prioritising interdiction areas in Year 1, which were evaluated and updated in Year 2 and continue to be used to guide macaw nest protection activities.
	1.2	At least 300 person/days/year of specialized protection personnel focused on interdiction of poachers in Belize target areas (baseline = 0)	(Completed) In Year 2, FCD spent a total of 510 man-days patrolling macaw nesting sites and other hotspots of illegal natural resource extraction in CNP (Annex 6). None of the 21 macaw chicks that hatched at the 11 monitored nests during the 2016 nesting season were poached; 2 nests showed signs of poaching attempts, however the chicks had already been extracted for hand-raising as an additional protection measure. This is the second consecutive season in which no poaching occurred at monitored nests since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex 5).
	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)	(Not completed) No poachers were apprehended or physically disrupted during the 2016 nesting season. However, this may be an indication that increased protection efforts are proving effective in deterring poachers. Evidence of poacher activity was minimal and less than in 2015; despite signs of two poaching attempts, no active camps were discovered and no poachers were physically encountered (Annex 6). FCD will continue its efforts to identify and monitor additional nesting sites in CNP which they suspect poachers are continuing to target.
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)	(Completed) A total of 47 governmental officials were trained during two separate one-day events (47 person/days of training) in Year 2 (Annexes 8(b), 10(b) and 37).
	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)	(Completed) Project partners FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) continue to cooperate 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 via Skype and meetings in person (Annexes 6 and 28). Balam, EJF, FCD and WCS met on 14 th March 2017 to exchange information relating to macaw trafficking (Annex 38). Coordination meetings between project partners in May 2016 (Annex 15) and February 2017 (Annexes 7(a) and (b)) also provided an opportunity for information exchange.

Outputs	Indicators		Progress to date
	2.3	At least 3 targeted investigations undertaken annually to identify and gather evidence on wildlife trafficking networks (baseline = 0)	(Completed) The Mesa Técnica supported 6 targeted investigations relating to potential wildlife trafficking offenses in Year 2; two of these investigations ultimately led to successful convictions (see Indicator 2.5; Annex 37).
	2.4	Annual number of searches and/or arrests of poachers/traffickers at least tripled in Guatemala (baseline to be established; near 0)	(Completed) During Year 2, a total of 15 monitoring patrols and 4 control checkpoints were deployed along key wildlife trafficking routes in southern Petén (Annexes 11 and 28). Although these efforts did not result in any arrests relating to wildlife trafficking offenses, one of the investigations supported by the Mesa Técnica resulted in the targeted arrest of 2 individuals intercepted while transporting 2 macaws on 24th June 2016; these individuals were subsequently convicted (Annexes 12 & 14).
	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)	(Completed) Investigations by the Mesa Técnica resulted in 2 legal cases relating to macaw trafficking in Year 2, both of which led to successful convictions. All 3 convicted individuals received the same sentence, consisting of a 5-year jail term that was allowed to be paid off at Q/day and an additional fine of Q (Annexes 12, 13 & 14). Investigative efforts supported by this project have now resulted in a total of 3 legal cases involving macaw traffickers during the project period, all of which have led to successful prosecutions (four individuals prosecuted in total). EJF is also providing ongoing legal support to a third case following an arrest by DIPRONA of an individual caught trafficking 2 parrots (see Activity 2.4).

Outputs	Indicators	Progress to date
<p>Output 3: Tangible and demonstrable collaboration between Belizean and Guatemalan institutions (Government and Civil Society) on natural resource conservation and sustainable development issues</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>(Partially completed) The project has been promoted and key results shared at two MITA meetings during Year 2 (Annexes 21(a) & (b) & 22); however, as a result of the tensions previously mentioned, Belizean institutions did not participate in meetings of the MITA as planned. On 3rd March 2017, members of the MITA along with representatives of local government institutions from both Belize (FD, BDF, Agriculture Department, Immigration, Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Guatemala (CONAP, MAGA, National Forestry Institute - INAB) participated in a meeting to update the Chiquibul-Maya Mountains Action Plan that was first developed in 2007 (Annex 16). The Coordination Board of the MITA also hosted 5 separate field visits to the Adjacency Zone by the President of Guatemala (Annex 39), the Secretary General of the OAS, the Director of FAO in Guatemala, the Korean Embassy and Wetlands International; it is hoped that these visits will help to leverage counterpart investments in sustainable livelihood initiatives in the future (Annex 28). Using funds from complementary projects, Balam and FCD have also convened 4 meetings between indigenous community groups in the Adjacency Zone which resulted in the elaboration of an action plan to lobby both governments to invest in community development and natural resource conservation on both sides of the border (http://asociacionbalam.org.gt/boletin-7-2016/; Annex 17).</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>(Pending) Progress has been limited by heightened tensions between the two governments, as previously mentioned. However, CSO partners are continuing to promote increased bilateral cooperation and there are signs of interest in an initial high-level political meeting in the coming months. This suggests that tensions between the two governments are beginning to lessen and it is hoped that this will allow further progress to be made by the project's end.</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>(Partially completed) FCD and Balam continue to work closely together under an existing cooperation agreement towards conservation and rural development in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone, and both organisations have been in communication with other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone to discuss a potential cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking and promote rural development in these areas. On 7th July 2016, a tri-national agreement to coordinate scarlet macaw conservation efforts in the Maya Forest was signed by WCS Guatemala, Natura y Ecosistemas Mexicanos A.C. of Mexico and FCD in Belize (Annex 40).</p>

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	(Completed) Principal trafficking routes and target communities for investment (La Rejoja, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos and Las Brisas de Chiquibul) were identified in Year 1. Following initial difficulties in engaging the community of La Rejoja in the project, there are signs that the community is becoming more receptive to engagement and efforts will continue in the coming months.
	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	(Completed) Viable alternative livelihood investments were identified by Balam in coordination with COACAP in Year 1.
	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	(Completed) Alternative livelihood initiatives supported by Seed Fund investments in beneficiary communities, as detailed under Activity 4.6, are thus far benefiting a total of 212 households within 9 different communities, comprising 1,145 individuals in total. Twenty women who are heads of their households are managing agroforestry plots, while 87 women are members of women's groups managing microenterprises for chicken and egg production and a community bakery (Annexes 20 & 26).
	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, excluding UK-based funding sources, during Years 2 and 3	(Completed) Matching investment in the Seed Fund excluding UK-based funding sources has already exceeded % of the original investment, totalling \$ at the end of Year 2 (including funds from the US government and MAGA) (Annex 20).
	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 in Year 3.

Outputs	Indicators		Progress to date
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) See Activity 5.1 for details of outreach activities conducted. Baseline awareness surveys have been conducted by Balam among the target communities (Annex 25) and members of the MITA (Annex 35). Follow-up surveys to evaluate the impact of the awareness-raising campaign will be conducted in Year 3.
	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) See Activity 5.2 for details of outreach activities conducted. The baseline awareness survey among government, judiciary and media personnel in Petén and Guatemala City has been conducted by WCS and EJF (Annex 34). The final survey to evaluate the impact of the awareness-raising campaign will be conducted in Year 3.
	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)	(Partially completed) See Activity 5.4 and Annex 30 .
	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.

Outputs	Indicators	Progress to date
	5.5 At least two presentations of the project strategy and/or results provided to international forums, by the end of the project	(Completed) The project approach and results to date have been presented by project partners at three different international events: a symposium entitled “Illegal Wildlife and Timber Trafficking in Mesoamerica – What role for science?” at the XX Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation held in Belize City on 22nd August 2016 (Annex 36); a trinational workshop on scarlet macaw conservation on 26 th -27 th November 2016 in Chiapas, Mexico, organized by local CSO Natura y Ecosistemas Mexicanos A.C. (https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/posts/1228797037190263); and a side event at the 13 th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 15th December 2016 (https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/photos/a.512039668866007.1073741827.264801210256522/125069942833357/?type=3&theater).

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%)	(Completed) For the second consecutive nesting season, none of the monitored macaw nests in CNP were poached in 2016 (Annex 5). Although 2 nests showed signs of poaching attempts, the chicks had already been extracted for hand-raising as an additional protection measure.
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	(Not completed) As in 2015, no poachers were physically apprehended in the 2016 nesting season. However, evidence of poacher activity was minimal and less than in 2015; despite signs of 2 poaching attempts, no active camps were discovered and no poachers were physically encountered (Annex 6). This may be an indication that FCD’s enforcement efforts are increasingly effective in deterring poachers. FCD will continue its efforts to identify and monitor additional nesting sites in CNP which they suspect poachers are continuing to target.

Indicators		Progress to date
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.)	(Completed) In Year 2, investigations by the Mesa Técnica resulted in the seizure of 2 scarlet macaws, and 2 trafficking cases brought to court (one relating to the aforementioned seizure, and one relating to a separate macaw seizure at the end of Year 1). Both of these cases led to successful prosecutions for wildlife trafficking offenses, with 3 individuals prosecuted in total (Annexes 12, 13 and 14), bringing the total number of trafficking cases that have resulted in successful prosecutions to 3 during the project to date (100% of the trafficking cases brought to court which have been concluded). EJF is also providing legal support to an ongoing case involving the trafficking of 2 parrots, following an arrest by DIPRONA.
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).	(Completed) Significant national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives agreed upon in Year 2 include the trinational agreement signed between WCS Guatemala, Natura y Ecosistemas Mexicanos A.C. and FCD to coordinate scarlet macaw conservation efforts in the Maya Forest (Annex 40); the Action Plan developed by Adjacency Zone indigenous communities to lobby governments on both sides of the Guatemala-Belize border to invest in rural development and natural resource conservation (Annex 17); the Chiquibul Forest Investment Initiative launched by the Belize government (http://edition.channel5belize.com/archives/133881); and the programme of investment initiated by the Guatemalan government (MAGA) to support agricultural development in the Adjacency Zone (Annex 20).
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	Assumption holds true. 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 governmental 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, as evidenced by the advances achieved thus far. While corruption exists in both Belize and Guatemala at the government level, project partners have identified and built strong partnerships with trustworthy individuals in both governments whose engagement has been an important factor in the project's achievements to date.
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, further boosted by investments from the Guatemalan and Belizean governments, which 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 limited but is expected to improve through the remainder of the project following increased government investment in FD and BDF enforcement capacity in the CNP.
2	Belizean prosecutors will be willing to prosecute captured poachers	Given that no poachers have been captured in Belize thus far, it is unclear whether this assumption holds true. However, Belizean prosecutors have participated in activities to raise awareness of IWT and build enforcement capacity as part of a complementary project, and it is hoped that this will help to ensure that any poachers captured are successfully prosecuted.
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 and are beginning to take a proactive approach to investigations relating to wildlife trafficking.
4	Guatemalan judges will sentence wildlife traffickers with punitive sanctions when clear evidence of illegal trafficking is obtained and presented	Assumption holds true. All 3 wildlife trafficking cases that have been brought to court and concluded during the project lifespan have resulted in successful prosecutions, and all four prosecuted individuals have received the same sentence, which is believed to be a considerable deterrent.

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	The incident that took place in Year 1, where a Guatemalan minor was killed during an exchange of fire involving the BDF in Belizean territory, is still causing tensions between the two countries at the government level. However, there are signs that these tensions are beginning to lessen. CSOs have continued to promote bi-national cooperation within the framework of the project, and thanks to their efforts there appears to be interest in an initial high-level political meeting in the coming months; this assumption may therefore still hold true. 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. Funding from international donors and the Guatemalan government 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 during the project lifespan.
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 Fund investments from Balam to COACAP was a decision taken to help ensure that Balam's involvement in enforcement activities did 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; zero macaw chicks were poached from monitored nests in CNP during the 2016 nesting season for the second consecutive year, with 2015 being the first nesting season in which no poaching occurred since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (outcome indicator 1; **Annex 5**). 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.

The support provided by the project towards criminal investigation and prosecution efforts in Guatemala is also yielding positive results; all three wildlife trafficking cases that have been brought to court and concluded during the project lifespan have resulted in successful prosecutions, with four individuals prosecuted in total (outcome indicator 3; output indicator 2.5; **Annexes 12, 13 and 14**). All prosecuted individuals have received the same sentence, consisting of a 5-year jail term that can be paid off at Q/day and an additional fine of Q, which is believed to be a sufficient penalty to act as a significant deterrent. Awareness-raising activities implemented through the project are also contributing towards deterring involvement in wildlife trafficking. These efforts have been directed not only towards potential poachers and traffickers, by publicising the associated penalties and the successful prosecutions that have been achieved, but also towards potential buyers, by raising awareness of the critical situation of the wild macaw population and the threat that trafficking poses to the survival of this and other vulnerable species.

Although the economic impact of the investments in alternative livelihoods among rural communities exposed to key macaw trafficking routes will not be quantified until the end of the project, a high proportion of beneficiaries are expected to experience a significantly improved income as a result of the investments (output indicator 4.3; outcome indicator 5). Complementary investments leveraged from other donors have expanded the 'Seed Fund' established within the framework of the project by more than 100% (indicator 4.4), and this has already increased the number of beneficiaries of the initiative, with alternative livelihood projects now being initiated in a total of nine communities and directly benefiting 212 households and 1,145 individuals in total (**Annex 20**).

The project has also achieved important advances in fostering long-term bi-national collaboration between Belize and Guatemala, in spite of heightened tensions between the two countries, thanks to efforts led primarily by the project's CSO partners in both countries. FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) continue to work closely together under a cooperation agreement towards conservation and rural development in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone. Both organisations have been in communication with other CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone to gauge interest in the development of a broader CSO cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking in these areas (indicator 3.3); it is hoped that such an agreement could be signed by the project's end. At the government level, there are signs of interest in a high-level meeting between counterpart ministries in the coming months, which would represent a significant step forward. These efforts towards improved bi-national collaboration will strengthen cross-border initiatives 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 and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement

- **Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade (also relevant to commitment XVIII in the London Declaration and commitment 13 in the Kasane Statement):** 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 government partners. Voluntary agreements have been signed with two of the target communities to formalise the conditions of the investments and ensure that beneficiaries recognise the objectives of investment, including reduction of IWT. The 'Seed Fund' established through this project to provide a longer-term mechanism for investment in alternative livelihoods has been supplemented by more than 100% through complementary investments leveraged from other donors, and this has already increased the number of beneficiaries.
- **Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system (also relevant to commitments X, XI, XIII, XIV and XVI in the London Declaration):** To guide cross-border enforcement efforts, project partners in both countries have developed an Inter-institutional IWT Strategy for the Guatemala-Belize Adjacency Zone which is reviewed annually. In Belize, FCD and the wider Anti-Poaching Task Force have strengthened enforcement efforts in CNP by mapping macaw nesting hotspots and access routes to identify priority interdiction areas by anti-poaching patrols. Furthermore, utilization of SMART software has enabled better coordination of patrols and facilitated monitoring and evaluation of patrolling effort. In Guatemala, CSO project partners through the 'Mesa Técnica' have supported numerous investigations into suspected wildlife trafficking activities in coordination with Belizean partners, and have worked together with government enforcement agencies (CONAP, Ministerio Público, DIPRONA and DIGIC) to take appropriate action on specific cases. EJV has convened workshops with judges and prosecutors to build capacity in dealing with IWT-related cases and provided legal accompaniment to such cases in court. These efforts have already yielded positive results; all three wildlife trafficking cases that have been

brought to court and concluded during the project lifespan have resulted in successful prosecutions, with four individuals prosecuted in total.

- **Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade (also relevant to commitments I and III in the London Declaration and commitment 3 in the Kasane Statement):** Targeted campaigns are being implemented by project partners to raise awareness of the threat posed by IWT as well as the penalties associated with engaging in such activities, with the aim of reducing demand for the target species and products as well as deterring involvement in IWT. Balam is implementing a campaign focused on local communities in Petén, primarily through radio and television broadcasts. Simultaneously, CONAP and WCS are working to raise awareness among potential buyers in Guatemala City and across the country more broadly through a Facebook campaign and distribution of posters, leaflets, t-shirts and stickers to spread the campaign's messages.

6. Impact on species in focus

The 2016 nesting season was the second consecutive year in which there was zero poaching of monitored scarlet macaw nests in CNP, with 2015 being the first nesting season in which no poaching occurred since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (outcome indicator 1; **Annex 5**). This impressive result can be attributed to the increased patrolling effort made possible through this project, as well as an increase in the effectiveness of patrols as FCD staff continue to improve their understanding of the modus operandi of poachers. Another important factor has been the 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, 19 of the 21 hatchlings recorded in 2016 successfully fledged (14 from natural cavities and five hand-reared), while two perished due to natural causes. This is the highest fledging success rate and the greatest number of fledglings that has been reported over the past five years, and in fact is greater than the fledgling abundance reported in the 2012, 2013 and 2014 breeding seasons combined (**Annex 5**).

The improvements in enforcement in Belize have been complemented by project activities in Guatemala focused on improving poacher and trafficker arrest and prosecution rates, providing alternative forms of livelihood to communities involved in poaching, raising awareness of the threat posed by IWT and publicising arrests and prosecutions. Collectively, these efforts are expected to have an indirect positive impact on wild scarlet macaw populations by dissuading individuals from engaging in IWT and reducing consumer demand.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project will make a direct contribution to reducing poverty in at least nine rural communities located in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone, which were selected on the basis of their exposure to principal wildlife trafficking routes and have historically received very little government support. 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. Investment has already been provided to a total of 212 households (including 20 women-headed households) across nine communities, directly benefitting at least 1,145 individuals overall (**Annex 20**). The aim is that at least 30% of these households report significantly improved income as a result of project investments by the end of the project (output indicator 4.3; outcome indicator 5). As well as directly supplementing the incomes of impoverished rural communities, the alternative livelihood initiatives supported by project investments are also raising standards of living by improving levels of nutrition. Since much of the produce is sold locally, this impact extends beyond the direct beneficiaries to the wider communities (641 households in total). Furthermore, the use of improved stoves (16 of which have been provided thus far) not only reduces firewood consumption but also has positive health benefits by reducing exposure to smoke (**Annex 20**).

The investment scheme, or 'Seed Fund', 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 beyond the project's lifespan. Matching investment in the Fund has already exceeded 100% of the original investment, including funds from the US government and the Guatemalan Ministry of Agriculture – MAGA (indicator 4.4; **Annex 20**). The increased attention on the extreme impoverishment of communities in this area from the Guatemalan government, as evidenced not only by the investment through MAGA but also visits from the Guatemalan President and Minister of Foreign Relations during the last few months, will also help to improve the prospects of these communities in the long term.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

The project's strategy for investment in alternative livelihood options has been designed in such a way as to ensure that interventions are gender-sensitive. Women were prominently included in the consultations undertaken by Balam to identify suitable alternative livelihood projects for Seed Fund investment (output indicator 4.2). To minimise gender bias among project beneficiaries, certain initiatives have been specifically targeted at women's groups, while participation in all projects by women who are the heads of their households has been encouraged (output indicator 4.3). Eighty-seven women are currently participating in women's groups that are managing microenterprises for chicken and egg production and a community bakery, while twenty women who are heads of their households are managing agroforestry plots (**Annex 20**). 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 as far as possible to improve understanding of gender variation and thus help inform the design of future interventions so as to maximise impact across gender (outcome indicator 5; output indicators 4.5, 5.1 and 5.2).

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 6, 28 and 37**); reports detailing strategies and methodologies to inform implementation of project activities; reports evaluating the results of project activities; agreements signed as a result of project activities; questionnaires used to undertake surveys; documentation of meetings, workshops and training sessions, including agendas, lists of participants and minutes; documentation of legal proceedings; copies of outreach materials and web links to online resources; and photographic evidence of activity implementation. Progress in Year 2 of the project has been evaluated on the basis of these source materials as part of this report, and the results will be communicated to project partners and used to adapt project implementation in the final year 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 reflected in this report, 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 work of the 'Mesa Técnica' in investigating cases relating to potential wildlife trafficking offenses, as evidenced by the impressive number of prosecutions achieved over the course of the project which has already exceeded expectations. This success can be attributed to the close collaborative relationships that exist not only between the individual members of the Mesa Técnica, who are in continual contact to share and act on new information as it is received, but also with key personnel in the relevant government enforcement authorities (e.g. DIGICI) to whom intelligence is passed for appropriate further action (**Annex 28**). Project partners are seeking additional funding to continue the work of the Mesa Técnica beyond the project's end

and potentially expand its focus, both geographically and to other forms of IWT such as timber trafficking.

An important challenge faced by project partner FCD is the likely displacement of poaching activity to more remote areas of CNP that are not currently monitored. A concerted effort will be needed to thoroughly search these areas to identify and map additional macaw nesting sites. FCD conducted two expeditions in the past year to identify potential sites, but these did not yield conclusive results. Additional funding needs to be sought to support further efforts and, should these prove successful, expand patrolling effort to provide adequate protection for the identified sites. Another key lesson learned by FCD relates to the macaw hand-rearing programme; in the second year of the project, the laboratory where the chicks were raised was moved further away from the other field station buildings. This resulted in the birds being less accustomed to human presence, and therefore able to adapt more easily to their natural habitat after release (**Annex 6**).

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

Actions requested in the review of the first project annual report are listed below, with details of actions taken.

No.	Action requested	Action taken
1	Include an organizational structure	See Annex 2 .
2	Include an update on how well SMART has been integrated and received	See Annex 6 .

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Effective engagement with certain project target communities for Seed Fund investments within the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone remains a 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 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 there are signs that the community is becoming more receptive to engagement. Efforts will continue in the coming months and it is hoped that some degree of investment in the community via the Seed Fund may be possible by the project's end.

A lack of capacity and resources among government enforcement authorities has been identified by the project's CSO partners as a key challenge in both Belize and Guatemala (**Annexes 6 and 28**). Project partners will continue to lobby the governments of both countries to prioritise allocation of resources to the relevant agencies, and will continue to seek additional sources of funding. Significant progress has already been achieved in Belize through the establishment of the Chiquibul Forest Investment Initiative, which includes funding for additional personnel and equipment for FD and BDF.

13. Sustainability and legacy

In Year 2, presentations by project partners at various international events have contributed towards raising the profile of the project and allowed key project results to be more widely publicised. These events included a symposium entitled "Illegal Wildlife and Timber Trafficking in Mesoamerica – What role for science?" at the XX Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation in Belize City on 22nd August 2016 (**Annex 36**); a trinational workshop on scarlet macaw conservation in Chiapas, Mexico, on 26th-27th November 2016 (<https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/posts/1228797037190263>); and a side event at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December

2016 (<https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/photos/a.512039668866007.1073741827.264801210256522/1250699428333357/?type=3&theater>). In alignment with the project's open access plan, the project has been promoted on all project partner websites (**Annex 30**) and further updates are planned to publicise key project achievements and outputs.

The project's planned exit strategy as specified in the proposal remains valid. The project continues to stimulate commitments from partner institutions to take forwards collaborative efforts to combat IWT in the longer term, such as the proposed development of an MOU between Balam, FCD and other CSOs working in areas affected by IWT on both sides of the border. Project activities have also attracted additional funding from other sources to help sustain impact. Balam has already leveraged funds from the UK Embassy and US government towards the development of alternative livelihood interventions in the Adjacency Zone (**Annex 20**). Interest generated in the project through regular communication of project results to foreign affairs ministries in Belize and Guatemala is expected to promote further investment going forward. The increased profile of the IWT threat and of the extreme poverty suffered by communities in the Adjacency Zone has also stimulated complementary investments from both the Belizean and Guatemalan governments which will help to sustain the project's impact in the long term.

Project activities have also been leveraged through support from complementary projects funded by US government sources. These include a project funded by the US Department of State - Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), which has a complementary but larger-scale focus on combatting IWT in Guatemala and Belize. This project has allowed us to address additional IWT topics of relevance in both countries, including awareness-raising and training of government personnel, strengthening national investigatory networks to obtain better information on IWT, and identifying gaps in national legislation relating to IWT. INL personnel based in Guatemala City have provided the opportunity to strengthen engagement with Guatemalan government institutions based in the capital, including DIGICI and Customs officials. A second project funded by the US Department of State's Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) program was initiated in 2016 and focuses on building public participation to strengthen enforcement of wildlife laws at the regional level, including implementation of a regional social media outreach campaign to raise awareness of wildlife laws and encourage denouncement of wildlife crimes by the public. 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 EJF. These complementary investments will collectively achieve a much greater and longer-term impact on IWT than would be possible through each individual project alone.

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

14. IWT 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 supported with project funds (press conferences, meetings, training workshops etc). 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 2016-March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating costs				
Capital items				
Others				
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.

The 2016 nesting season was the second consecutive year in which there was zero poaching of monitored scarlet macaw nests in Chiquibul National Park, with 2015 being the first nesting season in which no poaching occurred 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. Thanks to this increased protection, 19 of the 21 hatchlings recorded in 2016 successfully fledged (14 from natural cavities and five hand-reared), while two perished due to natural causes. This is the highest fledging success rate and the greatest number of fledglings that has been reported over the past five years, and in fact is greater than the fledgling abundance reported in the 2012, 2013 and 2014 breeding seasons combined. These extremely encouraging results indicate that the project is having a significant positive impact on Belize's highly threatened wild scarlet macaw population.

Another exceptional achievement in the second year of the project was the successful conviction of three scarlet macaw traffickers following two separate court cases, which were a direct result of investigations conducted by project partners as part of the Mesa Técnica and were made possible thanks to legal support provided by EJF. All three macaw trafficking cases that have been presented to court with the support of project partners and concluded during the first two years of the project have now resulted in successful convictions. All four convicted individuals received the same sentence of a five-year jail term, which can be paid off at 5 quetzals per day, and an additional fine of quetzals. As each macaw is valued at approximately Q, these penalties should serve as a significant deterrent. The convictions were widely publicized online by project partners and received a considerable reaction from the public. These significant achievements demonstrate that activities implemented through the project are proving effective in strengthening law enforcement relating to wildlife trafficking, which we anticipate to have a considerable impact on levels of IWT that will be sustained far beyond the project's end.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	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 2016 nesting season was the second consecutive year in which there was zero poaching of monitored scarlet macaw nests in Chiquibul National Park, with 2015 being the first nesting season in which no poaching occurred since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex 5).</p> <p>The support provided by the project towards intelligence and prosecution efforts in Guatemala is also continuing to yield positive results, with a further two macaw trafficking cases leading to successful convictions during Year 2 (Annexes 13 and 14). These advances in enforcement, complemented by the project's awareness-raising activities, will contribute towards deterring traffickers as well as potential buyers.</p> <p>Investments in alternative livelihoods among rural communities exposed to key macaw trafficking routes continued during Year 2 through the project's "Seed Fund", with a total of 212 households and 1,145 individuals in nine communities now benefiting from projects supported by the Fund. Matching investment in the Fund excluding UK-based funding sources has already exceeded % of the original investment, totalling at the end of Year 2 (Annex 20).</p> <p>The project has also achieved important advances in fostering long-term bi-national collaboration between Belize and Guatemala, involving both governmental and civil society institutions. 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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Outcome</p> <p>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.</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% (2009=50%, 2010=47.4%, 2011=88.9%, 2012=30%, 2013=27%)</p>	<p>(Completed) For the second consecutive nesting season, none of the monitored macaw nests in CNP were poached in 2016 (Annex 5). Although 2 nests showed signs of poaching attempts, the chicks had already been extracted for hand-raising as an additional protection measure.</p>	<p>The Anti-Poaching Task Force will conduct targeted anti-poaching patrols and nest monitoring activities during the 2017 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 by FCD in Year 1 will be reviewed and updated as needed to improve the effectiveness of patrolling activities. Follow-up training on SMART for Belizean CSO and government personnel will be held by FCD in collaboration with WCS as needed.</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>(Not completed) As in 2015, no poachers were physically apprehended in the 2016 nesting season. However, evidence of poacher activity was minimal and less than in 2015; despite signs of 2 poaching attempts, no active camps were discovered and no poachers were physically encountered (Annex 6). This may be an indication that FCD's enforcement efforts are increasingly effective in deterring poachers. FCD will continue its efforts to identify and monitor additional nesting sites in CNP which they suspect poachers are continuing to target.</p>	<p>The above-mentioned activities to strengthen enforcement efforts will assist patrols in their efforts to capture poachers in Belize. FCD will continue its efforts to identify and monitor additional nesting sites in CNP which they suspect poachers are continuing to target.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
	<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>(Completed) In Year 2, investigations by the Mesa Técnica resulted in the seizure of 2 scarlet macaws, and 2 trafficking cases brought to court (one relating to the aforementioned seizure, and one relating to a separate macaw seizure at the end of Year 1). Both of these cases led to successful prosecutions for wildlife trafficking offenses, with 3 individuals prosecuted in total (Annexes 12, 13 and 14), bringing the total number of trafficking cases that have resulted in successful prosecutions to 3 during the project to date (100% of the trafficking cases brought to court which have been concluded). EJF is also providing legal support to an ongoing case involving the trafficking of 2 parrots, following an arrest by DIPRONA.</p>	<p>EJF will coordinate further training sessions to build capacity amongst judiciary and prosecution 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. Project partners through the Mesa Técnica will continue to support government enforcement agencies in pursuing wildlife trafficking investigations 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>(Completed) Significant national, bilateral and multilateral initiatives agreed upon in Year 2 include the trinational agreement signed between WCS Guatemala, Natura y Ecosistemas Mexicanos A.C. and FCD to coordinate scarlet macaw conservation efforts in the Maya Forest (Annex 40); the Action Plan developed by Adjacency Zone indigenous communities to lobby governments on both sides of the Guatemala-Belize border to invest in rural development and natural resource conservation (Annex 17); the Chiquibul Forest Investment Initiative launched by the Belize government (http://edition.channel5belize.com/archives/133881); and the programme of investment initiated by the Guatemalan government (MAGA) to support agricultural development in the Adjacency Zone (Annex 20).</p>	<p>At the civil society level, project partners will strengthen their coordination with other CSOs in both Belize and Guatemala whose work is relevant to tackling the cross-border IWT threat, and work towards the signature of an MOU to formalise a long-term commitment between these organisations to collaborate in combatting IWT.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	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>(Pending): Evaluation will be conducted at project end.</p>	<p>Balam, in partnership with COACAP, will continue to implement the strategy for investment in alternative livelihoods through the Seed Fund, and will work towards the signature of voluntary agreements with target communities to formalise the conditions of the investments and ensure that beneficiaries recognise the objectives of investment, including reduction of IWT. Efforts will continue to secure the involvement of La Rejoya community in the project. At the end of the project, a follow-up socioeconomic survey will be conducted in the target communities to evaluate the impact of the investments on household incomes.</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 led by EJF, WCS and CONAP for relevant government personnel in Petén and Guatemala City will contribute towards raising awareness of the issue among the authorities. CONAP and WCS will continue to distribute the campaign's outreach materials (flyers, posters etc) to raise awareness among decision-makers and potential buyers in Guatemala City. Further radio and television outreach is planned by Balam to raise awareness among rural communities in Petén. All project partners will continue to promote the campaign's messages online via their organisational websites and Facebook pages. Follow-up awareness surveys will be conducted at the end of the project to evaluate the impact of awareness-raising activities in Petén and Guatemala City.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	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>(Completed) FCD and FD staff received training on use of SMART and in turn provided training to a number of other Belizean institutions involved in protected area management during Year 1. SMART continues to be used by FCD rangers in CNP to support biological monitoring and enforcement operations (see Activity 1.3; Annex 4). FCD completed a threats map and strategy document prioritising interdiction areas in Year 1, which were evaluated and updated in Year 2 and continue to be used to guide macaw nest protection activities.</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>(Completed) In Year 2, FCD spent a total of 510 man-days patrolling macaw nesting sites and other hotspots of illegal natural resource extraction in CNP (Annex 6). None of the 21 macaw chicks that hatched at the 11 monitored nests during the 2016 nesting season were poached; 2 nests showed signs of poaching attempts, however the chicks had already been extracted for hand-raising as an additional protection measure. This is the second consecutive season in which no poaching occurred at monitored nests since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex 5).</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>(Not completed) No poachers were apprehended or physically disrupted during the 2016 nesting season. However, this may be an indication that increased protection efforts are proving effective in deterring poachers. Evidence of poacher activity was minimal and less than in 2015; despite signs of two poaching attempts, no active camps were discovered and no poachers were physically encountered (Annex 6). FCD will continue its efforts to identify and monitor additional nesting sites in CNP which they suspect poachers are continuing to target.</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 Chiquibul anti-poaching strategy that was developed by FCD in 2015 was used to guide macaw nest protection activities during the 2016 nesting season; patrol routes were prioritized based on recorded poaching activity in 2015. The strategy was reviewed and updated at a meeting on 29th June 2016 with Belizean government and binational CSO stakeholders (FCD, FD, BDF, Police, Customs, Immigration, Belize Bird Rescue, WCS Guatemala; Annexes 3(a) and 3(b)). This resulted in the identification of additional hotspot areas on the threats map; patrols will be adapted and extended in the 2017 nesting season accordingly.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.2. Formation of an Anti-Poaching Task Force comprised of Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel		(Completed): The Anti-Poaching Task Force was formed in Year 1 of the project, comprising FCD, FD, BDF and Police. This has been convened as part of existing monthly inter-agency coordination meetings led by the BDF rather than through separate dedicated meetings, since the same institutions are involved. Participation of Belize government personnel in patrols during the 2016 nesting season has again been intermittent, and FCD generally patrolled nesting areas without government accompaniment, although FD have purchased additional field equipment to support patrols in the area. The Belizean government has recently announced a new fund for investment in the CNP (the Chiquibul Forest Investment Initiative), including funds to strengthen FD and BDF enforcement capacity (http://edition.channel5belize.com/archives/133881). It is hoped that participation of government personnel in enforcement activities in the CNP will improve in 2017 as a result.	
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		(Completed): FCD rangers continued to use SMART to support biological monitoring and enforcement operations in CNP, although in some cases patrols were recorded using alternative GIS software as some rangers have not yet received sufficient training in the use of SMART. Several bugs in the SMART software were also identified, which complicated the data entry process. However, more than 90% of patrols were tracked for monitoring purposes overall (Annex 4). In the coming months WCS experts will work with FCD to seek solutions to the challenges that have been encountered regarding use of SMART and ensure that staff have received sufficient training. The software bugs have already been reported to the IT team responsible for responding to input from the SMART software user group, and it is hoped they will be resolved in time.	
Activity 1.4. Targeted patrolling of scarlet macaw nesting hotspots to disrupt poaching of macaw and parrot species (Years 1, 2, 3)		(Completed): FCD patrolled scarlet macaw nesting sites and access routes throughout the 2016 nesting season, with rangers on duty day and night to protect key sites. None of the 21 macaw chicks that hatched at the 11 monitored nests were poached; 2 nests showed signs of poaching attempts, however the chicks had already been extracted for hand-raising as an additional protection measure. This is the second consecutive season in which no poaching occurred at monitored nests since FCD began monitoring in 2010 (Annex 5). Although no poachers were apprehended, evidence of poacher activity was minimal and less than in 2015. Despite signs of two poaching attempts, no active camps were discovered and no poachers were physically encountered. However, reports of macaws offered for sale in eastern Petén have continued, indicating that poachers may be targeting nesting sites in more remote areas of CNP that have not yet been identified by FCD. In Year 2, FCD conducted two expeditions to identify potential sites but these did not yield conclusive results; FCD is seeking additional funding to support further efforts (Annex 6).	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 2. CONAP, DIPRONA, and Environmental Prosecutors able to identify and prosecute poaching networks in Guatemala</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>(Completed) A total of 47 governmental officials were trained during two separate one-day events (47 person/days of training) in Year 2 (Annexes 8(b), 10(b) and 37).</p>	
	<p>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)</p>	<p>(Completed) Project partners FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) continue to cooperate 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 via Skype and meetings in person (Annexes 6 and 28). Balam, EJF, FCD and WCS met on 14th March 2017 to exchange information relating to macaw trafficking (Annex 38). Coordination meetings between project partners in May 2016 (Annex 15) and February 2017 (Annexes 7(a) and (b)) also provided an opportunity for information exchange.</p>	
	<p>2.3 At least 3 targeted investigations undertaken annually to identify and gather evidence on wildlife trafficking networks (baseline = 0)</p>	<p>(Completed) The Mesa Técnica supported 6 targeted investigations relating to potential wildlife trafficking offenses in Year 2; two of these investigations ultimately led to successful convictions (see Indicator 2.5; Annex 37).</p>	
	<p>2.4 Annual number of searches and/or arrests of poachers/traffickers at least tripled in Guatemala (baseline to be established; near 0)</p>	<p>(Completed) During Year 2, a total of 15 monitoring patrols and 4 control checkpoints were deployed along key wildlife trafficking routes in southern Petén (Annexes 9 and 28). Although these efforts did not result in any arrests relating to wildlife trafficking offenses, one of the investigations supported by the Mesa Técnica resulted in the targeted arrest of 2 individuals intercepted while transporting 2 macaws on 24th June 2016; these individuals were subsequently convicted (Annexes 12 & 14).</p>	
	<p>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)</p>	<p>(Completed) Investigations by the Mesa Técnica resulted in 2 legal cases relating to macaw trafficking in Year 2, both of which led to successful convictions. All 3 convicted individuals received the same sentence, consisting of a 5-year jail term that was allowed to be paid off at Q/day and an additional fine of (Annexes 12, 13 & 14). Investigative efforts supported by this project have now resulted in a total of 3 legal cases involving macaw traffickers during the project period, all of which have led to successful prosecutions (four individuals prosecuted in total). EJF is also providing ongoing legal support to a third case following an arrest by DIPRONA of an individual caught trafficking 2 parrots (see Activity 2.4).</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 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): The second annual workshop to evaluate the Inter-institutional IWT Strategy was convened by EJV on 22 nd February 2017 in Petén, and was attended by 15 participants from EJV, FCD, Balam, CONAP and WCS (Annex 7(a) and b). Participants evaluated progress in implementing the strategy and agreed that no amendments were necessary; the core elements of the strategy remain relevant and will continue to guide activities to combat IWT through the remainder of the project.	
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): EJV convened a workshop on 15 th April 2016 in Petén to build capacity among judiciary personnel in addressing cases relating to IWT; the workshop was attended by 10 participants from Organismo Judicial, Ministerio Público, CONAP and the Defenders of Nature Foundation (FDN) (Annex 8(a) and (b)). Using funds from a complementary project, WCS convened a three-day workshop on 20 th -22 nd July 2016 in Guatemala City which provided an introduction to IWT for key government and civil society personnel. The workshop was attended by 50 participants from 19 institutions, including judiciary, prosecution, customs and criminal intelligence personnel (Annex 9). EJV, WCS and CONAP organised a further workshop in Petén on 31 st January 2017 to build capacity regarding the implementation of wildlife protection legislation; the event was attended by 35 judges and prosecutors and opened by magistrates from the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice (Annex10(a) and (b)).	
Activity 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): The Petén IWT Network, known as the “Mesa Técnica”, continued to support investigations into suspected wildlife trafficking activities (Annex 1). Investigations were undertaken collaboratively by Balam, EJV and WCS personnel as a first line of research; leads were then turned over to the relevant government institutions (CONAP, Ministerio Público, DIPRONA and DIGICI). Investigative methods included monitoring of wildlife for sale on social networks and targeted patrols and checkpoints at strategic locations identified in the Inter-institutional IWT Strategy. In Year 2, a total of 15 monitoring patrols and 4 control checkpoints were deployed along key wildlife trafficking routes in southern Petén, in collaboration with CONAP, DIPRONA and the Guatemalan armed forces (Annex 11). The Mesa Técnica supported 6 investigations relating to potential trafficking offenses during Year 2; one of these investigations resulted in the targeted arrest of 2 individuals intercepted while transporting 2 macaws on 24 th June 2016 in Dolores, Petén (Annex 12), which subsequently resulted in the successful prosecution of both individuals (see Activity 2.4).	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
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, Ministerio Público, and PGN as they investigate suspects and obtain warrants for searches, and supporting prosecutors to strengthen legal cases against detainees. EJF supported the 6 investigations described in Activity 2.3 and provided legal accompaniment to 3 court cases relating to the trafficking of macaws and parrots (Annex 12). The first related to an arrest that took place in the previous reporting period, and resulted in a successful conviction on 6th April 2016 (Annex 13). The second related to the arrests described under Activity 2.3; both individuals were successfully convicted on 10th November 2016 (Annex 14). All three convicted individuals received the same sentence, consisting of a 5-year jail term that was allowed to be paid off at Q/day and an additional fine. The third case relates to an arrest that took place on 11th December 2016 after an individual was caught transporting two red-lored amazon parrots on a bus from Petén to Guatemala City during an inspection by DIPRONA agents. A preliminary hearing took place on 14th December 2016 and a second hearing is due on 30th May 2017 (Annex 12).	
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	(Partially completed) The project has been promoted and key results shared at two MITA meetings during Year 2 (Annexes 21(a) & (b) & 22); however, as a result of the tensions previously mentioned, Belizean institutions did not participate in meetings of the MITA as planned. On 3rd March 2017, members of the MITA along with representatives of local government institutions from both Belize (FD, BDF, Agriculture Department, Immigration, Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Guatemala (CONAP, MAGA, National Forestry Institute - INAB) participated in a meeting to update the Chiquibul-Maya Mountains Action Plan that was first developed in 2007 (Annex 16). The Coordination Board of the MITA also hosted 5 separate field visits to the Adjacency Zone by the President of Guatemala (Annex 39), the Secretary General of the OAS, the Director of FAO in Guatemala, the Korean Embassy and Wetlands International; it is hoped that these visits will help to leverage counterpart investments in sustainable livelihood initiatives in the future (Annex 28). Using funds from complementary projects, Balam and FCD have also convened 4 meetings between indigenous community groups in the Adjacency Zone which resulted in the elaboration of an action plan to lobby both governments to invest in community development and natural resource conservation on both sides of the border (http://asociacionbalam.org.gt/boletin-7-2016/ ; Annex 17).	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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</p>	<p>(Pending) Progress has been limited by heightened tensions between the two governments, as previously mentioned. However, CSO partners are continuing to promote increased bilateral cooperation and there are signs of interest in an initial high-level political meeting in the coming months. This suggests that tensions between the two governments are beginning to lessen and it is hoped that this will allow further progress to be made by the project's end.</p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>(Partially completed) FCD and Balam continue to work closely together under an existing cooperation agreement towards conservation and rural development in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone, and both organisations have been in communication with other Belizean CSOs working in protected areas contiguous with the Adjacency Zone to discuss a potential cooperation agreement to combat wildlife trafficking and promote rural development in these areas. On 7th July 2016, a tri-national agreement to coordinate scarlet macaw conservation efforts in the Maya Forest was signed by WCS Guatemala, Natura y Ecosistemas Mexicanos A.C. of Mexico and FCD in Belize (Annex 40).</p>	
<p>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)</p>		<p>(Partially Completed): While FCD (Belize) and Balam (Guatemala) remain committed to leading national civil society demands for greater governmental cooperation between Guatemala and Belize, progress has been limited by heightened tensions between the two governments following the incident detailed in the previous report whereby a Guatemalan minor was killed in Belizean territory. Guatemalan and Belizean project partners met at the Guatemala-Belize border on 19th May 2016 to discuss progress regarding collaborative CWT efforts (Annex 15); while FD attended the meeting, their Guatemalan counterparts CONAP did not. Likewise, the meeting convened in Petén to evaluate the Inter-Institutional IWT Strategy (see Activity 2.1) was attended by CONAP but not FD. However, CSO partners are continuing to promote increased bilateral cooperation and there are signs of interest in an initial high-level political meeting in the coming months. This suggests that tensions between the two governments are beginning to lessen and it is hoped that this will allow further progress to be made in this activity by the project's end.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	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): As a result of the tensions mentioned above, FCD has not participated in meetings of the MITA as planned. However, on 3 rd March 2017, members of the MITA along with representatives of Balam and FCD and local government institutions from both Belize (FD, BDF, Agriculture Department, Immigration, Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Guatemala (CONAP, MAGA, National Forestry Institute – INAB) participated in a meeting to update the Chiquibul-Maya Mountains Action Plan that was first developed in 2007 (Annex 16). FCD and Balam continue to work closely together under a Cooperation Agreement towards conservation and rural development in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Adjacency Zone, and collaborative efforts to promote further binational cooperation at the civil society level have continued. Using funds from complementary projects, Balam and FCD convened four meetings between indigenous community groups in the Adjacency Zone, which resulted in the elaboration of an action plan to lobby both governments to invest in community development and natural resource conservation on both sides of the border (http://asociacionbalam.org.gt/boletin-7-2016/ ; Annex 17).	
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): Copies of project reports have been shared with the UK Embassy in Guatemala by WCS staff, and the UK High Commission Office in Belize by FCD staff (e.g. Annex 21). Balam also regularly shares outputs and news bulletins relating to project activities with the UK Embassy in Guatemala. On 21 st -22 nd November 2016, Balam hosted a visit by the UK Ambassador Mr. Thomas Carter to the Adjacency Zone to monitor the impact of Seed Fund investments in alternative livelihood projects (https://www.facebook.com/ukinguatemala/posts/1491366620893115 ; Annex 19).	
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	(Completed) Principal trafficking routes and target communities for investment (La Rejoya, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos and Las Brisas de Chiquibul) were identified in Year 1. Following initial difficulties in engaging the community of La Rejoya in the project, there are signs that the community is becoming more receptive to engagement and efforts will continue in the coming months.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
	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	(Completed) Viable alternative livelihood investments were identified by Balam in coordination with COACAP in Year 1.	
	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	(Completed) Alternative livelihood initiatives supported by Seed Fund investments in beneficiary communities, as detailed under Activity 4.6, are thus far benefiting a total of 212 households within 9 different communities, comprising 1,145 individuals in total. Twenty women who are heads of their households are managing agroforestry plots, while 87 women are members of women's groups managing microenterprises for chicken and egg production and a community bakery (Annexes 20 & 26).	
	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	(Completed) Matching investment in the Seed Fund excluding UK-based funding sources has already exceeded 100% of the original investment, totalling \$ at the end of Year 2 (including funds from the US government and MAGA) (Annex 20).	
	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 in Year 3.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
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): Principal trafficking routes and target communities for investment (La Rejoya, San Marcos, Monte los Olivos and Las Brisas de Chiquibul) were identified in Year 1. Following initial difficulties in engaging the community of La Rejoya in the project, there are signs that the community is becoming more receptive to engagement and efforts will continue in the coming months. Furthermore, additional contributions to the Seed Fund leveraged from other funding sources (totalling approx. USD excluding UK government funding sources) have supported investments in alternative livelihood initiatives in a further 6 communities located along key trafficking routes in the Guatemalan adjacency zone (Annex 20).	
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): Viable alternative livelihood investments were identified in Year 1 by Balam in coordination with the Coordinadora de Asociaciones Campesinas Agropecuarias de Petén (COACAP), an organization representing indigenous rural families that had been selected by Balam as the most effective implementing mechanism for Seed Fund investments. See Activity 4.6 for details of the investments identified and progress in implementation.	
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): A strategy for the management and distribution of Seed Fund investments was developed by Balam and COACAP in consultation with relevant stakeholders in Year 1. Progress made during the first year of implementation of the Fund was presented at the MITA General Assembly on 1 st June 2016 (Annex 21(a) and (b)) and to the MITA Governing Council on 6 th September 2016 (Annex 22).	
Activity 4.4. Formal multi-stakeholder signing event led by Balam to launch investment agreements with local communities (Year 2)		(Completed): In Year 1, an agreement with regard to Seed Fund management was signed between Balam and COACAP. In consultation with COACAP and WCS, Balam has developed a template for voluntary agreements to be signed with beneficiary communities to formalise the conditions of Seed Fund investments and ensure that the beneficiaries recognise the objectives of investment, including reduction of IWT. On 15 th March 2017, formal agreements based on this template were signed between COACAP and two of the beneficiary communities, San Marcos and Nueva Armenia, witnessed by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) (Annexes 23 & 24).	
Activity 4.5. Development of baseline on local community attitudes towards species trafficking, and economic alternatives (mid of Year 1)		(Completed): Balam conducted baseline surveys of attitudes towards wildlife trafficking and alternative livelihood initiatives within a sample of beneficiary families in three of the target communities (San Marcos, Monte los Olivos and Las Brisas de Chiquibul) during Year 1. In Year 2, baseline surveys were conducted in three additional communities identified for investment and a report on the baseline survey results was produced for the three original target communities and one additional community, El Carrizal (Annex 25). A follow-up survey will be conducted in Year 3 to assess changes in community attitudes.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.6. Distribution of in-kind investments (i.e. fertiliser, supplies and materials, etc.) to local communities (Years 2, 3)		(Completed): Alternative livelihood projects supported by Seed Fund investments across all 9 beneficiary communities include a total of 146 agroforestry plots (planted with both fast- and slow-maturing species such as cacao, chestnut, avocado, plantain, sweet potato and cardamom), 145 kitchen gardens, 90 ponytail palm nurseries, 33 tilapia farms, 16 firewood-saving stoves, 14 xaté plantations, 3 broiler hen farms, one egg-laying hen farm, one pig-rearing farm and one bakery (Annexes 20 & 26). COACAP has contracted 3 technical officers based within the communities to support implementation of these initiatives on the ground. MAGA has also provided in-kind support through the establishment of Rural Development and Learning Centres within the Adjacency Zone and the donation of additional plants to supplement the agroforestry projects, 1,400 tilapia, 2 pigs and the firewood-saving stoves.	
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): Balam conducted baseline socioeconomic surveys within a sample of beneficiary families in three of the target communities (San Marcos, Monte los Olivos and Las Brisas de Chiquibul) during Year 1. In Year 2, baseline surveys were conducted in three additional communities identified for investment and a report on the baseline survey results was produced for the three original target communities and one additional community, El Carrizal (Annex 25). A follow-up survey will be conducted in Year 3 to assess socioeconomic changes in the communities.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>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</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>(Pending) See Activity 5.1 for details of outreach activities conducted. Baseline awareness surveys have been conducted by Balam among the target communities (Annex 25) and members of the MITA (Annex 35). Follow-up surveys to evaluate the impact of the awareness-raising campaign will be conducted in Year 3.</p>	
	<p>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)</p>	<p>(Pending) See Activity 5.2 for details of outreach activities conducted. The baseline awareness survey among government, judiciary and media personnel in Petén and Guatemala City has been conducted by WCS and EJP (Annex 34). The final survey to evaluate the impact of the awareness-raising campaign will be conducted in Year 3.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
	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)	(Partially completed) See Activity 5.4 and Annex 30 .	
	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	(Completed) The project approach and results to date have been presented by project partners at three different international events: a symposium entitled "Illegal Wildlife and Timber Trafficking in Mesoamerica – What role for science?" at the XX Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation held in Belize City on 22nd August 2016 (Annex 36); a trinational workshop on scarlet macaw conservation on 26 th -27 th November 2016 in Chiapas, Mexico, organized by local CSO Natura y Ecosistemas Mexicanos A.C. (https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/posts/1228797037190263); and a side event at the 13 th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 15th December 2016 (https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/photos/a.512039668866007.1073741827.264801210256522/125069942833357/?type=3&theater).	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>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)</p>		<p>(Completed): Balam has developed a strategy for raising awareness about IWT among communities along key trafficking routes in southern Petén (Annex 27), and has implemented a radio outreach campaign with four radio spots conducted on two different local radio stations (Radio Utunkaj in Q’eqch’í Maya language and Radio Felicidad in Spanish; Annexes 28 & 29). FCD is also involved in outreach within the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone, having hired a public outreach coordinator to conduct environmental education activities in the border communities (Annex 6). Balam’s director published a column in a leading national newspaper highlighting the issue of wildlife trafficking in Petén and ongoing efforts to tackle it, including the work supported by the UK government; two additional stories published in the same newspaper with input from Balam and WCS make reference to the threat posed by IWT in Petén (Annex 30). Balam also organized a television interview of FCD’s Director and lead biologist to publicize the issue of macaw trafficking (Annex 28). An article was published in another leading national newspaper in July 2016 publicizing the arrests that had taken place shortly before and the two IWT-related convictions that had already been achieved (Annex 30); the same newspaper published a feature on scarlet macaws and the threat posed by IWT, with input from WCS experts, in March 2017 (Annex 31). On World Environment Day (5th June 2016), an event was organized by the Petén Environmental Prosecution Office in collaboration with EJF and WCS in Flores, Petén, to raise awareness of IWT by handing out bumper stickers and fliers. Balam has reported on project progress at meetings of the MITA General Assembly (Annex 21(a) & (b)) and Governing Council (Annex 22) during the reporting period.</p>	
<p>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)</p>		<p>(Completed): Outreach materials produced through the campaign that was developed by WCS in collaboration with CONAP in Year 1 (4000 posters, 3000 brochures, 5000 stickers and 350 t-shirts) have been distributed to schools and relevant government institutions in Petén and Guatemala City. Plans have been made to incorporate these materials into several events to be held over the coming months in La Aurora Zoo in Guatemala City as part of a campaign by the International Association of Zoos to raise awareness about IWT (Annex 32; https://www.facebook.com/contraTIES/). CONAP’s Communications Department convened five workshops with journalists in Guatemala City during Year 2 to raise awareness of threats to biodiversity, including IWT (Annex 33). Awareness-raising was also a key objective of the workshops convened by EJF with judges and prosecutors on 15th April 2016 and 31st January 2017 (see Activity 2.2). The three-day IWT workshop convened using funds from a complementary project (see Activity 2.2) also served to raise awareness of the issue among key government enforcement agencies in the capital. Broader outreach by project partners via radio, television, in the press and online are detailed under Activities 5.1 and 5.4 (see also Annex 30).</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
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): The baseline awareness survey among government, judiciary and media personnel in Petén and Guatemala City was completed in Year 1, and a report summarising the baseline results has been produced by WCS (Annex 34). Balam conducted baseline awareness surveys among members of the MITA and among beneficiaries of Seed Fund investments in six communities within the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone, and has produced reports summarising the results of both surveys (Annexes 25 and 35). Follow-up awareness surveys will be conducted in Year 3.	
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): Updates relating to project activities, and links to relevant news items relating to IWT, have been shared on project partner websites and Facebook pages (Annex 30). In Year 2, a new page was created on the WCS Guatemala website in English and Spanish summarising IWT-related project activities and acknowledging the support of project partners and donors (http://guatemala.wcs.org/en-us/Initiatives/Illegal-Wildlife-Trade.aspx). WCS met with project partners Balam, EJV and FCD on 18th August 2016 to agree a consistent strategy for web and social media outreach, taking into consideration advice sought from international WCS experts with experience implementing successful online IWT campaigns. A new Facebook page, “No Al Tráfico de Vida Silvestre”, was launched by WCS in November 2016 to promote the awareness-raising campaign (https://www.facebook.com/noaltraficodevidasilvestre). The page is linked to the existing Facebook profile with the same title that had originally been created to promote the campaign; based on experiences shared by WCS experts, a page was deemed more effective than a profile in attracting followers in the long term and is also easier to monitor to determine engagement statistics. The new page currently has 313 followers and has received an average of 32 likes per post. Meanwhile, the existing profile gained an additional 76 followers during Year 2, reaching 546 followers; posts are being published on both the profile and the page to maximise engagement (Annex 30).	
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.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 5.6. Participation in international forums to present project approach and results		<p>(Completed): The project approach and key achievements to date were presented by WCS Guatemala during a symposium entitled “Illegal Wildlife and Timber Trafficking in Mesoamerica – What role for science?” which was convened by WCS Belize on 22nd August 2016 during the XX Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation held in Belize City (Annex 36). WCS and FCD presented project achievements in tackling macaw trafficking during a trinational workshop on scarlet macaw conservation on 26th-27th November 2016 in Chiapas, Mexico, organized by local CSO Natura y Ecosistemas Mexicanos A.C. (https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/posts/1228797037190263). FCD also presented project activities relating to macaw conservation at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity during a side event organized by SWAN International on 15th December 2016 (https://www.facebook.com/fcdbelize/photos/a.512039668866007.1073741827.264801210256522/1250699428333357/?type=3&theater)</p>	

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

N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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.</p>			
<p>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.</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% (2009=50%, 2010=47.4%, 2011=88.9%, 2012=30%, 2013=27%)</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Outcome assumptions:</p> <p>1. Civil society engagement will ensure that cooperation between governments of Belize and Guatemala is sustained if/when administrations change in either country</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</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>Information from the Anti-Poaching Task Force on arrests of 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>Information from DIPRONA, CONAP and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala on number of confiscations, cases brought, and successful prosecutions (baseline = 0)</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>Agreements signed by Chancellors of Belize and Guatemala, and in multi-stakeholder forums (e.g., Mesa Intersectorial of Southern Peten)</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	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)	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.	
	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)	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	
<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>	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)	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	<p>Output assumptions:</p> <p>1. Belizean governmental personnel (police, army) will be willing to engage in anti-poaching patrols throughout the 3-year programme</p> <p>2. Belizean prosecutors will be willing to prosecute captured poachers</p> <p>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</p> <p>4. Guatemalan judges will sentence wildlife traffickers with punitive sanctions when clear evidence of illegal trafficking</p>
	1.2 At least 300 person/days/year of specialized protection personnel focused on interdiction of poachers in Belize target areas (baseline = 0)	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	
	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)	FCD annual reports detailing results of encounters with poachers; Police statements of poachers captured by Belizean authorities	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Output 2. CONAP, DIPRONA, and Environmental Prosecutors able to identify and prosecute poaching networks in Guatemala</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Annual Balam and EJF project reports detailing training sessions undertaken, including scanned participation sheets, photographs of training workshops, and institutional affiliations of participants</p>	<p>is obtained and presented</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>7. Guatemala City remains the main market for illegally poached species (macaws and parrots).</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>	
	<p>2.3 At least 3 targeted investigations undertaken annually to identify and gather evidence on wildlife trafficking networks (baseline = 0)</p>	<p>Annual project report provided by EJF detailing investigations underway, and/or results of previous investigations reported</p>	
	<p>2.4 Annual number of searches and/or arrests of poachers/traffickers at least tripled in Guatemala (baseline to be established; near 0)</p>	<p>Formal reports by DIPRONA police on searches, captures, and/or confiscations of trafficked wildlife, and/or warrants issued by Environmental Prosecutors for searches</p>	
	<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Output 3. Tangible and demonstrable collaboration between Belizean and Guatemalan institutions (Government and Civil Society) on natural resource conservation and sustainable development issues</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>Scanned copies of formal documents (MOU) signed by governments</p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>Scanned copies of formal documents (MOU) signed by CSOs</p>	
<p>Output 4. Improved sustainable livelihoods based on legal activities for rural Guatemalan communities subject to species trafficking along the Guatemala-Belize Adjacency Zone</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Annex within Year 1 WCS annual report containing trafficking routes and prioritisation of local communities for livelihoods investments</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	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	Annex within Year 1 Balam annual report containing final report on consultancy to identify most viable livelihoods investments	
	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	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	
	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	Official declarations of investments in press; governmental websites; project planning documents; photographic evidence of investments in rural communities; "Actas" of commitments and dedication ceremonies	
	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	Results of participatory evaluation at end of project (provided as Annex in Final Report)	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>	
	<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>	
	<p>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)</p>	<p>From project CSO partners: Webpage links and web analytics; IWT campaign Facebook statistics</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	5.4 Positive feedback/interest generated/citations for White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned, by the end of the project	PDF of White Paper; records of positive feedback/interest generated by White Paper	
	5.5 At least two presentations of the project strategy and/or results provided to international forums, by the end of the project	Participation agenda of forums with listing of presentations provided; PDF and/or PPT copies of presentations	
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)			
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)			
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			
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			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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.			
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, EJJ, 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 required.

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.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.	