



## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020**

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	<b>IWTR5S2\100025</b>
Project title	<b>Reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the Honduran Moskitia</b>
Country/ies	Honduras
Lead organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society
Partner institution(s)	One Earth Conservation
IWT grant value	
Start/end dates of project	From 01/04/2019 to 31/03/2022
Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 to April 1 2020. Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Edgard Herrera
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.wcs.org">www.wcs.org</a>
Report author(s) and date	Edgar Herrera, 13/4/2020

### 1. Project summary

Wildlife trafficking is driving Honduras’s national bird, the scarlet macaw, towards local extinction. Despite existing legislation, trafficking continues rampant in the country’s last macaw stronghold, the Moskitia, where an estimated 600 individuals survive.

Our goal is to reduce wildlife trafficking, strengthen management and enforcement of indigenous territories, and improve local livelihoods for approximately 4,200 people across 3,300 km<sup>2</sup> of the Honduran Moskitia by providing technical support to 11 indigenous communities, decreasing nest poaching, and coordinating enforcement with government agencies.

The area of actions for our project is the region known as Mabita-Rus Rus, in the Caribbean Pine Savannah and broadleaf forests of la Moskitia, Honduras.

The project will support the above via patrols and operations carried out by the Honduran interagency task force in Puerto Lempira, and other communities, to address illegal macaw trafficking networks often linked to money laundering and drug trafficking. The project will also foster coordination among indigenous community governments and national government agencies to execute enforcement activities to deter trade of poached macaws and other illegally traded wildlife in towns that serve as exit points. The project will hire, train and equip indigenous community members to undertake patrolling and protection of macaw nests, eggs, and chicks, and will provide community benefits by supporting the Mabita Rescue and Conservation centre and employing locals in project activities, with emphasis on women. The project will provide benefits through conservation agreements to be negotiated and signed with local communities, who will commit themselves to protect macaw nests and eliminate poaching from their activities.

The benefits will consist of investments in each community for education, health, water and agricultural projects. The project will carry out an awareness campaign to influence and change consumer behaviour, focusing on building pride for the macaw's status as Honduras's national bird. We will address involvement of local communities in reducing macaw poaching and will provide economic alternatives by carrying out sustainable livelihood projects in 8 communities as an alternative to poaching and selling macaws.

## **2. Project partnerships**

WCS Honduras Program have partnered with One Earth Conservation NGO, lead by Dr. LoraKim Joyner who has been working in La Moskitia in the protection and conservation of psittacines, with a focus on Macaws in the pine Savannah forests. WCS has also joined efforts with the local Honduran NGO, INCEBIO, led by Biologist Hector Portillo, who is collaborating in this initiative with Dr. Joyner from One Earth Conservation.

Through this alliance we are expanding the work One Earth (OE) and INCEBIO have been carrying out in 5 to 11 miskito communities within the zone of Mabita, from addressing macaw nest poaching in a wider area to expanding a public campaign through radio and other avenues to decrease illegal trade of macaw chicks and eggs. With WCS's direct involvement, the approach is to work in alliance with Miskito indigenous communities and leaders through the signature of conservation agreements where both parties will commit specific contributions. On one side, indigenous communities will be asked to support a macaw conservation project through nest protections, while WCS will commit to invest in some sustainable livelihood actions that will benefit the community. The three partner organizations are collaborating on operative matters in the field, as well as following up on accusations made by local population on illegal trade. While OE has offered a reward for illegal trade information, WCS staff will coordinate with the Honduran environmental prosecutor's office and armed forces to follow up on these denunciations..

Some situations have slowed our actions in the area. The president of the Miskito indigenous territorial council of FINZMOS suffered an armed attack. This is the leader with whom we have been coordinating actions to execute patrols to protect the territory from illegal mestizo loggers. The president was wounded and although he survived, his safety situation is of concern and he is in a safe place with limited activity and mobility. Currently there are discussions on the territorial council leadership about replacing his role in the area, but indigenous leaders have not yet taken a decision. There are justified concerns over security and safety of indigenous leaders in the territory and, unfortunately, official investigations have rendered no results on the individuals and motivations behind this attack. This situation has slowed actions and coordination planned by WCS and authorities within this project but have not affected community patrols to take care of macaw nests. Recently, WCS hired a local technician and started to build upon irect communications with local authorities, including the Armed Forces and ICF representative (ICF: Environmental and forestry agency), to execute joint patrols (army-indigenous-ICF technicians.) Unfortunately, the COVID19 crisis struck the country in March, and has resulted in all field activities being stopped. This has affected the government as well, and produced shortages in fuel, cash and the availability to mobilize due to reduced mobility measures enforced by Honduras government. Nevertheless, One Earth has continued working and coordinating in the field with local indigenous leaders, collecting data and maintaining patrols, and taking care of 2020 nesting season as much as COVID19 allows.

The Local Institute of Forestry and Conservation (ICF) office has been involved in the project through meetings with the WCS program Director and Terrestrial program Coordinator, and the OE Co-Director Dr. LoraKim Joyner. WCS and OE have coordinated the participation of ICF technicians in field trips and patrols to seek and detain wildlife smugglers because of accusations received within the media campaign against Illegal macaw trade. With one of our arrangements, anonymous accusations are received on an ICF phone that is managed by the technician in charge of environmental inspections. We had several calls in 2019 reporting on where locations, and we sent the military twice to Kaukira, but the birds had been moved.

Additionally, our new WCS field technician Luis Paguada is in contact with local indigenous leaders and Armed Forces representatives to organize future patrols in forested areas. We hope that after the COVID19 emergency is over, we will be in good position to resume this coordination.

Locally, ICF and OE continue working despite COVID19 crisis, and indigenous patrols have not stopped. Instead, groups continue into the forest and complete their usual routine with some difficulties due to fuel and supplies shortages (caused by COVID19 situation). Also, ICF delivered two macaws to the Rescue Center on April 15th that had been confiscated several months prior.

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

##### **Output 1: Improved enforcement and nest protection: Increase in number and effectiveness of field personnel responsible for territorial control and nest protection:**

Activity 1.1 Train existing 6 community patrol and protection committees in 3 SMART workshops to use the mobile-data collection plugin (Cybertracker) and create a data model to input data from patrols.

and

Activity 1.2 Train 5 additional communities and equip community patrollers, provide an action protocol and carry out first patrols with them, completing the expansion into new areas for Macaw nests protection.

In March 2019, a 5 day workshops was carried out with the participation of local Miskito leaders from 11 communities: *Mabita, Rus Rus, Suhi, Pranza, Mocerón, Wahabisban, Sirsitara, Coco, Wisplini, Auka, Corinto*. Representatives from several communities were also trained in the use of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) by Juan Pablo Noriega, a SMART expert from WCS Guatemala who also developed a data model adapted to the Project's needs. WCS has also hired a field technician with the objective of supporting the future implementation of SMART during patrols and systematization of the data coming from the field. The community patrollers were also trained to use binoculars, a GPS unit, and a compass. They were also taught bird identification (with emphasis on parrots and macaws), and protocol to identify macaw nests and undertake patrols. Please see Anex 4.1: report on the training.

A series of reinforcement training workshops took place in each community (11) in January and early February 2020. All participating communities received ranger training in their respective community and anyone interested was invited to participate.

Activity 1.3: Plan and carry out two joint overflights per year with indigenous government councils and ICF staff to detect illicit incursion, verify territorial status, and document deforestation. We have not carried out additional overflights during this period due to lack of availability of planes by the Armed Forces. We have talked to them and agreed on reschedule flights as part of future patrols in the area once the COVID19 emergency has ended.

Activity 1.4 Patrol and monitor nests during entire nesting season through community patrol and protection committees

Patrol season ranges from late January to September of each year, which covers the period that starts with Macaws nesting until fledglings abandon the nest.

During 2019, patrols started in February with co-finance resources from other projects and continued over the season. Daily patrols were conducted 7 days a week in the villages of Suhi, Mocoron, Pranza, Wahabspan, Rus Rus, and Mabita. These represent 10 full time positions from OE, INCEBIO and WCS, paid between February – July, though the full time positions decreased as nests fledged or were poached. There were also 3 field coordinators and 1 Pt. Lempira coordinator, for a total of 14 full time positions during the 6 month breeding season. We added positions to monitor and patrol the forest and to protect the vulnerable areas along the Alatis Road. Several patrollers camped in protected area in Rus Rus and Mabita for most of the breeding season. Camped patrollers in Mabita were able to stop a nest from being poached and invited the poachers to share a meal with them. Poachers reported that they would not poach again, but unfortunately, nests continued to be poached along the Alatis road throughout the season.

OE established two new subcoordinator positions (one each in Rus Rus and Mabita) and INCEBIO one Puerto Lempira coordinator, and increased penetration into the forest sections of Rus Rus, Mabita, Wahabspan, and Mocoron, thus expanding our project range. OE also strengthened their capabilities by acquiring equipment to climb trees other than pines, and community patrol members received training on how to use it in May. Community conservation teams (15 people) were also taught how to climb trees other than pines. In doing so, we were able to increase the surveillance of nests in broadleaf forests and immediately started to check for nests during patrols.

Community patrollers conducted two trips of 10 days each with 10-12 people surveying the area in pursuit of great green macaw and scarlet macaw nests. The group was unable to confirm any active great green nests.

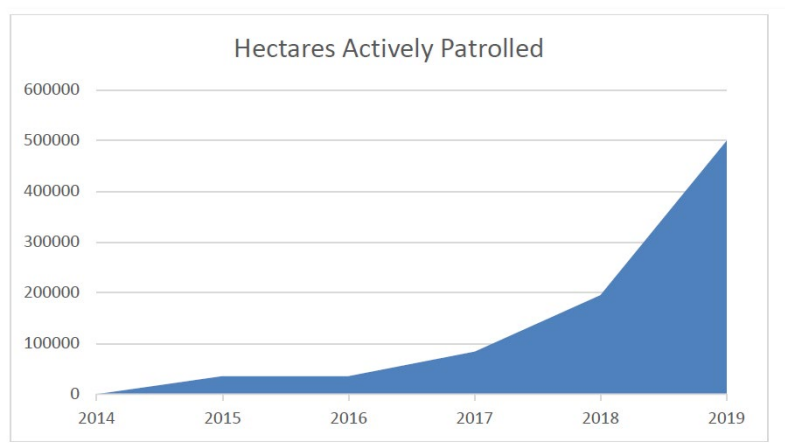
One Earth coordinated with the peripheral villages of Sirsirtara, Coco, Wisplini, Auca, and Corinto, which had 1-2 rangers each who received a stipend of Lp 200 a week for the months of March – May. They reported trees that had suspicious macaw nesting activity, counted parrots, and generally patrolled their communities one day a week.

During the 2019 season, there were 102 nests registered, with higher accuracy than the 103 in 2018 (we had better control of the large Rus Rus sector). Fewer nests were poached and fewer nests failed in 2019. Rus Rus and Mabita continue to have the majority of nests, with 51 and 32 respectively. Mabita suffered worse poaching this year (19%), despite the fact that there were 1-2 camps near the nests that were staffed from March - June most days and nights. We only camped a few times in 2018. Rus Rus also had camps for most of the season and employed a local ranching family to patrol, as well as to advise other neighbours to not poach the nests.

### **Successes**

One Earth added 5 new communities to the program, who are partially patrolling and monitoring poaching activity. The monitored and patrolled acreage was increased (see Figures). Three red Macaw chicks were rescued from wild nests, and two more were removed from nests that had a high probability of being poached.

Figure 1: Increase in the numbers of Hectares patrolled



During the second season, patrols commenced in early February 2020. Five (peripheral) communities were added in 2019: Sirsirtara, Coco, Wisplini, Auca, and Corinto. Each community had one ranger walking one time a week from February 1-June 30, 2020. These communities often share stipends so that two rangers can patrol together. Due to the Covid-19 quarantine, Dr. LoraKim and our local project coordinators have been unable to check on these communities at the end of March 2020 as planned. They received news that Coco and Wisplini have some active nests that they would like our project team to register, but this was delayed due to the pandemic. They will be able to go at the end of the year. The six core communities have the following positions: Rus Rus (3 rangers plus a subcoordinator), Mabita (3 plus a subcoordinator), Suhi (1), Pranza (1), Mocoron (2), and Wahabispan (2). Pranza, Mocoron, and Wahabispan share their funds so that more people work per day than a position indicates. The extra position in Rus Rus and Mabita was only added at the end of March, and has been used sparingly.

These patrols protect all species' nests, with an emphasis on the scarlet macaw. In March 2020, patrollers from Suhi were asked to register yellow-naped amazon nests, as they have so few macaw and nests, and then Dr. LoraKim asked Pranza in early April to also register yellow-naped amazon nests. This registration requires that a coordinator go to the site, fill out a nest observation sheet, and then climb the tree to confirm activity, if possible.

Patrols included two trips into the Mabita and Rus Rus forest territories. These were primarily to look for great green macaw nests and to offer a presence. One trip was conducted in mid-February and consisted of 11 people, and one again in mid-March, which was largely to climb trees to confirm activity. Wesley Lacuth is a subcoordinator for the forest, as well as for the 5 peripheral communities. We had 3 suspected great green nests in February, but in March were unable to confirm any as active. We have 2 possible scarlet macaw nests and 2 possible mealy amazon nests in this area. These nest trees are beyond the usual daily patrol area of Mabita and Rus Rus. The forests of Wahabispan and Mocoron also require special trips to climb trees, but these are patrolled weekly by rangers in each community. A project climb team went into the Wahabispan forest to climb trees at the end of March to register nests, but will not be able to enter Mocoron until the end of April because the project is experiencing trouble getting gasoline and moving around due to the Covid-19 quarantine.

By conducting trainings in each community, the OE field team reached a lot more people than the year before when they had two rangers come from each community. The number of people who attended the training is as follows: Coco (18), Rus Rus (16), Suhi (8), Pranza (16), Sirsirtara (21), Mocoron (11), Wahabispan (16), Mabita (12), Corinto (15), Auca (8), Wisplini (30).

From January 1st to March 31st 2020, human-days of patrols for this two-month activity in the 11 communities (when some patrols include more than one person because they share the

stipend) for our peripheral communities is 42.85 (8.57 weeks X 5 communities X 1 person). Human-days of patrols for our 6 communities is approximately 720 (12 positions X 60 days). Our Field Coordinator, Santiago, works nearly every day of the month, but not always in the field, and usually performs administration or nest climbing. He does do patrols as needed to fill in, for an approximate total of 25 human-days of patrols (3 days a week X 8.57 weeks). The forest on Wahabispan used 15 more human-days (3 people X 5 days). The two Mabita and Rus Rus forest patrols used 24 human-days (8 people X 3 days) and 110 human-days (11 people X 10 days). This is 827 human-days of patrols in two months in 11 communities, including the forest.

**Output 2. Improved livelihoods alternatives through direct employment of community members and small-scale local development projects identified as the most viable and sustainable economic opportunities, linked with community commitments to reduce wildlife trafficking.**

Activity 2.1 Conduct 6 PMSD workshops within indigenous territories, taking into account existing economic activities and other cooperation actors working in the region on sustainable livelihoods. WCS experienced significant delays in getting an expert consultant on the methodology of PMSD, but we finally managed to hire a specialist based in the area and available to carry out the process. Unfortunately, the COVID 19 emergency has prevented WCS from organizing and carrying out these workshops, which were to be executed in Late February and March 2020. In April 21, the consultant received a permit from the local authorities in Puerto Lempira to mobilize herself and start organizing workshops. We hope to carry out these in May, either with the presence of WCS staff (currently grounded in Tegucigalpa and Puerto Lempira because of the emergency), or only relying on the consultant experience.

Activity 2.2 Hire and train community patrollers, and assistants for the rescue center and local coordinators, for a total of 118 persons across 11 communities.

One Earth conservation and INCEBIO have worked on hiring community patrollers, assistants and local coordinators, according to plan. For 2019-2020 we had 100 people involved with the patrols, and the rescue center was receiving stipends. We had 3 people on the Welfare Brigades, and 19 other people logistically supporting the patrols and training local employees, such as truckers, boat drivers, and cooks. The grand total of people involved was 122.

Activity 2.3 Negotiate and sign 6 community conservation agreements (encompassing 8 communities) containing specific commitments to comply with antipoaching policies and regulations on one side, and investments on sustainable livelihoods agreed with community on a community-priority basis on the other side.

These negotiations were scheduled as part of the workshops and field visits to be developed during late February and March 2020 (as well as April and May.) However, COVID19 has put a halt on this activity. The process is being rescheduled as one of the first activities to be resumed once the emergency is over.

Activity 2.4: Improve and repair the Rescue and Liberation Center of Mabita, providing a physical space for community organization meetings and educational events, as well as for care for an increased numbers of birds confiscated as a result of these efforts.

As part of a most needed renovation of the center, a new liberation cage is being built at the Rescue and Liberation Center in Mabita. A suitable liberation cage is a key component of the center for it allows placing animals that are in the final state of care prior to its liberation to the wild. It must be built ample enough to allow more freedom of movement. The 12 X 8 meters' cage is still under construction. Completion has been delayed due to the COVID19 quarantine, as there has been difficulty acquiring materials. Additionally, local people involved on its construction have had to prioritize work in other areas, such as fire brigades, timber extraction, and agriculture.

Activity 2.5: As a result of the analysis carried out through PMSD methodology and as agreed through conservation agreements, families in 8 communities are benefiting through sustainable livelihood support activities identified within each community. Activities could vary from improvements in agriculture (improved varieties of rice, beans or other staple grain and tubers), cacao farming, and better connections to local market for their products, or small water and sanitation projects. This activity is scheduled for 2nd year of the project.

**Output 3. Improved cross-sector coordination leading to increased intelligence and prosecution of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras, reduction of wildlife trafficking, and improvements in territorial control.**

Activity 3.1 Under the framework of the “Joint task force against environmental crime”, we will hold periodic coordination meetings (at least 3 per year) for intel exchange, and planning and organizing actions to tackle illegal trade on macaws in Puerto Lempira and adjacent communities. WCS has conducted meetings with the FTI (Joint task force) to address deforestation and wildlife trade, and have also submitted, on behalf of OE and INCEBIO, a confidential report on a network of poachers dedicated to buying macaw eggs that are exported abroad. Two Chinese citizens are involved in said network. The report, containing the IDs of these foreigners, have been handed to the authorities and we expect a legal investigation to start during this 2020 season that with hope will lead to an arrest. <sup>1</sup>

Activity 3.2 Provide logistical support to actions carried out by law enforcement agencies to confiscate poached scarlet macaws (*Ara. macao*) and other protected wildlife species as agreed within the Joint task force. WCS have been coordinating actions with the JTF to carry out patrols in the area. We have offered logistical support, and contributed to the efforts of our field personnel. Dr. LoraKim from OE has also coordinated logistical support for several ICF field trips, and armed forces have carried out searches for wildlife smugglers located in the coastal community of Kaukira

Activity 3.3 Provide logistical support to the environmental prosecutors office (Ministerio Público) and ICF personnel in charge of legal prosecution and follow up of IWT cases initiated by the operatives carried out by the joint task force in the Rio Platano area. WCS has offered support to the *Fiscalia del Ambiente* (environmental prosecutor’s office) and participated in several meetings to coordinate actions. To date, the investigations have been conducted with their own resources. We expect to support future joint patrols against poachers and buyers once COVID19 restrictions are lifted.

Activity 3.4: Provide logistical and technical support for the FINZMOS indigenous territory organization to develop and sign a Parrot Protection Declaration and travel to Puerto Lempira and Tegucigalpa to meet with authorities to present their case and coordinate protection activities. On February 2020, Luis Paguada, the WCS technician based in Puerto Lempira, made efforts to coordinate a joint patrol with ICF, Fiscalia del Ambiente, Armed Forces, and indigenous leaders. The patrol was scheduled for late March, but the COVID19 emergency made it impossible to accomplish this activity. This action will be resumed once the emergency pass.

**Output 4: Increased awareness and support for CWT: Increased knowledge among community leaders and residents in rural Honduran Miskitu communities regarding the illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking on scarlet macaws and other endangered species, and increased support for anti-IWT efforts**

Activity 4.1: Using co-finance funds, design and implement an awareness campaign through radio, posters, billboards, home visits, teacher workshops, and publication of a teacher guide for parrot conservation, to reach all 11 communities, Puerto Lempira, and along the Nicaragua border.

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<sup>1</sup> Please, treat this information as confidential and do not publish it.  
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Activity 4.2: Carry out a survey to measure the reach of the campaign and IWT awareness of target population after the campaign.

During the period of July 15 to Sept 30, 2019, the following activities were carried out:

- 7 piñatas for mini-festivals in Puerto Lempira and 6 communities
- Production and distribution of Parrot Care Guides (1 page) for homes visited by ICF and Welfare Brigades
- Parrot comic books for each community (these were already in print from a Mexican conservation project)
- Parrot Care Booklet (several pages) for each community and for ICF
- Preparation for Welfare Brigade to visit homes, which included a workshop and survey during early October 2019. October 7
- Production of an Awareness Survey for communities and leaders
- Summarized 2019 nest results and produced a handout for communities and leaders

In addition to these activities, four large anti-poaching and motivational signs were installed in January 2020 – one on the main road leaving Pt. Lempira, one on the road leading into the military base in Mocerón, one on the main road leading into Mabita, and one on the main road leading into Rus Rus. Seven smaller signs have yet to be installed because of the COVID19 quarantine. These will be in Auca, at the second entrance way to Mabita, the entrance to Suhi, the entrance to Pranza, the entrance to Sirsirtara, the entrance to Lemus, and one along the main road from Pt. Lempira before Sirsirtara. All these signs are hand painted by an artist in Pt. Lempira.

The in-community ranger training was an awareness-building program. One Earth and INCEBIO planned to produce 100 t-shirts to promote the project, but have been unable to do so as stores are closed due to the quarantine. They also have not been able to have new uniforms made for this year.

Starting in February 2019, OE paid for daily radio announcements consisting of anti-poaching and motivational conservation messages that play in Waspan, Nicaragua (which reaches all our communities), and Radio Católica (which reaches throughout the Pt. Lempira area).

The Apua Pauni (paid this year by OE) Field Coordinator attended a religious gathering where the theme was protecting the natural resources of the area, during which he was able to speak about the Apu Pauni project (see last photograph in report on Annex 4.3 below).

INCEBIO continues to serve as our liaison in Tegucigalpa and the rest of Honduras. They attended 4 conferences, presenting not just information about the project and results, but also emphasizing how the communities are primary and active stakeholders. Approximately 200 people attended all 4 conferences.

## **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

### **Output 1: Improved enforcement and nest protection: Increase in number and effectiveness of field personnel responsible for territorial control and nest protection:**

We have advanced towards indicator 1.1 : Community patrol and protection committees from 6 communities trained in the use of SMART by 2021. Basic training and equipment for volunteer rangers provided in five additional communities, against a baseline of 0. Our baselines also indicate that volunteer rangers exist in the 5 additional communities, but no SMART training has been carried in these 6 communities.

So far we have accomplished the SMART training for two communities (Mabita and Rus Rus, though additional training is needed), and have provided basic equipment and training for the personnel the 11 communities originally planned. There are community patrollers working on each of these communities. A full report on the training is attached as Annex 4. 1 of this report.



**Output 2. Improved livelihoods alternatives through direct employment of community members and small-scale local development projects identified as the most viable and sustainable economic opportunities, linked with community commitments to reduce wildlife trafficking.**

WCS has moved forward with hiring a local consultant to undertake an assessment of the best opportunities for investing in sustainable livelihood activities, using PMSD methodology (Participatory Market System Development). Since this is a remote area, with dirt roads and infrequent communication and logistic facilities, market opportunities are scarce and it was decided that is not viable to fully apply the classic methodology approach (Workshops bringing together all different market actors). Therefore, we will implement essential components of the methodology, such as mapping and market identification through focal group workshops. Unfortunately, the COVID19 crisis has stopped WCS field activities and the consultant (who lives in Puerto Lempira, a town nearby the community villages) have been under reduced mobility measures and is resuming her activities in April. We have not been able to carry out workshops and meetings as originally planned. As a result, we are delayed in accomplishing indicator 2.1: identification of most viable community economic activities with potential for positive and measurable impacts on community livelihoods.

**Output 3. Improved cross-sector coordination leading to increased intelligence and prosecution of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras, reduction of wildlife trafficking, and improvements in territorial control.**

One Earth and INCEBIO have implemented a radio campaign on the importance of conserving wild Macaws and not purchase them as pets. By posters and word of mouth they have offered a reward for information that leads to the successful confiscation of smuggled macaws or the capture of trespassers. The accusation and rewards system has proved to be an effective way of obtaining information on illegal trade. Apart from this effort, two scarlet Macaws were confiscated by ICF and Fiscalia del Medioambiente and were transferred to the project's rescue center in Mabita community on December 12, 2019.

Two operatives have been carried out and two networks of local poachers and illegal wildlife traders have been identified, with links to foreign individuals who are illegally exporting the birds (mainly eggs). One network is comprised of Miskito individuals linked to a Jamaican smuggler who bring drugs from Jamaica and carries wildlife on his way back, mostly Macaw chicks. The other network is a group of Miskito individuals linked to two Chinese citizens who are based in Nicaragua and seasonally enter into Honduras offering to buy eggs from locals. Both cases are already in the hands of the environmental prosecutor's office in Honduras.<sup>2</sup>

Through this activity we have advanced on indicator 3.1: At least one significant initiative focusing on wildlife trafficking agreed upon and implemented between local communities, territorial council of FINZMOS, and national government agencies charged with wildlife conservation, law enforcement, and justice to conserve emblematic species and natural resources within the Moskitia. We have also advanced on indicator: 3.2 At least three confiscations of live birds annually.

The total number of birds brought to the Rescue Center in 2019:

- Three Scarlet macaws rescued from ground or wild nests due to trauma/poor fledging
- Three Scarlet macaws removed from wild nests because of risk of poaching
- Three Scarlet macaws confiscated (#1 above)
- One Scarlet macaw recovered from Nicaragua
- One Red-lored amazon chick rescued from ground after a wildfire
- One yellow-naped amazon relinquished (#2 above).

In terms of success of the project on protecting identified nests either through in situ protection (patrolling and avoiding nests to be poached) or relocating chicks to the rescue center to be liberated afterwards, in 2019 we have these results:

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<sup>2</sup> Please, treat this information as confidential since these are investigations in due course.  
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Community forest sectors:	Poached	Failed <sup>3</sup>	flown	Taken to the Center and liberated	Total
Mabita	6	2	24	0	32
Rus Rus	1	6	44	0	51
Mocoron	1	0	3	1	5
Suhi	0	0	0	1	1
Pranza	0	1	4	1	6
Wahabispan	1	1	5	0	7
Total	9	10	79	3	102
Percentage	9%	10%	78%	3%	100%

**Output 4: Increased awareness and support for CWT: Increased knowledge among community leaders and residents in rural Honduran Miskitu communities regarding the illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking on scarlet macaws and other endangered species, and increased support for anti-IWT efforts**

One earth and INCEBIO implemented a radio message campaign through local radios that was broadcast to Miskito and mestizo communities in Puerto Lempira, and villages in the Moskitia region. The campaign, in the Miskito language, is about the importance of conserving macaws in the wild. OE and ICENBIO agreed with ICF authorities on a mobile phone number belonging to ICF to be available to receive anonymous denunces. The information provided has led to several operatives searching for smugglers. The campaign has been effective at denouncing macaw trafficking in the area and has increased the number of cases ICF authorities are investigating dramatically.

As part of the awareness campaign, several field activities were carried out, including:

- Visits to 11 communities by Dr.LoraKim and her team to conduct a short educational program with community children that ended with a scarlet macaw piñata.
- Dissemination of Parrot Care Guides, Parrot Anti-poaching Comic books, Parrot Care Booklet, Antitrafficking Poster, and 2019 Nest Results.

All of the above activities have enabled the project to advance on indicator 4.1: Targeted IWT outreach and awareness campaigns to all 11 target communities and Puerto Lempira – the hub of local macaw purchases – which will include posters, billboards, radio announcements, and Welfare Brigades that visit homes, with a baseline of 0 radio announcements and only a handful of anti-trafficking posters. This year, the project has accomplished this indicator and will continue with the campaign in subsequent years.

Dr. LoraKim and her field team conducted Welfare Brigade training and visited homes in Pt. Lempira with the newly trained “Brigadistas.” They began with a half day of training in Parrot Conservation Care, which 60 people attended: 42 students (From Instituto Raya Inwaya) 9 women from Mabita and Rus Rus, 6 Apu Pauni Project Members, 1 teacher, 2 biologists, and the regional wildlife officer from ICF. Presenters included Juan Carlos Guillen, technician of ICF Puerto Lempira office, Dr. Dayana Serrano, a recent graduate of the School of Veterinary Medicine at UNA in Catacamas (she is the of the Welfare Brigades in Catacamas, did her thesis

<sup>3</sup> There is a natural % of nests that fails. Causes could be: eggs didn’t hatch, chicks were predated, or other natural causes.

at the Rescue Center in Mabita, and worked in Mabita with Dr. LoraKim Joyner), Santiago and Anayda Lacuth, and Dr. Joyner. The team then visited 32 homes to conduct surveys, conducted an inspection of parrots and their environment, provided advice to improve bird welfare, delivered a strong conservation message, and distributed materials (Fly Free bands, Parrot Care Guide, Anti-trafficking poster). In two homes, the team returned to treat birds that had illnesses. In the following month after this week of visitations, ICF continued to visit homes (8 total). As part of the Brigades project, we led an activity with the school to paint a mural on the side of their building. Over 100 students attended the mural dedication. More detailed information and pictures can be seen in annex 4.4 “welfare brigades”.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

Projects Outcome: Improved nest protection, law enforcement, and community conservation agreements result in reduced scarlet macaw poaching and trafficking across 3,300 km<sup>2</sup> of the Honduran Moskitia, and benefit 4,200 indigenous Miskitu people.

Indicator 01 states: Reduced wildlife trafficking: Scarlet macaw nests poached in Miskitu territories covered by the project reduced by >50% over the project lifetime. The project has expanded our work from 6 to 11 communities. All active macaw nests in the 5 additional communities were being poached before this expansion and are being currently protected. Baseline: 145 nests protected and 21 % poached. Data from 2020 shows that in 2018 we had 103 registered nests with 19% poached, while in 2019 we had 9% poaching (please see annex 2 for more detailed data on this).

Indicator 0.2 states: Improved territorial patrolling to reduce IWT: By the project’s end, well-trained community patrol and protection committees patrol at least 80% of the total area of the 6 core community territories annually using SMART and other methods, and voluntarily patrol in the other 5 communities. Baseline: 36% of the total territory is patrolled effectively in the core area of 6 communities. Currently the Project has expanded the number of hectares from 198,000 in 2018 to 456,147 hectares which accounts for a 230 % of increment.

0.3 Improved livelihoods: Community-driven small-scale local development projects benefit 4,177 people in 11 communities, and are linked to IWT reduction commitments. Interim indicator: # of conservation agreements signed among WCS and communities per year, containing agreed sustainable livelihood projects for the community. # of people/year benefitting from sustainable livelihood community projects. Though WCS has already hired a consultant to support the process and apply the PMSD methodology, the COVID19 crisis impeded the coordination of meetings and workshops in the communities which were scheduled for this period. We have not made progress on this indicator. We hope to resume work once the mobility restrictions in Honduras are lifted.

0.4 # of people paid by project on each community. Goal: 354 persons benefit directly by project and 3,823 people across eight communities benefited through sustainable livelihoods projects. WCS has hired local coordinators and community patrollers, and is also paying women to take care of the rescue center in Mabita, totalling 120 people and whose families approximate over 300 people.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Assumption 1: The political and legal climate in the region does not experience major upheavals. Political and legal climate has not changed much, so this assumption maintains its validity.

Assumption 2: “Local communities must desire improved governance and a greater role in guiding the course of protection initiatives”. During all meetings and workshops we have conducted with local communities, we perceive a desire for improved governance. There is of course conflict and

some violence, but this is the result of power or economic groups opposing the desire of local communities to manage their own natural resources and enforce their customary laws and regulations. Miskito leaders have expressed a desire to participate in decision making on protection activities. In fact, this project is one of the most inclusive in this regard, since it relies on community participation to be effective. In conclusion this assumption remains very valid.

Assumption 3: Local communities must voluntarily agree to participate in conservation agreements: Although we have not yet held these workshops, conversations with local leaders had lead us to believe that people continue to be very interested in these kind of arrangements as far as they represent tangible benefits.

Assumption 4: Indigenous communities have small businesses or sell their goods and services at market. We have learned that most indigenous communities sell their agricultural products to entrepreneurs, and very few have small businesses (little shops or eateries). Therefore, we will focus our future agreements on benefiting agricultural production markets or “cash crops”.

Assumption 5: Local communities are willing to participate in the PMSD process. We believe this assumption remains valid.

Assumption 6: All market actors are willing to participate in workshops (not only community but entrepreneurs as well). We believe entrepreneurs are willing to participate and meet with WCS personnel and the consultant in charge of the process, but distance and time availability will make it difficult to put everyone in the same place. Ultimately, the biggest concern is that everyone participates, and we are willing to modify our original idea if necessary.

Assumption 8: Government must be willing to enforce and prosecute wildlife trade and trafficking crimes. We believe this assumption is still valid.

Assumption 9: Communities are willing to participate in surveys and to be open about their concerns and Opinions. We believe this assumption is still valid.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation**

The impact in our original application reads: “Reduced wildlife trafficking in the Honduran Moskitia leads to stabilization and persistence of macaws and other critical wildlife, and improved security and livelihoods of indigenous peoples”. To accomplish this, we need to endorse a campaign that includes rewards for information leading to the capture of wildlife traffickers, and leads to the judicialization and conviction of at least two cases. With the help of WCS staff involved in research on international wildlife crimes, we have investigated the connections of one of the foreigners which is offering to buy macaw eggs in Honduras. By using open source intelligence, and experts based in Asia, we have compiled evidence on this person and are exploring next steps forward.

In terms of developing sustainable livelihoods and benefiting people directly affected by IWT, the project has already hired 120 persons in the 11 communities where we are working. Especially important are the women hired to work in the Rescue Center. As the project advances and is able to work on Conservation agreements and sustainable livelihood projects, this number of benefited people will increase.

In terms of contributing to ensure effective legal frameworks, we believe that fostering law enforcement and publicly showing results is the best course of action. Due to COVID19 we have stopped many field activities. Nevertheless, community patrollers continue working in the field, and we hope to resume our coordination work with authorities and continue fostering law enforcement in the area.

In terms of human development and poverty alleviation, we consider the educational work carried out by Dr. LoraKim and her groups of patrollers and volunteers of the “welfare brigades” to be very important. This team teaches people how to properly keep and maintain those birds that are already in captivity while simultaneously spreading the idea that birds such as macaws must continue living in freedom in the wild and not in houses. Educational work with pupils in town and

village schools is fundamental to changing the way people perceive wildlife in the long term. We believe that the sustainable livelihood alternatives that will be implemented during II year of the project will contribute to poverty alleviation and will be an excellent counterpart to the environmental educational efforts.

#### **4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement**

After one year, we are reducing demand for IWT products in the communities where the project is being implemented (11 Miskito communities). By hiring community members and educating them on the importance of Macaw conservation, we are offering a better alternative to illegal poachers from an economic point of view. For several communities, it is more profitable to work on Macaw nest conservation than to sell the eggs to poachers. Before the project, almost 100 % of macaw nests were being poached in 2014. Now, approximately 85 % of all identified nests in the wild are successful with 2019 have 9% poaching (the rest of the nests failed due to natural reasons), increasing long-term wild population numbers of this species and discouraging poachers from trading macaws. We believe that in the long term, this strategy will have a lasting impact on demand as people become less used to having macaws in their homes, the availability of captive birds diminishes sharply, and new generations of locals become more aware and conscious that is more profitable to protect macaws nests and have a free macaw than to sell a captured one. OE along with community members 11 census of parrot species in the wild which will enable project to measure population trends.

Also we have greatly increased the amount of territory being patrolled, up to 456,147 hectares

In 2019, 79 nests representing approximately 140 macaw individuals fledged from their nests thanks to the protection provided by this project, which is a remarkable number taking in account that this is the last wild remaining population known of scarlet macaws in Honduras whose population may only number 600 individuals.

#### **5. Impact on species in focus**

Our main impact is the fledging of 80 scarlet macaw nests in the wild every year that otherwise would have been predated or smuggled for illegal trade. We are also raising awareness among local people and authorities on the importance of preserving the last wild population of scarlet macaws in Honduras, and fostering enforcement of anti-poaching legislation in Honduras.

#### **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

The expected beneficiaries are the indigenous inhabitants of 11 miskito communities of the Rus Rus-Mabita area in the pine savannah forests of La Moskitia, Honduras. We expect to reach 4,177 people through small sustainable livelihood projects in several communities, and also through direct employment. To date, the project 120 people have benefited as community patrollers and rescue center caretakers. Once the COVID19 emergency subsides, we will resume our efforts and design appropriate sustainable livelihood interventions that will impact a much larger numbers of people.

Additionally, by training and paying groups of local community rangers (patrollers), we are helping to improve local capacity and raise awareness on the importance of scarlet macaws as a valuable asset for local communities.

#### **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

The project is addressing gender equality issue by hiring women, both young women and heads of families, as caretakers for the rescue center. We will also focus on sustainable livelihood projects that will benefit vulnerable groups, such as women and youth.

#### **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

The WCS program director and Terrestrial coordinator has carried out a series of visits to the project area to obtain a first-hand understanding of project activities, give follow up to coordination with authorities, and discuss challenges with counterparts from OE n and INCEBIO, as well as

with indigenous leaders. Dr. LoraKim Joyner from OE, based in the US, carries out seasonal fieldwork and works closely with community coordinators and patrollers on gathering data, fostering project activities, and executing field work and educational activities.

Project results and information are periodically shared by Dr. LoraKim with main stakeholders, indigenous leaders, and WCS. She also prepares quarterly reports that are periodically shared with WCS.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

Coordination among organizations has been productive and fluid. The WCS Honduras team has not always been able to quickly answer OE's request, due to workloads, but in general terms things have worked well. We expect to improve response time by having more WCS personnel in the field. To date, WCS has hired nine field staff, one of whom is 100% dedicated to working on IWT projects in the area.

Project activities are executed in remote areas, in indigenous communities with conflicts among them. As such, it is not always easy to reach consensus or to work equally well with all communities. Economically depressed communities are more prompt to quarrel and declare grievances for small incidents than communities with more stable finances. This requires a considerable amount of care by OE, WCS and INCEBIO personnel.

## **10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

This is our first year review. No prior review has happened.

## **11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

N/A

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

The INCEBIO director Hector Portillo has given several presentations in different forums and events to showcase the project and its success in conserving the last remaining wild population of scarlet macaws in Honduras.

Throughout 2019, a series of talks, presentations, and conferences have been held at the national and international level. They include the following:

- 1) In Tegucigalpa
  - a) Vice Minister of the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF)
  - b) Students of the Biology degree at the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH).
  - c) National Forest University (UNACIFOR)
- 2) National
  - a) United Nations Program for Development (UNDP)
  - b) Conservation Project for the marine turtle, on the Isla del Venado, Marcovia, Choluteca
  - c) World Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- 3) International
  - a) Congress of the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation (SMBC)
  - b) Video conference for students in the National University of El Salvador

## **13. IWT Challenge Fund identity**

INCEBIO has met with numerous government agents in an attempt to increase visibility of our project, including:

- a) Armed Forces of Honduras with its C9 battalion in charge of environmental tasks

- b) The Forest Conservation Institute (ICF)
- c) The Ministry of the environment
- d) Biodiversity Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment
- e) Japanese International Cooperation (JICA)
- f) US Agency for Cooperation (USAID)

## 14. Safeguarding

WCS's policies and procedures are framed by the organization's Code of Conduct, a revised and updated version of which was formally adopted in February 2019. This provides explicit guidance as to how WCS personnel must comport themselves during their work, and applies to all staff at WCS as well as those that act on behalf of WCS. The Code of Conduct covers diverse issues such as conflicts of interest, safeguarding human rights, combatting human trafficking, sexual harassment, protection of whistleblowers and many others. Under the Code of Conduct WCS, personnel are accountable for their actions and the actions of others under their management authority, and for ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct prohibits bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse, and child abuse as well as documents WCS's organizational commitment to comply with human rights standards and human subjects' protections as it undertakes its conservation work. WCS follows established national and global standards for safeguarding human rights including the World Bank Social Framework, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Belmont Report that outlines the ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects of research. WCS has also established a Global Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that we respond in a consistent and timely way across the organization to investigate, document and take appropriate action to address complaints of alleged human rights abuses by WCS staff, partners, consultants or anyone working on our behalf.

## 15. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2019-March 2020)**

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2019/20 Grant Budget (£)	2019/20 Grant Total actual Costs (£)	2019/20 Grant Total balance (£)	Grant Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs					
Consultancy costs					
Overhead Costs					
Travel and subsistence					
Operating Costs					
Capital items					
Others (Please specify)					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

## 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 (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Reduced wildlife trafficking in the Honduran Moskitia leads to stabilization and persistence of macaws and other critical wildlife, and improved security and livelihoods of indigenous peoples.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome</b> Improved nest protection, law enforcement, and community conservation agreements result in reduced scarlet macaw poaching and trafficking across 3,300 km<sup>2</sup> of the Honduran Moskitia and benefit 4,200 indigenous Miskitu people.</p>	<p><b>(Insert agreed Outcome level indicators)</b> 0.1 Reduced wildlife trafficking: Scarlet macaw nests poached in Miskitu territories covered by the project reduced by &gt;50% over the project lifetime.</p> <p>0.2 Improved territorial patrolling to reduce IWT: By the project's end, well-trained community patrol and protection committees patrol at least 80% of the total area of the 6 core community territories annually using SMART and other methods, and voluntarily patrolled in the other 5 communities</p> <p>0.3 Improved livelihoods: Community-driven small-scale local development projects benefit 4,177 people in 11 communities, and are linked to IWT reduction commitments.</p>	<p>We are patrolling 456,147 hectares of pine savannah forest, to protect 102 identified nests (numbers will vary per year and will likely increase), We can say that 79 nests fledged representing approximately 140 chicks. LoraKim has conducted an annual parrot census in 2019 so we will be able to check trends in population growth.</p> <p>We have hired 120 persons directly, benefitting with a steady source of income 600 persons in 11 indigenous communities. We are carrying out a PMSD analysis to define best sustainable livelihood options for several indigenous communities in order to implement these activities once COVID19 emergency pass, increasing the numbers of benefited persons.</p> <p>We have identified two high profile cases, gather evidence of illegal wildlife trade and handed reports to the authorities. We will continue giving follow up on this cases to achieve conviction.</p>	<p>Carry out smart training for coordinators of 9 additional communities.</p> <p>Review the data model for SMART, fine tune it and start the transition from paper sheets to mobile devices, at least in three communities.</p> <p>Continue patrolling and identifying A. macaw nests.</p> <p>Carry out joint patrols (indigenous and armed forces and ICF) on colonists invaded forests on indigenous territories.</p>



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>Improved enforcement and nest protection: Increase in number and effectiveness of field personnel responsible for territorial control and nest protection.</p>	<p>1.1 Community patrol and protection committees from 6 communities trained in the use of SMART by 2021. Basic training and equipment for volunteer rangers provided in 5 additional communities.</p> <p>1.2 Number of trained and equipped field personnel responsible for territorial control increases to at least 1 per every 25,000 hectares, across 3,300 km<sup>2</sup> by 2021.</p> <p>1.3 Joint systematic overflights with indigenous councils and ICF staff monitor and detect illicit incursions in all 1.4 million hectares annually from 2019-2022</p>	<p>we have accomplished the smart training in 2 communities, and , the provision of basic equipment and the training of personnel for 11 communities. There are community patrollers working on each of these communities. A full report on the training is attached as Anex 4.1 of this report.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Activity 1.1 Train existing 6 community patrol and protection committees in 3 SMART workshops to use the mobile-data collection plugin (Cybertracker) and create a data model to input data from patrols.</p>		<p>Partially completed. One week workshop executed, need two trainings more.</p>	<p>Additional workshops will be carried out after restrictions for COVID19 are lifted in the country.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Activity 1.2 Train 5 additional communities and equip community patrollers, provide an action protocol and carry out first patrols with them, completing the expansion into new areas for Macaw nests protection.</p>		<p>Completed.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3: Plan and carry out two joint overflights per year with indigenous government councils and ICF staff to detect illicit incursion, verify territorial status, and deforestation.</p>		<p>Rescheduled for II year.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4 Patrol and monitor nests during entire nesting season through community patrol and protection committees</p>		<p>Human-days of patrols for this two-month activity in the 11 communities (when some</p>	<p>Patrols will continue during nesting seasons , every year.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>patrols include more than one person because they share the stipend) for our peripheral communities are 42.85 (8.57 weeks X 5 communities X 1 person). Human-days of patrols for our 6 communities are approximately 720 (12 positions X 60 days). Our Field Coordinator, Santiago, works nearly every day of the month, but not always in the field, and usually performs administration or nest climbing. He does do patrols as needed to fill in, for an approximate total of 25 human-days of patrols (3 days a week X 8.57 weeks). The forest on Wahabispan used 15 more human-days (3 people X 5 days). The two Mabita and Rus Rus forest patrols used 24 human-days (8 people X 3 days) and 110 human-days (11 people X 10 days). This is a total of 827 human-days of patrols in two months in 11 communities, including the forest.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2. (Insert agreed Output)</b></p> <p>2. Improved livelihoods alternatives through direct employment of community members and small-scale local development projects identified as the most viable and sustainable</p>	<p>2.1 Identification of most viable community economic activities with potential for positive and measurable impact on community livelihoods, with</p>	<p>WCS have advanced hiring a local consultant to undertake an assessment of the best opportunities for investing in sustainable livelihood activities, using the methodology of PMSD (Participatory Market System Development). Since this is a remote area, with dirt roads and scarce communication and logistic facilities, market opportunities are scarce and it was found that is not viable to fully apply the methodology on its classic approach: (Workshops bringing together all different market actors).</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>economic opportunities, linked with community commitments to reduce wildlife trafficking.</p>	<p>emphasis on those benefiting women, through PMSD process.</p> <p>2.2 At least 354 local community members, directly employed by the project as community patrollers and in the rescue centre</p> <p>2.3 Community conservation agreements signed and implemented in 8 communities by 2021, including community commitments to reduce wildlife trafficking and concomitant improvement in small-scale local development projects as prioritized by each local community.</p> <p>2.4 One well-functioning Rescue and Liberation centre, which is critical for governmental protection efforts in the area.</p>	<p>Therefore we will implement essential components of the methodology such actors mapping and market identification through focal groups workshops. Unfortunately, COVID19 crisis have stopped WCS field activities and the consultant (who lives in Puerto Lempira, a near town to the community villages) is right now under reduced mobility measures. We have not being able to carry out workshops and meetings as originally planned. As a result of this situation we are delayed on accomplish indicator 2.1: identification of most viable community economic activities with potential for positive and measurable impacts on community livelihoods”</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Conduct 6 PMSD workshops within indigenous territories, taking in account existing economic activities and other cooperation actors working in the region on sustainable livelihoods. WCS had important delay on getting a consultant expert on the methodology of PMSD, and finally managed to hire a specialist based in the area which</p>		<p>Starting in April. Delays due to COVID19 because of lack of mobility due to restrictions (martial law) in the</p>	<p>Hopefully, we will have results from the workshops around June 2020 and we will be ready to start sustainable</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
counted on time and availability to carry out the process. Unfortunately, COVID 19 emergency has prevented WCS to organize and carry out these workshops , which were planned to be executed during Late February and march 2020.		zone. Nevertheless, consultant is resumen in late april meetings with communities to prepare the workshops.	livelihood supporting activities and negotiate conservation agreements with communities after COVID emergency pass.
Activity 2.2 Hire and train community patrollers, assistants for the rescue center and local coordinators, for a total of 118 persons across 11 communities. One Earth conservation and INCEBIO have worked on the hiring of community patrollers, assistants and local coordinators, according to plan		completed	
ACTIVITY 2.3 Negotiate and sign 6 community conservation agreements (encompassing 8 communities) containing on one side, specific commitments to comply with antipoaching policies and regulations, and on the other side, investments on sustainable livelihoods agreed with community on a community-priority basis.		N/A	After COVID emergency pass, and taking in account the job currently being resumed by consultant in the area, we will be able to travel to communities and negotiate conservation agreements. We think this can happen around June 2020.
Activity 2.4: Improve and repair the Rescue and Liberation Center of Mabita, providing a physical space for community organization meetings and educational events, as well as for care for increased numbers of birds confiscated as a result of these efforts.		As part of a most needed renovation of the center, a new liberation cage where escapes will be minimized, or non-existent is being built. The 12 X 8 meters' cage is still under construction and is almost finished. Completion has been delayed due to the COVID19 quarantine, difficulty in getting materials, and people needing to work in other areas, such as fire brigades, timber extraction, and tending to their crops.	
Activity 2.5: As a result of the analysis carried out through PMSD methodology and as agreed through conservation agreements, families in 8 communities are benefited through sustainable livelihood support activities identified within each community		n/a	
<b>Output 3.</b> Improved cross-sector coordination leading to increased intelligence and prosecution of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras, reduction of wildlife trafficking, and improvements in territorial control	3.1 At least one significant initiative focusing on wildlife trafficking agreed upon and implemented between local communities, territorial council of FINZMOS, and national government agencies charged with wildlife conservation, law enforcement, and		One Earth and ICEBIO have implemented a radio campaign and other campaigns, some of which promote a a reward for information that leads to successful confiscation of smuggled macaws or the capture of trespassers. The denounces and rewards system has already rendered three scarlet Macaws confiscated by ICF and Fiscalia (the environmental prosecutor's office), that were transferred to the project,s rescue center in Mabita community on December 12, 2019.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>justice to conserve emblematic species and natural resources within the Moskitia.</p> <p>3.2 At least three confiscations of live birds annually</p> <p>3.3 At least one high profile case brought to trial annually</p> <p>3.4 At least 2 successful prosecutions by the end of the project of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras.</p>	<p>Two operatives have been carried out and two networks of local poachers and illegal wildlife traders have been identified, with links to foreign individuals who are exporting illegally the birds (mainly eggs). One is comprised by Miskito persons linked to a Jamaican smuggler who bring drugs from Jamaica and carry on his way back wildlife, mostly Macaws chicks. The other is a group of Miskito persons linked to two Chinese citizens who are based in Nicaragua and seasonally enter to Honduras offering buying eggs from locals. Both cases are already in the hands of the environmental prosecutor's office of Honduras. Through this activity we have advanced on indicator 3.1: At least one significant initiative focusing on wildlife trafficking agreed upon and implemented between local communities, territorial council of FINZMOS, and national government agencies charged with wildlife conservation, law enforcement, and justice to conserve emblematic species and natural resources within the Moskitia. We have also advanced on indicator 3.2: 3.2 At least three confiscations of live birds annually.</p> <p>The total number of birds brought to the Rescue Center in 2019:  Three Scarlet macaws rescued from ground or wild nests due to trauma/poor fledging  Three Scarlet macaws removed from wild nests because of risk of poaching  Three Scarlet macaws confiscated (#1 above)  One Scarlet macaw recovered from Nicaragua  One Red-lored amazon chick rescued from ground after a wildfire  One yellow-naped amazon relinquished (#2 above).</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 Under the framework of the "Joint task force against environmental crime" hold periodic coordination meetings (at least 3 per year) for intel exchange, planning and organizing actions to tackle illegal trade on macaws in Puerto Lempira and adjacent communities</p>		<p>WCS have sustained meetings with the FTI (Joint task force) to address deforestation and wildlife trade and also have submitted on behalf of OE and INCEBIO a confidential report on a network of poachers dedicated to buy macaw eggs that are exported abroad. Two Chinese citizen are involved in such network. The report, containing the IDs of these foreigners have been handed to the authorities and we expect a legal investigation to start during this 2020 season that will take probably to several arrests.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2 Provide logistical support to actions carried out by law enforcement agencies to confiscate poached A. macao and other</p>		<p>WCS have been coordinating actions with the JTF (Joint task force) to carry out patrols on the area. We have offered logistical support and also join the efforts with our field personnel.</p> <p>Dr. LoraKim from OE have coordinated also logistical support for several field trips ICF and armed forced have carried out in searching of wildlife smugglers located in the coastal community of Kaukira Unfortunately they have managed to escape</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
protected wildlife species as agreed within the Joint task force.		3 times. Dr. LoraKim as well as WCS team will continue supporting the follow up of this particular case.	
<p>Activity 3.3 Provide logistical support to the public prosecutor (Ministerio Público) and ICF personnel in charge of legal prosecution and follow up of IWT cases initiated by the operatives carried out by the joint task force in the Rio Platano area.</p> <p>Activity 3.4: Provide logistical and technical support for the FINZMOS indigenous territory organization to develop and sign a Parrot Protection Declaration and travel to Puerto Lempira and Tegucigalpa to meet with authorities to present their case and coordinate protection activities</p>		<p>WCS have offered support to the Ministerio Publico and participated in several meetings to coordinate actions. So far, the investigations have been carried with their own resources. We expect to support future joint patrols against poachers and buyers once COVID19 restrictions are lifted.</p> <p>We have offered to cover travel expenses to FINZMOS representatives. An armed attack against FINZMOS president have stopped coordinations with him since 3 month ago aprox. He is safe and hidden and we are assessing security situation in the area and providing support to him from other sources.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4. Etc.</b> 4. Increased awareness and support for CWT: Increased knowledge among community leaders and residents in rural Honduran Miskitu communities regarding the illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking on scarlet macaws and other endangered species, and increased support for an</p>	<p>4.1 Targeted IWT outreach and awareness campaigns to all 11 target communities and Puerto Lempira – the hub of local macaw purchases – which will include posters, billboards, radio announcements, and Welfare Brigades that visit homes.</p> <p>4.2 At least 50% of decision makers and community members surveyed report improved awareness on</p>	<p>Dr. LoraKim and her field team conducted Welfare Brigade training and visited homes in Pt. Lempira with the newly trained “Brigadistas.” They began with a half day of training in Parrot Conservation and 2 Care with attendance of 60: 42 students (From Instituto Raya Inwaya) 9 women from Mabita and Rus Rus, 6 Apu Pauni Project Members, 1 teacher, 2 Biologists, and the regional wildlife officer from ICF. Presenters included Juan Carlos Gonzales, technician of ICF Puerto Lempira office, Dr. Dayana Serrano, a recent graduate of the School of Veterinary Medicine at UNA in Catacamas (she is the of the Welfare Brigades in Catacamas, did her thesis at the Rescue Center in Mabita, and worked in Mabita with Dr. LoraKim Joyner), Santiago and Anayda Lacuth, and Dr. Joyner. They then visited 32 homes where a survey was conducted, an inspection of a parrot and her environment was conducted, advice was given to improve the bird’s welfare, and materials were distributed (Fly Free bands, Parrot Care Guide, Anti-trafficking poster). In two homes we returned to treat the birds who had illnesses. In the following month after this week of visitations, ICF continued to visit homes (8 total). As part of the Brigades project. We led an activity with the school that supported us putting a painted mural on the side of their building. Over 100 students attended the mural dedication.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	the illegality and impacts of IWT and increased support for anti-IWT efforts.		
Activity 4.1: Using co-finance funds, design and implement an awareness campaign through radio, posters, billboards, home visits, teacher workshops, and publication of a teacher guide for parrot conservation, to reach all 11 communities, Puerto Lempira and along the Nicaragua borde		<p>One earth and INCEBIO implemented a radio messages campaign through local radios listened by Miskito and mestizo communities in Puerto Lempira and villages in the Moskitia region. The campaign , in Miskito language , is about the importance of conserving Macaws in the wild, and offers a reward for information on illegal trade /smuggling of macaws and other wildlife species. OE and ICENBIO agreed with ICF authorities on a mobile phone number belonging to ICF to be available to receive anonymous denunces. The information provided has lead to several inspections, The campaign has been effective on obtain denunciations on macaw trafficking in the area and has increased dramatically the number of cases ICF authorities are investigating.</p> <p>As part of the awareness campaign, several field activities were carried out such: Visits to 11 communities by Dr. LoraKim and her team, to have, among other activities a Short educational program with community children ending with a scarlet macaw piñata. Dissemination of Parrot Care Guides, Parrot Anti-poaching Comic books, Parrot Care Booklet, Antitrafficking Poster, and 2019 Nest Results.</p>	
Activity 4.2: Carry out a survey to measure the reach of the campaign and IWT awareness of target population after the campaign.		There have been two surveys. One carried out by Dr. LoraKim and volunteers, during 2019 “welfare brigades” activity and another during visits to the 11 communities in early 2020. Data is being processed.	

## 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](mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Reduced wildlife trafficking in the Honduran Moskitia leads to stabilization and persistence of macaws and other critical wildlife, and improved security and livelihoods of indigenous peoples.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Improved nest protection, law enforcement, and community conservation agreements result in reduced scarlet macaw poaching and trafficking across 3,300 km<sup>2</sup> of the Honduran Moskitia and benefit 4,200 indigenous Miskitu people.</p>	<p>0.1 Reduced wildlife trafficking: Scarlet macaw nests poached in Miskitu territories covered by the project reduced by &gt;50% over the project lifetime. 0.2 Improved territorial patrolling to reduce IWT: By the project's end, well-trained community patrol and protection committees patrol at least 80% of the total area of the 6 core community territories annually using SMART and other methods, and voluntarily patrolled in the other 5 communities. 0.3 Improved livelihoods: Community-driven small-scale local development projects benefit 4,177 people in 11 communities, and are linked to IWT reduction commitments</p>	<p>0.1 Nest monitoring database in SMART, including fledging success; Climbing spike marks and other evidence of poaching (lack of chicks)  0.2 SMART patrol database and map reports  0.3 Community conservation agreements identifying project priorities, photos and documentation showing development improvements</p>	<p>The political and legal climate in the region does not experience major upheavals</p>



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>Improved enforcement and nest protection: Increase in number and effectiveness of field personnel responsible for territorial control and nest protection.</p>	<p>1.1 Community patrol and protection committees from 6 communities trained in the use of SMART by 2021. Basic training and equipment for volunteer rangers provided in 5 additional communities.</p> <p>1.2 Number of trained and equipped field personnel responsible for territorial control increases to at least 1 per every 25,000 hectares, across 3,300 km<sup>2</sup> by 2021.</p> <p>1.3 Joint systematic overflights with indigenous councils and ICF staff monitor and detect illicit incursions in all 1.4 million hectares annually from 2019-2022</p>	<p>1.1 Training participant Lists</p> <p>1.2 Lists of community patrol members / maps of effective patrol areas. Technical report and minutes of training</p> <p>workshops with signed lists of participants and pictures. List of basic field equipment given to community patrollers (rubber boots, machetes, GPS, lantern, other field items...).</p> <p>1.3 Flight GPS tracks and maps of land use change and other threats; Pictures and technical report from overflights. (2 per year)</p>	<p>Local communities must desire improved governance and a greater role in guiding the course of protection initiatives</p>
<p><b>Output 2</b> Improved livelihoods alternatives through direct employment of community members and small-scale local development projects identified as the most viable and sustainable economic opportunities, linked with community commitments to reduce wildlife trafficking.</p>	<p>2.1 Identification of most viable community economic activities with potential for positive and measurable impact on community livelihoods, with emphasis on those benefiting women, through PMSD process.</p> <p>2.2 At least 354 local community members, directly employed by the project as community patrollers and in the rescue centre</p> <p>2.3 Community conservation</p>	<p>2.1 Workshops participant lists, PMSD workshop proceedings with pictures</p> <p>2.2 Stipends sheets signed by recipients.</p> <p>2.3 Signed agreements, photo documentation of signing events</p> <p>2.4 Photo documentation, rescue centre records</p> <p>2.5 Results on baseline surveys and M&amp;E surveys at the beginning</p>	<p>Local communities must voluntarily agree to participate in conservation Agreements.</p> <p>Indigenous communities have small businesses or sell their goods and services at a market.</p> <p>Local communities are willing to participate in the PMSD process.</p> <p>All market actors are willing to participate in workshops (not only</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>agreements signed and implemented in 8 communities by 2021, including community commitments to reduce wildlife trafficking and concomitant improvement in small-scale local development projects as prioritized by each local community.</p> <p>2.4 One well-functioning Rescue and Liberation centre, which is critical for governmental protection efforts in the area.</p> <p>2.5 2,668 persons benefited in 8 communities through community projects on sustainable livelihoods and 354 persons hired directly by the project for a total of 4,177 persons</p>	<p>and end of projects, showing numbers of community members who have improved their livelihoods as a result of project's actions; Technical reports on training, exchange visits, meetings and other activities carried</p>	<p>community but entrepreneurs as well)</p>
<p><b>Output 3</b> Improved cross-sector coordination leading to increased intelligence and prosecution of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras, reduction of wildlife trafficking, and improvements in territorial control</p>	<p>3.1 At least one significant initiative focusing on wildlife trafficking agreed upon and implemented between local communities, territorial council of FINZMOS, and national government agencies charged with wildlife conservation, law enforcement, and justice to conserve emblematic species and natural resources within the Moskitia.</p> <p>3.2 At least three confiscations of live birds annually.</p> <p>3.3 At least one high profile case brought to trial annually.</p> <p>3.4 At least 2 successful prosecutions by the end of the project of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras.</p>	<p>3.1 3.1 List and reports of collaborative actions undertaken</p> <p>3.2 Photos, criminal reports, rescue centre records</p> <p>3.3, 3.4 Criminal reports (police, Ministerio Publico) and press reports</p>	<p>Project partners must be willing to focus on common goals Government must be willing to enforce and prosecute wildlife trade and trafficking crimes.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Output 4:</b> Increased awareness and support for CWT: Increased knowledge among community leaders and residents in rural Honduran Miskitu communities regarding the illegality and impact of wildlife trafficking on scarlet macaws and other endangered species, and increased support for anti-IWT efforts</p>	<p>4.1 Targeted IWT outreach and awareness campaigns to all 11 target communities and Puerto Lempira – the hub of local macaw purchases – which will include posters, billboards, radio announcements, and Welfare Brigades that visit homes.</p> <p>4.2 At least 50% of decision makers and community members surveyed report improved awareness on the illegality and impacts of IWT and increased support for anti-IWT efforts</p>	<p>4.1 Photo records, campaign media outputs, and project reports.</p> <p>4.2 Structured survey in years 1 and 3, in conjunction with outreach campaign activities</p>	<p>Communities are willing to participate in surveys and to be open about their concerns and opinions</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p>			

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

#### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	