

Illegal Wildlife Trade



Application form for Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund 2014

Please read the [guidance notes](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund) (available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund>) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Office use only Date logged: Logged by: Application ID:

1. Name and address of lead organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society
Address:	
City and Postcode:	
Country:	
Project Leader name:	Roan Balas McNab
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Project title

Title (max 10 words)
Bi-national Collaboration to Eradicate Wildlife Trafficking in Belize and Guatemala

3. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 Feb 2015	End date: 31 Dec 2017	Duration: 2 yrs 11 mths		
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total request
£ 57907	£ 122062	£ 119496	£ 90447	£ 389911
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) co-financing as % of total Project cost: 22%				

4. What will be the outcome of the project?

(See Guidance notes 3.1 and 4, and Annex B - guidance on developing a logframe)

This should be an action orientated statement e.g. training provided to the judiciary results in increased successful prosecutions of poaching. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in the outcome section of Question 21 here).

(max 75 words)

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.

5. Country(ies)

(See Guidance notes 3.3 and 4.3)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Guatemala	Country 2: Belize
Country 3:	Country 4:

6. Which of the three key IWT Challenge Fund objectives will your project address?

(See Guidance note 3.1)

Tick all that apply.

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods for communities affected by illegal wildlife trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

6b. Which of the commitments made in the London Conference Declaration does this project support? Please provide the number(s) of the relevant commitments.

(See Guidance note 3.1)

The project will focus on IWT Challenge Fund Objectives 1 & 2, with modest investments in raising awareness to reduce demand for macaws and parrots within Guatemala.

Specific London Conference Declaration commitments addressed by the project include:

Eradicating the Market for Illegal Wildlife Products:

I. Support, and where appropriate undertake, effectively targeted actions to eradicate demand and supply for illegal wildlife products, including but not limited to, raising awareness and changing behaviour.

Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents:

X. Strengthen the legal framework and facilitate law enforcement to combat the illegal wildlife trade and assist prosecution and the imposition of penalties that are an effective deterrent. As part of this, support the use of the full range of existing legislation and law enforcement deployed against other forms of organised crime.

XI. Strengthen the ability to achieve successful prosecutions and deterrent sanctions by raising awareness in the judicial sector about the seriousness, impact and potential profits of wildlife crime. Dedicated training and increased capacity building are essential tools to achieve this goal.

Strengthening Law Enforcement:

XIII. Invest in capacity building to strengthen law enforcement to protect key populations of species threatened by poaching. Effective law enforcement requires an increase in the number of well-equipped and well-trained law enforcement officers at key sites, using appropriate tools and techniques.

XVI. Strengthen cross-border and regional co-operation, through better co-ordination, and through full support for regional wildlife law enforcement networks.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development:

XVII. Recognise the negative impact of illegal wildlife trade on sustainable livelihoods and economic development.

XVIII. Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty. This includes promoting innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities such as community conservancies, public-private partnerships, sustainable tourism, revenue-sharing agreements and other income sources such as sustainable agriculture.

7. About the lead organisation:

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	1895
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Government Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) WCS receives support from a diverse group of government and private sources (individuals, foundations, corporations). Our top government and agency partners include the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the British government, the Norwegian government, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), World Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Foundation supporters include the Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation.
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? Note that this is not required from Government Agencies	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

7b. Provide detail of 3 contracts/projects previously undertaken by the lead organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your IWT Challenge Fund application.

Contract/ Project 1 Title	Strengthening Emerging Local Governance Capacity to Conserve Natural and Cultural Resources and Secure Livelihoods in the Petén, Guatemala
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	5 years (2008-2013)
Role of organisation in project	Project lead

<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>WCS, together with five governmental and non-governmental partners, developed a coalition to simultaneously protect the forest in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve and improve the livelihoods of people who depend on forest resources for their survival. The purpose of this project was to build local capacity to create and run capable, responsive, and accountable government and civil society institutions responsible for upholding the rule of law and management of the natural and cultural resources of the Maya Biosphere Reserve, with the ultimate goal of generating economic, social, and environmental benefits for local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), the National Government, and the global community. Results include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery of 123,000 ha of illegally colonized land • Removal of more than 10,000 head of cattle from illegal ranches in the reserve • Establishment of six new permanent Protection and Control Centres restricting access to the core of the reserve to reduce timber and wildlife trafficking • Increased multi-institutional patrols and over-flights with army, police, and park guards • Prosecution of high-level environmental crimes • Reduction of annual deforestation by 51% and degradation by fire by 61%, • Increased efficacy of the environmental justice system • Improvement of secondary education, health service delivery, and water delivery in seven target communities benefitting 6,000 people including children, youth, and Maya-Q'eqchi' indigenous peoples • Community Development Councils strengthened and actively managing projects for education, health, and access to potable water • Improved administrative and forest protection capacity in community forest concessions, resulting in improved financial management and environmental sustainability of community enterprises
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	

<p>Contract/ Project 2 Title</p>	<p>Capacity Building and Collaboration to Strengthen Governance in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala and the Selva Maya of Guatemala, Belize and Mexico</p>
<p>Contract Value/ Project budget</p>	
<p>Duration</p>	<p>Phase 3 spanned 1.5 years (2012-2013); Phase 4 (2014) is under implementation; Funding is pledged for Phase 5 (2015), and we expect continued support through 2017</p>

Role of organisation in project	Project leadership, providing technical support and subgrants to Asociación Balam, the Environmental Justice Forum (EJF), and Friends for Conservation and Development (FCD) in Belize
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.	<p>The goal of the project is to provide technical assistance and training to improve the governance and management of the tri-national Selva Maya of Guatemala, Belize and Mexico, with a continued focus on the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) of Guatemala as the most vulnerable section of the intact tri-national forest. WCS is also replicating lessons learned in the MBR by supporting national partners tackling governance (primarily timber poaching) in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul ecoregion of Belize (FCD) and Guatemala (Balam, EJF).</p> <p>In order to implement the activities, WCS works together with national partners to: 1) Strengthen governance in the Maya Biosphere Reserve; 2) Improve public participation in Protected Area Management; 3) Reduce illicit trafficking of the natural and cultural heritage of the Selva Maya of Guatemala, Belize and Mexico.</p> <p>Notable results include: 1) Persistence of MBR habitat recuperated with DFID-GTF support; 2) Revitalization of the <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i> of southern Peten as a multi-sector forum for consensus building to improve governance in the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul ecoregion (particularly in Guatemala; Balam); 3) Improved protection of Chiquibul National Park (CNP) in Belize, with a focus on timber poaching and gold mining; 4) Increased capacity for scarlet macaw nest monitoring in CNP (FCD); 5) Consolidation of the Environmental Justice Forum of Peten; 6) Increased coordination between Belizean and Guatemalan civil society organizations (led by Balam and FCD).</p>
Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Contract/ Project 3 Title	Evaluating community-based conservation agreements in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve
Contract Value/ Project budget	
Duration	3 years (2013-2016), with extension through 2017 expected
Role of organisation in project	Project lead

<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project.</p>	<p>WCS is evaluating the effectiveness of community-based conservation incentives agreements at improving environmental management while simultaneously bolstering human livelihoods in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Under this three-year project, WCS will work with the Guatemalan National Park Service (CONAP), and Balam to produce the following outcomes: 1) Four community-based conservation agreements implemented in the MBR; 2) An evaluation of the biological, socioeconomic, and social impacts of the conservation agreements; 3) Outreach materials for diverse audiences; and 4) Policy guidelines for governmental and CSO partners.</p>
<p>Client/Project Manager contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	

8. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project, and how local institutions, local communities, and technical specialists are involved as appropriate. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead Organisation name:</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation Society</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.wcsguatemala.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>WCS saves wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation action, education, and inspiring people to value nature. With more than a century of experience, long-term commitments in dozens of land/seascapes, and a presence in more than 60 nations, WCS has amassed the biological knowledge, cultural understanding, and partnerships to ensure that vibrant wild places and wildlife thrive alongside local communities.</p> <p>WCS will lead project coordination, reporting, implementing and if required, adapting the overarching strategy to assist national governmental and CSO partners to establish a solid foundation to eradicate wildlife trafficking in the project area. WCS will lead regular meetings to develop consensus,, and through training on wildlife trafficking interdiction and protection strategies, use of conservation agreements to promote livelihoods alternatives with rural communities, provision of in-kind support to CONAP, and evaluation of lessons learned.</p> <p>WCS' capacity includes: 1) Up-to-date technical experience and presence in the Peten of Guatemala; 2) Specialized expertise in implementing integrated governance interventions including collaboration with national partners to improve the efficacy of Guatemalan protected areas legislation, and forest protection activities including forest fire prevention and biodiversity conservation; and 3) Extensive expertise in monitoring threatened species, and biophysical and governance indicators across Guatemalan protected areas.</p>
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Partner Name:	Friends for Conservation and Development
Website address:	http://www.fcdbelize.org/

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Friends for Conservation and Development (FCD) has a co-management agreement with the Belize government to protect CNP, Belize's largest protected area. FCD undertakes community outreach and environmental education, protection, and biological research and monitoring. They lead national efforts to raise awareness regarding the plight of the Chiquibul forest, particularly with respect to the plundering of endangered species and natural resources. FCD has pioneered partnerships with Guatemalan CSOs and mayors of adjacent municipalities in Guatemala. In 2013 and 2014, FCD implemented a pilot program funded by USDOJ-ITAP and WCS to monitor the nesting success of scarlet macaws in CNP.</p> <p>FCD will engage the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries, and Sustainable Development (MFFSD), to improve field patrolling and capture of poachers in Belize, administering modest in-kind resources to strengthen governmental institutions while promoting joint training with Park Rangers, Belize Defence Force and Police Department personnel to focus an Anti-Poaching Task Force on the main scarlet macaw nesting areas. FCD will also spur Belizean participation in bi-national venues to build bridges between Guatemalan and Belizean governments and CSOs, and monitor macaw nests in Belize to generate data regarding poaching rates and macaw nesting success.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development (MFFSD), Government of Belize</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.belize.gov.bz/index.php/ministry-of-forestry-fisheries-and-sustainable-development</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The MFFSD is a newly formed Ministry in the Government of Belize, responsible for the protection and sustainable use of fisheries and the marine environment (through its Fisheries Department) and the proper management of the forest sector, wildlife species, and protected areas (through its Forest Department). The Forest Department is the regulatory agency for CNP, which has been co-managed with FCD since 2007. It has partnered with the private sector for wildlife rehabilitation programs, and other wildlife conservation interventions including the monitoring and caring of scarlet macaws. The Forest Department chairs the Scarlet Macaw Technical Working Group with the aim of bringing together key stakeholders for the development of short, medium and long-term interventions to help safeguard the species.</p> <p>The MFFSD will be the primary governmental partner in Belize, working closely with FCD to strengthen field patrolling, develop strict guidelines in the Priority Scarlet Macaw Conservation Zone, support the prosecution of poachers, and liaise with law enforcement agencies in Belize.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Asociación Balam</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>www.asociacionbalam.org</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>Since 2002, Asociación Balam has worked to ensure local participation in diverse projects to improve the management and protection of Guatemalan protected areas in the Department of Petén. In 2011, Balam expanded activities beyond the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) to the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Biosphere Reserve (MMCBR) in southeastern Peten. Balam serves as the Secretariat for the <i>Mesa Intersectorial de Tierra y Ambiente</i> (Intersectoral Committee on Land and Environment, henceforth <i>Mesa Intersectorial</i>), spanning the four Guatemalan municipalities adjacent with Belize. In 2012, with EU-FLEGT funding, Balam began working to halt the traffic of illegal timber in southeastern Peten, and in 2014 received USDOJ funding to strengthen the Central American network against wildlife trafficking.</p> <p>Asociacion Balam will foster consensus among Guatemalan governmental and CSO institutions to combat wildlife trafficking, and collaborate with CONAP and EJV to investigate wildlife trafficking in southern Peten focal area. Balam will engage the Guatemalan Ministry of Foreign Relations in bridge building with Belize, administer and leverage seed funding for pilot economic alternatives with rural communities engaged under the project, and lead the campaign in Peten to raise awareness about illegal wildlife trade and the plight of scarlet macaws in Belize.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Foro de Justicia Ambiental de Peten (Environmental Justice Forum of Peten)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The Environmental Justice Forum (EJF) was established in 2009 during the WCS-led DFID MBR Governance and Transparency Program. EJF provides training on protected area legislation and environmental governance to NGOs, judges, prosecutors, and protected area staff. They also monitor the efficacy of prosecution of emblematic crimes against the natural heritage of Peten. In 2011, USDOJ support consolidated EJF as a non-profit organization in Guatemala, with an independent board, and executive director. In 2013, EJF received its first independent grant from the National Endowment for Democracy to continue outreach efforts with judges and prosecutors. In 2014, EJF led a workshop in partnership with WCS to raise awareness among judges and prosecutors about the illegal market for highly endangered Central American river turtles (<i>Dermatemys mawii</i>), obtaining commitments from 9 judges to strengthen law enforcement efforts benefiting the species.</p> <p>EJF will collaborate with CONAP and environmental prosecutors to improve prosecution rates of wildlife traffickers in Guatemala, providing support prior to targeted searches and/or investigations, and throughout judicial deliberations. They will also engage local judges to raise awareness about the plight of scarlet macaws to obtain landmark judgments which establish precedence and dissuade future trafficking.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>Partner Name:</p>	<p>Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas de Guatemala (CONAP) (Guatemalan National Protected Areas Council, Government of Guatemala)</p>
<p>Website address:</p>	<p>http://www.conap.gob.gt/</p>

<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p>	<p>The National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP) was established in 1990 to manage the protected areas and biodiversity of Guatemala. They are responsible for conservation and management of 32% of the terrestrial surface area of Guatemala, including the Maya Mountains-Chiquibul Biosphere Reserve (MMCBR).</p> <p>As the principal governmental partner in Guatemala, CONAP will participate in all project activities, leading coordination with other governmental institutions including Environmental Prosecutors and DIPRONA (Natural Resource Police) and receive training on methods for disrupting and eradicating wildlife trafficking networks. They will lead selection of candidate communities for seed grants to develop pilot economic alternatives that benefit rural communities located along wildlife trafficking routes, guiding investments to ensure their legality within the MMCBR. They will also implement a macaw and parrot trafficking outreach campaign focused on decision makers in Guatemala City, and assist with the development of policies pertaining to wildlife trafficking in Guatemala.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

9. Project staff

Please identify the core staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV attached?
Roan McNab (WCS)	Project Leader	20%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Julio Morales (WCS)	Project Technical Director	85%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Rafael Manzanero (FCD)	Belize leader	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Derric Chan	Field protection leader (Belize)	100%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Mirna Romero (EJF)	Env. justice leader (Legal support)	45%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Bayron Castellanos	Consensus building leader (Guatemala)	10%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Jose Maria Castillo	Field investigation and interdiction leader (Guatemala)	100%	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

10. Species project is focusing on

(see Guidance note 4.1)

Where there are more than 4 species that will benefit from the project's work, please add more boxes.

<p>1. Northern Central American Scarlet Macaw* (<i>Ara macao cyanoptera</i>)</p> <p>*Target species</p>	<p>2. 6 species of psittacines: White-fronted Parrot (<i>Amazona albifrons</i>); White-crowned Parrot (<i>Pionus senilis</i>); Red-lored Parrot (<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>); Mealy Parrot (<i>Amazona farinosa</i>); Brown-hooded Parrot (<i>Pionopsitta haematotis</i>); and Aztec Parakeet (<i>Aratinga astec</i>)</p>
<p>3. 2 species of primates: Black Guatemalan Howler Monkey (<i>Alouatta pigra</i>) and Central America Spider Monkey (<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>)</p>	<p>4. 3 species of felines: Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>), Puma (<i>Puma concolor</i>), Ocelot (<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>), Margay (<i>Leopardus wiedii</i>)</p>

11. Problem the project is trying to address

What specific aspect(s) of the illegal trade in wildlife will your project address? Please describe the level of threat to the species concerned, and which communities are affected, and how?

(Max 300 words)

Although elephants and rhinos garner much of the global attention surrounding wildlife trafficking, Latin America's macaws and parrots are also being devastated by illegal trade fuelled by regional demand, and demand from US and European markets. Scarlet macaws, once widespread across Central America, have been reduced to fewer than 1000 individuals. Belize's population consists of approximately 200 individuals, with over 50% of known nests poached annually. Macaws are smuggled to Guatemala for sale on the illegal pet market, and trafficking of other species is reportedly increasing. 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.

This project will work 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. 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 will eradicate rampant scarlet macaw and wildlife trafficking across the Belize-Guatemala border by addressing five main challenges: 1) Inadequate species protection in Belize; 2) Ineffective prosecution of species trafficking in Guatemala; 3) Lack of bi-national cooperation; 4) Anemic investment in legal economic alternatives for rural Guatemalan communities adjacent to Belize; and 5) Lack of awareness among Guatemalans regarding the impact of wildlife trafficking on endangered species like the scarlet macaw.

It is hoped that this bi-national project will test successful scalable models for addressing the increasingly problematic challenge of illegal wildlife trade in Latin America.

12. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods)
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

Please make sure you read the Guidance Notes, particularly Sections 3.1 and 3.2, before answering this question.

(Max 1000 words)

WCS has had success reducing poaching and improving governance in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve, an area with severe governance problems and organized crime similar to those of the Belize-Guatemala Adjacency Zone. In 2003, WCS began efforts to eradicate Guatemalan macaw poaching on a scale similar to that found today in Belize. Macaw nests were identified, access trails mapped, and a protection strategy implemented with the assistance of CONAP and the Guatemalan Natural Resource Police (DIPRONA). In 2004, two macaw poachers were caught red-handed and sentenced with significant jail time, dissuading poaching completely for a decade.

From 2008-2013, WCS implemented a project through DFID's Governance and Transparency

Fund, which prosecuted high-level environmental crimes, recovered 123,000 hectares of misappropriated state land, reduced annual deforestation by 51%, improved governance monitoring, established six permanent Protection and Control Centres to reduce timber and wildlife trafficking, and helped create the Environmental Justice Forum of Peten (EJF), which persists as an independent national organization promoting the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. The project also improved livelihoods of 6,000 people in seven communities.

These successes can largely be attributed to the ability to bridge gaps horizontally, or between sectors, but also vertically, from the community level to municipal, departmental, and national scales. This was achieved by involving several sectors directly in project management, through multi-stakeholder spaces for dialogue and decision making, and through advocacy at all levels.

This project will use similar approaches to establish a foundation for the eradication of cross-border wildlife trafficking in the Belize-Guatemala Adjacency Zone. WCS will: (1) **Improve enforcement** to detect and arrest poachers in Belize, (2) **Improve intelligence and prosecution** of wildlife traffickers detected in Guatemala, (3) **Improve cross-border and cross-sector coordination** on wildlife trafficking, (4) **Improve livelihoods alternatives** along wildlife trafficking routes in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone, and (5) **Increase awareness** about the impacts of wildlife trafficking in rural Guatemalan communities adjacent to Belize and among authorities in Guatemala City. We believe that this multi-pronged approach constitutes the most effective strategy for this context, and an opportunity to learn lessons for wildlife trafficking reduction in trans-frontier areas in Latin America and beyond.

Since arresting cross-border wildlife trafficking is socially and technically complex, we will partner with several leading institutions in both countries, each focusing on its specialized role. Friends for Conservation and Development (FCD) will be our main partner in Belize, responsible for strengthening engagement with government institutions, primarily the Ministry for Forestry, Fisheries, and Sustainable Development (MFFSD) to improve field patrolling and capture of poachers in Belize. Asociacion Balam will be our main CSO partner in Guatemala, leveraging their role as the Secretariat of the *Mesa Intersectorial* to build consensus among Guatemalan governmental and CSO institutions to combat wildlife trafficking. The Environmental Justice Forum will lead activities to improve the prosecution of poachers in Guatemala. CONAP will be our principal governmental partner in Guatemala, participating in all project activities, and leading coordination with other governmental institutions including Environmental Prosecutors and the DIPRONA police.

Enforcement in Belize: To reduce poaching in macaw nesting sites, FCD will map macaw nesting hotspots and threats to identify priority interdiction areas in Belize. We will train Belizean NGO and Governmental protection personnel on the use of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and target the Anti-Poaching Task Force on scarlet macaw nesting hotspots.

Intelligence and prosecution in Guatemala: To break the link between the poaching source (Belize) and markets in Guatemala, CONAP, DIPRONA, Environmental Prosecutors, EJF, Balam, and WCS will develop an inter-institutional strategy for combating illegal traffic of macaws and parrots in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone, with training and support from a WCS wildlife trafficking expert with extensive experience from Asia. EJF will hold workshops with Judges and Environmental Prosecutors to increase awareness about illegal wildlife trafficking, lead targeted investigations of trafficking networks, and monitor the effectiveness of prosecution.

Cross-border coordination: To facilitate consensus and obtain formal bi-national commitments to eradicate wildlife trafficking, the project will promote multiple levels of collaboration, beginning with project partners, and extending to local communities, the *Mesa Intersectorial*, and high-level decision making spaces. Given the sensitivities surrounding Belizean and Guatemalan sovereign points of view regarding the Adjacency Zone, both

governments of Belize and Guatemala will be consulted throughout. Project partners will provide regular updates to UK Embassy and High Commission personnel to inform them of progress, challenges, and emerging issues (both were consulted during project preparation).

Sustainable livelihoods: To reduce the dependence of local communities on income derived from illegal wildlife trafficking, Balam, local community leaders, Civil Society, and Governmental partners will build off parallel efforts (EU/OAS). DFID seed funds will be used to leverage equal or greater investment from non-UK funding sources, and investments will be transparently conditioned upon voluntary commitments by communities to reduce wildlife trafficking. Seed grants will not consist of cash payments, but in-kind investments in supplies, materials, equipment, and/or technical support. Communities will be engaged using “conservation agreements” using Prior and Informed Consent principles to guide the development of agreements signed by community leaders, Balam and CONAP, stating the rights and responsibilities of all involved.

Awareness: Balam will lead the design and implementation of a targeted awareness raising campaign in the Maya Mountains of Guatemala, and CONAP will lead a similar campaign focused on CONAP personnel, DIPRONA leaders (police), and Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala City. Lessons learned will be disseminated through project webpages, a White Paper containing policy recommendations, and presentations in international forums.

We will interpret monitoring information with project partners to achieve a shared vision of key strategies to decrease wildlife trafficking. Annual partner meetings will be held to adapt/improve work plans as lessons are learned and conditions change. We expect that collaborative project management will result in government institutions and NGOs of both countries collaborating to promote conservation and sustainable development.

13. Beneficiaries

Who will benefit from the work outlined above? How will you monitor the benefits they accrue? If your project is working in an Upper Middle Income Country, please explain how benefits will be delivered to people living in poverty in Low and/or Low Middle Income countries. Include, where possible, information on whether and how there are ways to support the most vulnerable communities, including women.

(Max 750 words)

This bi-national project will benefit rural communities affected by illegal wildlife trade, CSOs active in natural resource conservation in the region, and justice sector and state institutions mandated with the protection of natural resources. Ultimately, we hope the project yields a scalable model for addressing the increasingly problematic challenge of illegal wildlife trade in Latin America.

An awareness campaign in southeastern Peten will reach isolated and vulnerable Guatemalan communities in the Adjacency Zone, educating them about increasing risks and illegality of wildlife trafficking, and the impact of illegal wildlife trade on threatened species such as macaws and parrots. Community leaders of the 4 target communities will be engaged via presentations, and made aware of the opportunity to obtain seed funds via conservation agreements. Fliers will be distributed within these communities, and Balam’s popular radio talk show will spread awareness in target communities as well as in broader southeastern Peten. The campaign will

also involve decision-makers and leaders in Peten, via meetings of the *Mesa Intersectorial*, where wildlife trafficking will be discussed, creating greater awareness and opening up access to vulnerable communities. The awareness campaign and seed funding together, will provide rural communities with the knowledge and resources necessary to eschew poaching as a livelihood choice/supplemental source of income.

Justice sector and State institutions: The justice sector and state institutions of both nations will benefit by additional training, investment, and technology transfer through the replication of SMART (in Belize), and conservation agreements (in Guatemala), as well as improved strategies for investigating and prosecuting wildlife trafficking networks, including the formation of an inter-institutional Anti-Poaching Task Force. Anti-trafficking strategies will be bolstered by a WCS expert with substantial experience developing effective approaches in Asia, including methods for investigation, documentation, and accompanying prosecutions. Networking between counterpart government institutions and CSOs in both countries will be strengthened by cross-border workshops, information exchange, collaborative investigations, and cooperative agreements. An awareness campaign on illegal wildlife trade in Guatemala City will directly engage CONAP personnel, DIPRONA leaders, and the Environmental Prosecutors office, and CONAP will undertake a broader outreach campaign including radio, social media and via their website. CSO partners will ensure that macaw poaching and illegal wildlife trade are specifically addressed at the *Mesa Intersectorial*, building on recent themes of bilateral cooperation, protected areas management, and sustainable economic development alternatives for rural households. The benefit accrued to State partners from continued expansion of venues for dialogue and consensus building will lead to greater coordination on natural resource management and large-scale economic investment that will benefit both countries. Though it is a lofty goal, we hope that this project will help to set the stage for broader collaboration that will eventually result in the resolution of one of Central America's most intractable border disputes.

CSOs: The project's collaborative and multi-sectoral approach will help strengthen and consolidate the work being done by our main CSO partners (FCD and Balam) enabling them to better discharge their missions, and building further trust with local communities and government institutions. Other CSO stakeholders will also be engaged via the *Mesa Intersectorial* meetings and project activities, thereby strengthening the role of CSOs in equitable and sustainable natural resource governance.

General public: The general public will benefit from online, social media and radio outreach, as well as ultimately benefitting from reduced poaching and trafficking of wildlife, which has a deleterious impact on tourism, Belize's most important source of international exchange. The iconic scarlet macaw, an integral part of Belize and Guatemala's cultural patrimony, will hopefully be preserved for future generations.

14. Impact on species in focus

How will the species named in Question 10 above benefit from the work outlined above? What do you expect the long-term impact on the species concerned to be?

(Max 200 words)

Without this intervention, scarlet macaws will become extinct in Belize. Poaching has become the primary cause of nest failure among the Belizean scarlet macaw population, the most endangered psittacine species in Central America. This project will combine effective protection and improved deterrents for, and alternatives to, poaching, which will eventually allow recruitment rates in wild populations of scarlet macaws to improve.

As scarlet macaws have become rarer, thousands of parrots have been poached out of Belize. In 2014, over 100 parrots were confiscated by chance by Guatemalan police along the main road within Guatemala running adjacent to the Belizean border. Primates, such as howler and spider monkeys, other mammals, such as coatimundi and tapir, and felines, such as jaguars and ocelots, have also been reported for sale in the area. We have anecdotal evidence that jaguar parts are substituting tiger parts in some Latin American-Chinese populations, which could be disastrous for threatened jaguar populations.

This project will therefore aid not only in the persistence and recovery of Belize's scarlet macaw populations, but will also benefit parrots, parakeets, primates and feline species being poached at increasing rates for the pet trade and for illegal wildlife products.

15. Exit strategy

State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to "business as usual". Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

Protection activities in Belize and prosecution of wildlife trafficking in Guatemala will be sustained by mainstreaming them into business-as-usual for governmental personnel (army, police, and prosecutors) and continued commitment by partner CSOs. In Belize, FCD will retain their long-term commitment to field protection. Prosecution in Guatemala will be easier to mainstream due to the modest cost and effort once training is provided. Project partners are aware that governmental personnel frequently change, and retain long-term commitments to consolidating eradication of wildlife trafficking through continued technical support and, where necessary, additional funding.

In May, 2014 a draft MOU was presented within the OAS, proposing Belizean-Guatemalan collaboration on natural resource conservation issues. This pending agreement is the first substantive agreement to be advanced since the postponement of parallel referenda on each country's willingness to accept arbitration of the border dispute by the International Court of Justice.

Finally, FCD and Balam will sign a long-term MOU to continue building bi-national collaborative wildlife and natural resource conservation efforts, eradicating wildlife trafficking, and investment in sustainable livelihoods for rural communities near the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone.

16. Funding

16 a) Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words):

16. b) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes No

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

16. c) Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources?

Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the Budget Spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

Partner organizations will seek additional funding over the lifespan of the project with the goal of sustaining CSO accompaniment where required, since we believe that consolidation of a solid foundation to eradicate wildlife traffic in this porous border area will take time. Also, due to multiple demands on government for resources, WCS and our national partners will also work to position our governmental partners for modest additional in-kind support when opportunities arise.

Funding and budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet (also available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-illegal-wildlife-trade-challenge-fund>) which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted. Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The IWT Challenge Fund cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

17. Co-financing

17 a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

(See Guidance note 4.4)

Confirmed:

17 b) Unsecured

Provide details of any co-financing where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include co-financing from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
Long-term renewal of funding (renewed annually)			
2015, 2016, 2017			
2014/2015 confirmation			
2014/2015 confirmation			
2015 in pipeline			

2016 in pipeline			
2015/16			

18. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

(Max 250 words)

This project's holistic approach addresses all 3 objectives of IWT, aiming to positively impact seriously threatened scarlet macaws and several other species, while simultaneously improving livelihoods of 2,000 people. The bi-national, collaborative nature of the project will generate scalable models to address the increasingly problematic challenge of illegal wildlife trade in Latin America.

We believe parallel investment in government and in CSOs on both sides of the Adjacency Zone constitutes the most effective strategy in this complex frontier context, providing continuity while promoting demand-side engagement and increased governmental investment.

Our international experience will add further value, allowing us to build national capacity through the introduction of the SMART system for park patrolling and the involvement of a WCS expert with substantial experience in effective methods for investigation, law enforcement, and prosecution of IWT in Asia.

WCS and partners will leverage funds to extend and increase benefits and impacts, while simultaneously establishing long-term working relationships with community organizations, government agencies, donors, and the private sector. We will use seed funding to leverage non-UK funding sources at a ratio greater than 1:1, thereby at least doubling the positive impact on local livelihoods. WCS will also ensure that funds are matched by significant commitments from governmental institutions.

Overall program impact will be monitored rigorously through logframe indicators and activities adapted to maximize impacts and value for money. Finally, a financial auditor will review all expenses to independently verify the responsible, efficient, and transparent use of project funds by WCS and its partners.

19. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the IWT's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(See Guidance Note 3.11)

(Max 250 words)

WCS management systems in Guatemala and Belize ensure adherence to labor, finance, banking and legal registration regulations, alongside US government regulations and donor compliance requirements. WCS is legally registered in both Belize and Guatemala, where we

operate under MoU's with governments of both countries. WCS participates in the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (<https://community.iucn.org/cihr/Pages/default.aspx>), and supports their development of standards for compliance of Prior Informed Consent (PIC).

We will demand humane treatment of captured poachers, respecting established diplomatic channels, while also being respectful of Belizean legislation. We will promote coordination with the OAS to resolve disputes regarding any considerations of human rights. This includes recognition of the employment of many underage youth to poach and traffic wildlife. We will thus support only the prosecutions of adults, and focus significant effort on the investigations of wildlife trafficking networks, and not just poachers.

To ensure the safety of all personnel working with the project, either as direct beneficiaries (paid staff) or collaborating institutions we will: a) Obtain life insurance for all "at risk" personnel contracted by the project and for all collaborators considered at risk (i.e. informants); b) Identify through consensus and document appropriate risk thresholds for all personnel engaged in project activities (lines to avoid crossing at all costs); and c) prohibit the use of firearms by project personnel.

20. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from the IWT Challenge Fund to cover this.

(See Guidance Note 3.12)

(Max 250 words)

21. Project monitoring and evaluation

Logical framework

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

This section uses a logical framework (logframe) approach. This approach is a useful way to take a logical approach to tackling complex and ever-changing challenges, such as tackling the illegal wildlife trade. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

Annex B in the Guidance Notes provides helpful guidance on completing a logical framework.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All IWT Challenge Fund projects are expected to contribute to tackling the illegal wildlife trade and supporting poverty alleviation in developing countries.

(Max 30 words)

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

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The outcome statement is the overarching objective of the project you have outlined. That is, what do you expect to achieve as a result of this project? The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit.

There should be a clear link between the outcome and the impact.

This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to Questions 13 and 14. (You may copy and paste the same answer as provided in Question 4 here).

(Max 75 words)

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

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. For each indicator, you should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please insert a row(s).

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

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the IWT Challenge Fund (and you) will use to verify the indicators provided, and the progress made towards achieving them. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc. You should submit evidence of these with your annual reports.

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

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Civil society engagement will ensure that cooperation between governments of Belize and Guatemala is sustained if/when administrations change in either country
Assumption 2	Economic interests associated with species trafficking in the Maya

	Mountains area have not corrupted decision makers/authorities in Belize and Guatemala to the point where advances are untenable
Assumption 3	Significant progress will be obtained during the 3-year lifespan of the project, such that continued national/external support will allow project activities to be absorbed by governmental and Civil Society organizations

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear.

If you have more than 3 outputs, insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

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

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should be able to state:

- What is the starting point
- What is the expected change
- What the end point will be
- When the change will be achieved

You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

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

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

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

Output 4 – Improved Sustainable Livelihoods	
Indicator 4.1	Identification of the principal wildlife trafficking routes, with a geographic prioritisation of rural communities for targeted economic investments based on their vulnerability to trafficking produced by middle of Year 1, through bi-national cooperation
Indicator 4.2	
Indicator 4.3	
Indicator 4.4	
Indicator 4.5	

Output 5 – Greater Awareness	
Indicator 5.1	
Indicator 5.2	
Indicator 5.3	Increase in public awareness and learning as measured by web statistics for partner websites (number of visitors, number of downloads of project information/data) and project's Facebook campaign (number of followers, number of likes, number of shares)

Indicator 5.4	Positive feedback/interest generated/citations for White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned, by the end of the project
Indicator 5.5	At least two presentations of the project strategy and/or results provided to international forums, by the end of the project

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the IWT fund (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1.1	a) Annual FCD project reports containing outputs of SMART program detailing patrolling activities and results; b) FCD internal document containing threats analysis on scarlet macaw poaching hotspots produced by FCD produced by mid-point of Year 1
Indicator 1.2	Annual FCD project reports detailing number of man/days dedicated to anti-poaching patrols in target areas, with photographs of field teams and details of team compositions, including breakdown of Belize Government personnel
Indicator 1.3	FCD annual reports detailing results of encounters with poachers; Police statements of poachers captured by Belizean authorities
Indicator 2.1	Annual Balam and EIJ project reports detailing training sessions undertaken, including scanned participation sheets, photographs of training workshops, and institutional affiliations of participants
Indicator 2.2	Formal agreements established between GoG, GoB, and Civil Society Organizations to exchange information on poaching activity; Annual reports by Balam and FCD detailing emails and formal letters sent to bi-national counterparts providing information on wildlife poaching
Indicator 2.3	Annual project report provided by EIJ detailing investigations underway, and/or results of previous investigations reported
Indicator 2.4	Formal reports by DIPRONA police on searches, captures, and/or confiscations of trafficked wildlife, and/or warrants issued by Environmental Prosecutors for searches
Indicator 2.5	Evidence of indictments by Environmental Prosecutors in Guatemala, tracked by specific case numbers (SICOMP); Evidence of sentences obtained in the criminal justice system in wildlife trafficking cases within the jurisdiction of the project via website: www.oj.gob.gt/cenadoj
Indicator 3.1	Annex within annual report by Balam detailing multi-sector meetings held, including: a) Agenda of the meeting; b) Minutes of the meeting; c) signed participation sheets; and d) photographs
Indicator 3.2	Scanned copies of formal documents (MOU) signed by governments
Indicator 3.3	Scanned copies of formal documents (MOU) signed by CSOs
Indicator 4.1	Annex within Year 1 WCS annual report containing trafficking routes and prioritisation of local communities for livelihoods investments
Indicator 4.2	Annex within Year 1 Balam annual report containing final report on consultancy to identify most viable livelihoods investments
Indicator 4.3	Signed agreements with local community leaders, governmental witnesses, for seed fund investments; photographic evidence of investments delivered; letter of satisfaction by local community leaders regarding delivery of investments
Indicator 4.4	Official declarations of investments in press; governmental websites; project planning documents; photographic evidence of investments in rural communities; "Actas" of commitments and dedication ceremonies

Indicator 4.5	Results of participatory evaluation at end of project (provided as Annex in Final Report)
Indicator 5.1	
Indicator 5.2	
Indicator 5.3	From project CSO partners: Webpage links and web analytics; IWT campaign Facebook statistics
Indicator 5.4	PDF of White Paper; records of positive feedback/interest generated by White Paper
Indicator 5.5	Participation agenda of forums with listing of presentations provided; PDF and/or PPT copies of presentations

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions, please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Belizean governmental personnel (police, army) will be willing to engage in anti-poaching patrols throughout the 3-year programme
Assumption 2	Belizean prosecutors will be willing to prosecute captured poachers
Assumption 3	Guatemalan authorities will be willing to act on wildlife trafficking intelligence provided by Belizean partners and/or as result of strategic investigations undertaken in Guatemala
Assumption 4	Guatemalan judges will sentence wildlife traffickers with punitive sanctions when clear evidence of illegal trafficking is obtained and presented
Assumption 5	Continued dialogue and collaboration between the governments of Belize and Guatemala will not be suspended as the result of major incidents/conflicts along the adjacency zone, nor by changes in administration in Guatemala during the project lifespan
Assumption 6	National (Guatemala) and international/multilateral funding will be available to leverage seed fund investments in livelihood alternatives along the Guatemalan side of the adjacency zone
Assumption 7	Guatemala City remains the main market for illegally poached species (macaws and parrots).
Assumption 8	

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the project to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1– Improved Enforcement/Belize

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

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

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

Output 4– Improved Sustainable Livelihoods	
Activity 4.1	Workshop held in Year 1 between Belizean and Guatemalan stakeholders to identify principal trafficking routes, and rural communities vulnerable to macaw/parrot trafficking
Activity 4.2	Consultancy coordinated by Balam in Year 1 to identify most viable investments in livelihoods alternatives for rural communities vulnerable to wildlife trafficking in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone
Activity 4.3	Meetings led by Balam in Year 1 and 2 to obtain consensus with local community leaders, Civil Society, and Governmental partners regarding the priorities and conditions (i.e. responsibilities of all parties involved, including communities) for seed fund investments in alternative livelihood investments in the Guatemalan Adjacency Zone
Activity 4.4	Formal multi-stakeholder signing event led by Balam to launch investment agreements with local communities (Year 2)
Activity 4.5	Development of baseline on local community attitudes towards species

	trafficking, and economic alternatives (mid of Year 1)
Activity 4.6	Distribution of in-kind investments (i.e. fertiliser, supplies and materials, etc.) to local communities (Years 2, 3)
Activity 4.7	Participatory evaluation between Balam, CONAP, and community leaders of the success/impact of investments in livelihoods alternatives (Year 3; provided as Annex in Final Report)
Activity 4.8	

Output 5– Greater Awareness	
Activity 5.1	
Activity 5.2	
Activity 5.3	Collection of baseline (Year 1) and final (Year 3) awareness survey data regarding wildlife trafficking among target audiences of awareness campaigns in Peten and Guatemala City
Activity 5.4	Design and updating of project webpages within the websites of key national CSO partners (Balam, EJF, FCD) with specific information on project indicators, such as annual trends in macaw poaching, protection success/failure, prosecutions, and economic investments as a result of project investment or leveraged resources, as well as a Facebook campaign on IWT and scarlet macaw conservation conducted by Balam (Years 1, 2 and 3)
Activity 5.5	Production of White Paper containing policy recommendations and lessons learned and dissemination on websites of partner institutions
Activity 5.6	Participation in international forums to present project approach and results

22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	No of Months	FY 1	FY 2				FY 3				FY 4			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1	20													
1.1	3	x				x				x				
1.2	2	x												
1.3	3	x				x				x				
1.4	12		x	x				x	x			x	x	
Output 2	78													
2.1	4	x				x				x			x	
2.2	2		x								x			
2.3	36		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2.4	36		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 3	59													
3.1	39	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3.2	7	x		x		x		x		x		x		x
3.3	13	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Output 4	30													
4.1	1		x											
4.2	3	x	x											
4.3	4		x	x	x	x								
4.4	4			x	x	x	x							
4.5	4			x	x	x	x							
4.6	11			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4.7	3					x					x	x		
Output 5	110													

5.1	39	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5.2	21		x	x	x			x	x			x	x	
5.3	4	x	x									x	x	
5.4	39	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5.5	4									x	x	x	x	
5.6	3										x	x	x	x

23. Monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E)

Describe, referring to the indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects M&E.

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

(Max 250 words)

Monitoring and evaluation has been integrally designed into this project to achieve multiple objectives:

1. Provide a rigorous, objective, and independent framework for project evaluation and extraction of lessons applicable to similar situations around the world
3. Build a sense of ownership of the project among national partners, to promote the sustainability of interventions
4. Monitor resources, activities and implementation to ensure effective project operations, value for money, increased national partner capacities, and adaptive management

The WCS project manager will work closely with partners to track and report on project implementation, effectiveness of wildlife trafficking reduction and changes in local livelihoods. Data will be translated into information products including presentations, written media and reports, and a web site. These products will be used for outreach and civil society advocacy, in order to communicate convincing messages to target audiences such as community members, decision makers, and the general public.

At least once each year, monitoring data will be reviewed with communities, project partners, local governments, NGOs and other stakeholders and compared against expected results. In conjunction, these processes will ensure the adaptation of each subsequent year's project work plan. The results of each year's evaluation will be shared with UK Embassy/High Commission personnel to keep them abreast of project advances, adaptive changes required in management and any emerging issues.

FCO notifications

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to

publicise the project's success in the IWT Fund in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Yes, advice attached

No

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of Wildlife Conservation Society
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ 389,911 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

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

- I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support.
- Our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at:

Name (block capitals)	Joe Walston
Position in the organisation	Vice President for Field Conservation

Signed

Date:

Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable, but not the use of a script font)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Project Staff identified at Question 9, including the Project Leader?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 8?	X
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X
Have you checked the IWT website on GOV.UK immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on 6 August 2014 to IWT-Fund@LTSI.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be shared between the Department and LTS for administration, evaluation and monitoring purposes. Some information, but not personal data, may be used by the Department when publicising the IWT Challenge Fund including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites. Personal data may be used by the Department and/or LTS to maintain and update the IWT Challenge Fund mailing list and to provide information to British Embassies and High Commissions so they are aware of UK Government-funded projects being undertaken in the countries where they are located.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2004 and the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000: Information (including personal data) relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998.