

Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

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Darwin Project Information

Project reference	IWTR5S2\100025
Project title	Reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the Honduran Moskitia
Country/ies	Honduras
Lead organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society
Partner institution(s)	One Earth Conservation
Darwin grant value	£ 299,594
Start/end dates of project	1/4/2019 – 31/3/2022
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020 – Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	From 1/04/2020 to 31/3/2021
Project Leader name	Edgard Herrera
Project website/blog/social media	www.wcs.org
Report author(s) and date	Edgard Herrera 26/4/2021 contributors: LoraKim Joyner OE conservation, Marla Arrazola WCS.

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 km² 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 center 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.

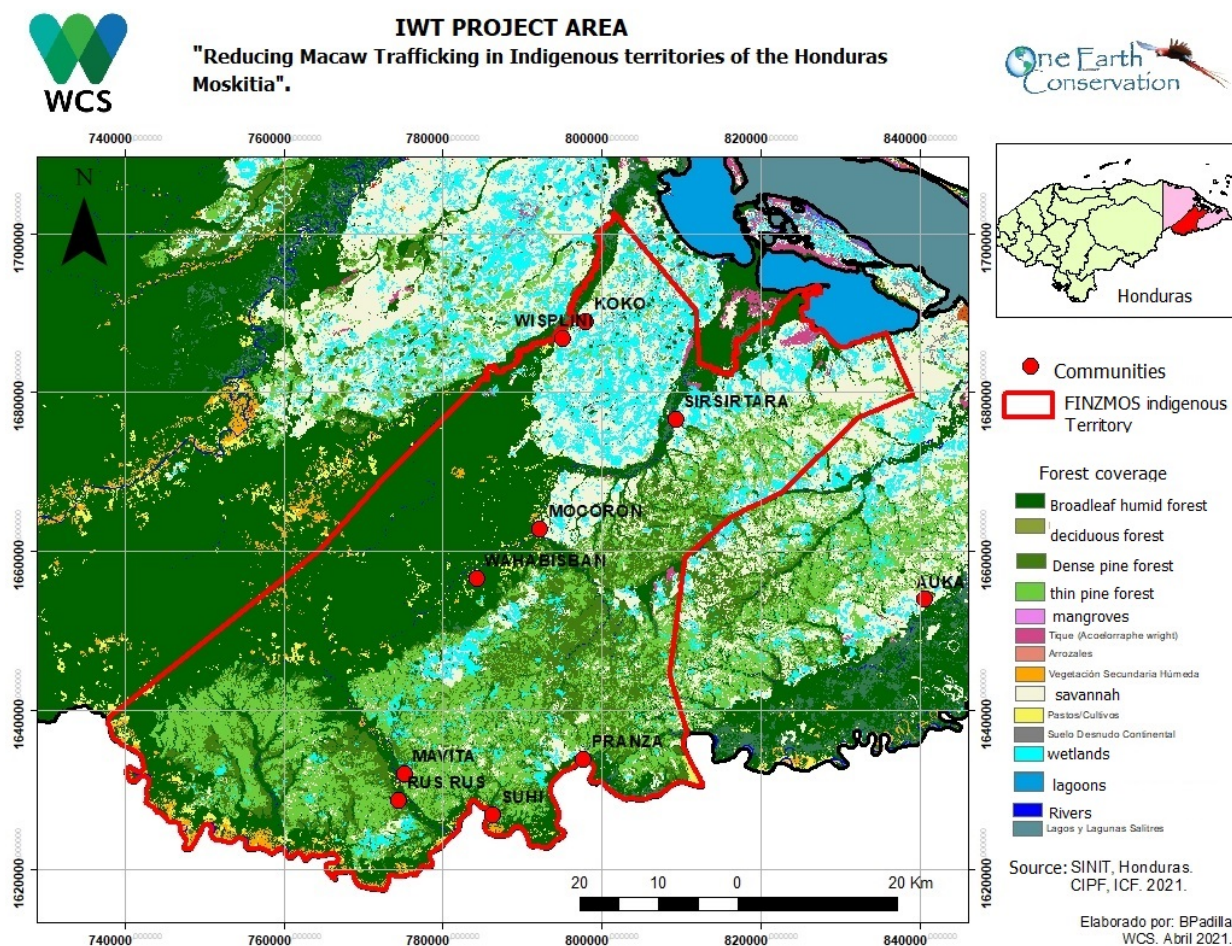


Fig 1: map of project location.

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 for several years before the start of this project. 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 for more than 6 years.

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 indigenous territory of FINZMOS. This expansion of activities ranges 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 as well as implement sustainable livelihood alternatives. 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 have been asked to support a macaw conservation project through nest protections, and also achieve some other conservation targets (like diminish hunting on certain species and respect reproductive periods of others) in exchange of investments by WCS in some sustainable livelihood actions that 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.

During the reporting period, 4 conservation agreements were developed and signed with leaders from the communities of Wahabisban, Corinto, Rus Rus and Mabita. A total of 161 families were directly benefited with Sustainable livelihood activities, with a total estimated of 805 persons. The elaboration of these conservation agreements was based on previous research work, carried out by a consultant applying the PMSD methodology, to identify most relevant opportunities of sustainable livelihoods on each indigenous community. The results were shared and widely discussed with partners: One Earth Conservation and INCEBIO, to come up finally with a list of priority activities to be supported on each community.

The Pandemic emergency which started in May 2019 in Honduras had an impact in the development of actions under this project. For 5 months, WCS team was grounded without possibility to travel to the field due to mobility restrictions and martial law implemented by authorities as a containment measure for the pandemic. The situation lasted for 5 months until WCS was able to obtain formal permission to return to the field, following a strict biosafety protocol which have served as an example for others WCS international programs. Pandemic restrictions slowed actions and coordination planned by WCS and authorities but did not affected community patrols to take care of macaw nests. 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. In July 2020, a report was prepared for the US British embassy in Guatemala and submitted, with the results of these developments on project activities, in mid pandemic times. The report (in Spanish) titled *Breve reporte de avances del proyecto "reducing macaw trafficking in indigenous territories of the honduran moskitia"*. was submitted via email to Eduardo Smith, Political officer from the British Embassy in Guatemala. Please see in Annex 4.1 of this report, the complete document.

As a result of denounces form indigenous leaders, WCS organized and carried out a SMART d patrol in the conservation zone of the FINZMOS indigenous territory, with participation of ICF (Institute of Forest Conservation) and indigenous leaders. A report was prepared and shared with ICF authorities and partners, identifying with coordinates and pictures, cattle ranches and an illegal trail opened through the jungle to allow the entrance of new mestizo colonists. WCS is promoting a formal investigation by the FTIA (Interinstitutional Task Force for Environmental Crime) to create a legal case against new colonist who are encroaching indigenous lands.

In terms of protection of Macaw nests, ICF and OE with indigenous patrollers continue working despite COVID crisis, and indigenous patrols have not stopped. Instead, Indigenous patrol groups continue into the forest and complete their usual routine.

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:

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.

WCS and OE have completed the SMART training to patrollers from 6 communities originally planned and provided the necessary equipment to camp and carry out patrols to these patrollers plus patrollers from 5 additional communities. WCS Honduras SMART Specialist also trained extensively Dr. Lora Kim from OE in the use of SMART so she can now receive SMART data collected from patrollers in the field, analyze data and produce SMART report and use this new technology to improve efficiency of future patrols.

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.

From the last week of April to mid May 2020, a consultant: (Connie Tinoco) carried out a research applying the PMSD methodology, to define the possibilities for investment on sustainable livelihoods on 8 indigenous communities, on the territory where this project is being executed.

From mid-April to mid May 2020, the consultant carried out field visits as well as community workshops in order to find out a ranking of livelihoods per community (what people are producing for the market? What they are selling?) and also analysing the market for the three to four most important commodities being produced at each community. The complete report is listed as Anex 4.2

The results of this research were critical to ensure a proper focus for the limited resources dedicated in this project to strengthen sustainable livelihoods on each of the target communities and try to benefit as many community members as possible.

Ample discussions were held among the organizations participating in the project: INCEBIO, One Earth Conservation and WCS to decide which commodity or economic activity could be supported on each of the eight communities, using as a base for discussions the results from the PMSD market analysis.

Tied to the support of sustainable livelihoods on each community, WCS developed Conservation agreements that were negotiated and signed with each community leadership. Conservation agreements are formal binding documents signed by WCS and local communities as a tools to foster conservation. On its core, the document establishes conservation goals that must be fulfilled by the community members in exchange of economic support of different kind: it might be the repairing of a bridge or water system or –as in this case- the support to local (sustainable) livelihoods the community is interested in in exchange of forest or wildlife protection measures.

Four conservation agreements were developed and negotiated among WCS, OE and the communities’ councils of 4 Indigenous communities: Wahabisban, Corinto, Mabita and Rus Rus, reaching the 50% of the goal for the entire project which is 8 communities. Conservation agreements included the compromise of temporary hunting ban for certain species, no deforestation in certain forest areas which are considered critical for wildlife and also additional protection measures (such as anti-forest fire works) for macaw nesting. During the 2021-2022 (third year) of the project, another set of conservation agreements will be developed and negotiated with other 4 communities to reach the 100% of communities according to plans. The signed conservation agreements are included in this report as Annex 4.3

The sustainable livelihood activities supported on each community, as well as the direct beneficiaries’ numbers are shown in the following table:

Community	livelihoods supported on each community	Number of Families	Estimated # persons bennefited
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Mabita	Support for the construction of Anti Forest Fire works: firebreak trails, elimination of excess of flammable materials around Macaw nest trees, in order to avoid recurrent wildfires on pine savannah forests that affects community cultivation land and wildlife.	27	135
Rus Rus		24	120
Wahabisban	Support for the clearing of Mocoron River (main transportation way) removing fallen trees. Support on bean and rice seeds and creation of a community seeds bank.	49	245
Corinto	Support on bean and rice seeds and creation of a community seeds bank.	61	305
Total			805

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.

Despite covid19 pandemic, community patrollers carried out their duties protecting macaw nests during 2020, with shortages of fuel and supplies due to mobility restrictions and logistic problems caused by pandemic. The end of the year 2020 was plenty of challenges for both people and wildlife, with the country focused on recovering from the impacts of a record-breaking hurricane season, which included two category 4 and 5 hurricanes—Eta and Iota—pummeling the Honduras in a two-week span during December 2020, adding to the existing stressors of the COVID-19 pandemic. This led to forest devastation for local communities and significant impacts to wildlife with 14 macaw nests trees fell during the two hurricanes in the Mabita-Rus Rus area. WCS worked urgently with key partners to arrange the challenging logistics of delivering emergency food and supplies to remote local communities in the project area and other indigenous territories of la Moskitia. Additionally, our partner One Earth Conservation (OEC), noted the impacts of a difficult year to the Mabita and Rus Rus macaw nesting territories, with 16 potential nesting trees lost over 2020, and a doubling in the number of free flying macaws that visit the OEC rescue and liberation center to be fed.

After these situations, life is coming to somehow normal levels. Community patrollers have retaken their protection activities, focusing this year on the prevention of forest fires which burned around 12 nests and macaw chicks during 2020. Under the coordination of WCS, Community brigades formed mainly by women from Mabita and Rus Rus have developed an excellent net of firebreak trails and removing flammable material from around identified nests in a wide territory. This work has been coordinated also with the ICF office from Puerto Lempira.

Several patrols carried out by OE community patrollers have been coordinated with Armed Forces and soldiers have accompanied indigenous patrollers to check for denounces and to recover a macaw that was held in captivity by a local person. The bird was taken to OE rescue center located in Mabita.

An investigation on two Chinese (Taiwan) citizens based in Nicaragua that enters in Honduras offering to buy illegally macaw eggs, have been coordinated among WCS IWT officers from Mesoamerica and Asia, and have revealed data and intel that have been shared with authorities in Honduras. No formal prosecution have started but WCS is fostering the formal investigation by Honduran authorities of these persons.

On March 26, community patrollers reported the first poached nest in Rus Rus and subsequent patrols showed five total in Rus Rus and five in Mabita had been climbed and presumably

poached around March 22. In three of these nests the female is staying in the cavity, so the poachers may have climbed the tree before there were eggs. This happens every year as they are aiming to take eggs, but climb before the female lays. Three more were climbed by poachers in Mabita on March 31. The patrollers suspect that there are again this year, foreign buyers of eggs that remain in Nicaragua (the same Chinese national as in previous years), and they suspect the usual poacher families in Suhi and Mocoron to be the prime poachers.

Some rumours include that only eggs that have been recently laid are to be purchased. The idea here is that eggs with formed chicks are more at risk of dying in transit, as eggs that have not begun developing can be more easily moved without damage and can be later incubated after transportation. OE partners suspect that the poachers are moving at night, though we have not confirmed this. OE and WCS are working with ICF to make contacts with Nicaraguan authorities to see if there is possible to detain these persons and ICF have already communicated this situation formally to MAREN in Nicaragua, asking for their cooperation (see annex 4.4 as evidence of this contact).

The rescue center of Mabita have been completed with a new cage, specially designed for macaws and for the process to heal individuals and enable them to adapt to fly again and be released.

A new batch of seven scarlet macaws were moved into the new liberation cage and training exercises for their liberation began in December. They were released on January 24 and four left for good. The remaining three needed more training to fly, and currently only one of these is ready for release. Added to this group of three in the liberation cages is one released bird that decided to return (he may be a mate of one in the liberation cage as eggs were found this week in the cage) and the new macaw from Rafael Carcamo. There are 13 in the Casa Ara cage and 28-34 visiting to feed every day.

A new scarlet macaw was brought to the Rescue Center on March 9. It was relinquished by Rafael Carcamo. He said he acquired the bird when he found it injured and on the ground. OE coordinator compensated him for the food and care he had been giving the bird.

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 2020 we have these results:

2020 All Macaws, All Nests, 6 Core Communiites				
	# Active Nests	# Successful Nests	# Poached	# Failed
Pranza	4	2	2	
Suhi	6	5	1	0
Wahabispan	11	7	3	1
Mocoron	13	11	1	1
Mabita	43	38	3	2
Rus Rus	68	56	4	8
Total	145	119	14	12

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

OE have developed and is broadcasting a new radio message aimed to macaw nest poachers, mentioning they will be recorded by camera traps located in the forest and will be prosecuted by

authorities. The messages are being broadcasted in local radios in Nicaragua and Honduras. The message is aimed directly to the Chinese buyers that every year appear in the Nicaraguan borders communities, trying to purchase macaw eggs poached in Honduras.

Due to COVID this period has been impossible to carry out the planned awareness activities such as home visits to speak to pet owners about the proper care of psittacines (with emphasis on Macaws), veterinary visits to macaw owners to check and treat macaws hold as pets in Puerto Lempira town, and also communal meetings and gatherings with children to talk about the importance of conserving the red and green macaws and the forest. Strict quarantine and mobility restrictions measures taken by authorities made impossible to carry out these raise-awareness activities.

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:

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. The project has expanded our work from 6 to 11 communities. Community patrollers have been trained on SMART data collection using android smart phones as well as paper formats. Project coordinators have also been trained on collecting and processing the information gathered in the field by patrollers. All active macaw nests in the 5 additional communities were being poached before this expansion and are being currently protected. W Annex 4. show the proceedings of training and annex 4.6 offers a detailed account of equipment and patrols carried out during the period.

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 km² by 2021. OE and WCS have trained a total of 11 patrollers on SMART and 21 on basic data collection and field patrols techniques. We have increased the control over the total area. Currently the Project has expanded the number of hectares from 198,000 in 2018 to 456,147 hectares in 2020 which accounts for a 230 % of increment and have increased the number of patrollers to 21 achieving a rate of 21,721 Has/ patroller, exceeding slightly the indicator.

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. In January 2021, it was carried out an overflight with the participation of Attorneys from the environmental prosecutor's office (Fiscalia del Ambiente), officers from ICF and Honduran Armed Forces. The overflight was done to check for denounces of new deforestation areas within the FINZMOS territory and within the Tawahka Biosphere Reserve, adjacent to FINZMOS. A ground patrol followed the overflight, to gather more data on these clearings. A report was issued to the authorities with all the information collected. Annex 4.7 contains the SMART report prepared by WCS and annex 4.8 an official report made by ICF about the patrol, showing the problems encountered. The next step will be to file a formal denounce for the deforestation and land encroachment in the area upon the environmental prosecutor's office.

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.

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: in April and May 2020, a consultant carried out a research applying PMSD

methodology on 8 indigenous communities from the FINZMOS territory. Through in depth interviews with key actors, as well as community workshops and literature review, she was able to define a ranking of sources of income (livelihoods) for each community and analyse the most prominent markets for each of these livelihoods. This enable WCS and its partners to tailor and design a well-focused intervention to benefit local communities through the negotiation and signature of conservation agreements.

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. Most viable community economic activities were well identified through a consultancy which applied PMSD methodology. Results were widely analysed and discussed among OE, INCEBIO and WCS and used to develop conservation agreements.

2.2 At least 354 local community members directly employed by the project as community patrollers and in the rescue center. So far the project have hired 23 persons on year 1 and 21 persons on year 2 for a total of 44 persons. In the rescue center, they have hired 20 persons over the course of the two years and during the construction of the new cages of the rescue center they have employed 15 persons more. The total so far have been 79 persons directly involved as community patrollers or in the rescue center.

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. So far, WCS have negotiated and signed conservation agreements with 4 indigenous communities (Mabita, Rus Rus, Wahabisban and Corinto). Other four conservation agreements have been scheduled for negotiation and signature on the year 3 of the project. Annex 4.3 contains the conservation agreements signed with communities. Annex 4.9 contains a report on the implementation of 4 conservation agreements.

2.4 One well-functioning Rescue and Liberation center, which is critical for governmental protection efforts in the area. The rescue and liberation center is completed and working well. It is serving as the main facility to take rescued chicks or adults to be fed and then released to the wild, following a tested protocol. Annex 4.10 describe the functioning of the Liberation center and its critical role within the project and conservation efforts of psittacines and specially Aras p. in la Moskitia of Honduras.

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.

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. WCS is fostering an investigation on the two Chinese citizen involved in buying illegally A. macaw eggs in Honduras, to smuggle them into Nicaragua.

3.2 At least three confiscations of live birds annually: two young Ara macaws confiscated by military and one rescued from Nicaraguan border were taken to the Rescue center during the period of Apr-Jun 2020. An additional Ara macaw was recovered by president of Finzmos from a person in Warunta and the bird was given to the rescue center. On bird was relinquished by a local person who gave the bird to the local project coordinator, at the beginning of 2021. This accounts for a total of 5 birds recovered or confiscated from private hands. Information on the confiscated or recovered birds is described in Annex 4.10, page 4.

3.3 At least one high profile case brought to trial annually. There are two investigations on going: the case of a Jamaican trafficker and the case of two Chinese citizens based in Nicaragua who enter Honduras to buy macaw eggs. These are potential cases OE and WCS are working to foster they are brought to trial.

3.4 At least 2 successful prosecutions by the end of the project of scarlet macaw/parrot traffickers in Honduras. We are still working to achieve this indicator.

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

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. Radio announcements and billboards have been implemented during project period. During 2020, 7 smaller hand painted signs were prepared and finally placed on different communities with messages related to Macaw conservation. Radio messages were also broadcasted on a daily basis from a Radio station based in Waspan, Nicaragua which reaches all projects communities in Honduras and Radio Catolica which reaches Puerto Lempira area. The messages consisted of anti-poaching and motivational conservation messages. the campaign lasted 6 months and ended in July. This 2021 OE have developed and is broadcasting a new radio message aimed to macaw nest poachers, mentioning they will be recorded by camera traps located in the forest and will be prosecuted by authorities. The messages are being broadcasted in local radios in Nicaragua and Honduras. The message is aimed directly to the Chinese buyers that every year appear in the Nicaraguan borders communities, trying to purchase macaw eggs poached in Honduras. Welfare brigades as well as posters have not been developed during 2020 and 2021 due to COVID restrictions and to difficulties to find local printing facilities due to the fact that most businesses have been closed during this pandemic. The same happened with 100 T shirts that were going to be made, containing messages about macaw conservation. The T shirts have not been printed yet due to the closure of local businesses able to produce them under the planned budget.

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. WCS and OE will carry out this survey on the third year of the project.

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 km² 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 the period (2020) show that we had 145 registered nests on the area with 20 % poached for this year. (See Annexes 4.11 and 4.12 for further evidence and pictures of offenders caught by authorities).

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”. Project have completed PMSD analyses on 8 communities through a consultancy. Results provided key knowledge for design and offer to each community support for a sustainable livelihood activity in exchange of concrete conservation commitments stated in a conservation agreement with specific conservation goals tailored for each community. So far, four conservation agreements have been signed on 4 communities: Mabita, Rus Rus, Wahabisban and Corinto. 805 persons have been benefitted directly through these conservation agreements and sustainable livelihood activities. Numbers will continue increasing as the seeds banks and staple food seeds provided are planted and generate grains for food and for selling to local market. Annex 4.2 provide the results of the PMSD analysis and annex 4.3 contains the conservation agreements signed.

0.4 # of people paid by project on each community. Goal: 354 persons benefit directly by project and 3,823 people across eight communities benefitted through sustainable livelihoods projects. So far we have paid 85 persons on each community during the two years of the project and we have benefitted 805 persons through sustainable livelihoods projects. Several of these projects consists on the provision of rice and bean seeds for planting and for creating a community seed bank. As the seeds are planted and harvest time comes, more people will be benefitted by the multiplication of seeds distribution through the communal seed banks and also through trade (selling) of the harvest. We will continue monitoring the development of the seed banks and carry an account on how many more families are benefitted through these activities.

2.1 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: People showed great interest on the conservation agreements and the benefits that could bring to their livelihoods. They also weighted the conservation commitments WCS and OE asked from them and the general sense was that people guided by opinion leaders agreed that these were reasonable actions that will benefit everybody in the mid and long term. Matters such as protect forest located in water courses and temporary ban on certain species were accepted by unanimity. The four conservation agreements planned for 2020 were signed after community meetings and assemblies.

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). PMSD results showed that communities rely in “staple grains” to obtain cash. They sell surplus of rice and beans and other vegetable, to local middlemen as a source of income. So, WCS intervention focused on strengthening these markets. Assumption remain valid therefore.

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). PMSD methodology was applied with the participation of individual entrepreneurs, mainly through individual interviews carried out by consultant. Key data and

information was obtained from them and therefore we can state that this assumption remained valid.

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.

2.2 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity 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”. Through public campaigns we believe we have raised the level of awareness among local population and local authorities on the importance of stop illegal trade of macaws and to support conservation efforts of their remaining wild populations. Local authorities have continued supporting project actions and following up on denounces of illegal caught birds, confiscating and recovering birds as per request of OE project members (patrollers and coordinators), which are popularly known as members of “Apu Pawni” project (Apu Pawni means Scarleth Macaw in Miskito Language). Although the most important trespassers (international traffickers) have not yet been brought to court, their illegal activities are prosecuted by government and Army, and frequently denounced by community people and we remain positive that they will be caught soon.

In two years of existence, this project have successfully protected a total of 201 macaw nests which means a contribution to the endangered local population of almost 400 new individuals. These numbers show a solid contribution to the survival of the only remaining wild population of *Ara macaw* in Honduras.

The communities where this initiative is being implemented are economically depressed, far from main country’s markets and with low levels of human development. The contribution of this initiative in sustainable livelihoods on 8 communities is greatly appreciated and is having a positive impact in terms of poverty alleviation and specially recovery after a disastrous hurricane season with two hurricanes hitting the same area within days, in December 2020 (Eta and Iota). So far, 805 people have been benefited with these activities, mainly consisting in the recovering of the staple grains production and market, with two bank seeds implemented that will further benefit many other members of these communities, increasing beneficiaries’ numbers. For year 3 of this project, other 4 additional communities will be benefitted through sustainable livelihood activities as well.

3. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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. This year, despite COVID challenges and terrible effects from climate change (forest fires and floods) 80 % of all identified nests in the wild were successfully protected, 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 macaw’s nests and have a free macaw than to sell a captured one.

Also this 2020, despite limitations caused by COVID19 pandemic, four conservation agreements were negotiated and signed with indigenous communities, impacting the life of 805

persons plus 21 family heads directly hired by the project (benefitting indirectly around 80 persons more), providing a real contribution to Goal 1 and Goal 2 of SDGs.

It is important to mention also that two conservation agreements with the communities of Mabita and Rus Rus were signed with the objective of create an effective network of forest break trails within the pine savannah forests that provides a livelihood to these communities through the use and sell of timber, and the protection of Ara Macaw nests. Two brigades were formed on each community, mainly formed by women (the agreement specifically defined that women will have priority on these works), favouring a vulnerable group: women head of family. So they have been receiving a weekly payment for this activities. We therefore are contributing with goal 5.5 on these communities.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Project success on protecting natural nesting of *Ara Macaw* and *Ara ambigua* represents a contribution to CBD on one of its three main pillars: the conservation of biological diversity and in this case, the conservation of two endangered species listed in Appendix I of the CITES convention. According to our data, in two years this project have successfully protected a total of 201 macaw nests which means a contribution to the endangered local population of almost 400 new individuals.

Efforts to combat illegal trade, the campaign to raise awareness and the confiscation of birds carried out as a result of denounces arising from the campaign are all activities that support CITES convention since are aimed to directly fight illegal trade on these endangered species.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

The expected beneficiaries are the indigenous inhabitants of 11 Miskitu communities of the Rus Rus-Mabita area in the pine savannah forests of La Moskitia, Honduras. To date, the project has benefitted 120 people as community patrollers and rescue center caretakers. (75 within these two years and 45 during 2019 when this project was already established through cofinance resources) and recently we added 805 persons directly benefitted through conservation agreements stating sustainable livelihood activities supported on each of the signing 4 communities.

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.

Through the establishment of community bank seeds for rice and beans we are also contributing to poverty alleviation in the middle and long term and contributing to solve problems arising from climatic change effects. Last year hurricanes ETA and IOTA impacted these communities causing severe floods and destruction of crop fields. Bank seeds represents an alternative upon these climatic events, by providing communities with an affordable and fast way of recover their crops and prevent local famines and additional economic constrains.

6. 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 and also focusing on hiring women heads of families to carry out firebreaks works within the pine forests of Mabita and Rus Rus, providing a direct source of income to this vulnerable group. Please refer to the annex 4.9 report on sustainable livelihoods implementation for further details and evidence of this.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The WCS program director and Terrestrial coordinator have continue carrying 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. Program Director developed the conservation agreements and carried out together with WCS technical staff the negotiation with each

indigenous community. WCS Program Terrestrial coordinator gave close supervision and executed directly activities related to sustainable livelihoods on each indigenous community. Dr. LoraKim Joyner from OE, based in the US, despite travel limitations have worked closely and remotely with community coordinators and patrollers on gathering data, fostering project activities, and giving guidance on the execution of field work and some educational or awareness activities carried out during the period.

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.

Mid-year and yearly reports were also prepared by WCS terrestrial project coordinator and OE coordinator, containing evidence such as signed lists of participants and pictures, of activities carried out by the project, especially on sustainable livelihoods, providing evidence of their implementation.

8. 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. As per request of OE partners, periodical zoom meetings have been carried out to share information on projects activities or difficulties and challenges. Several additional activities have been discussed, coordinated and agreed upon, such as the implementation of a field patrol at the beginning of the year, with authorities to check on deforestation denunciations. (see annex 6 containing the results of this patrol).

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.

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

N/A

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

11. Sustainability and legacy

OE and WCS have a long term commitment to conserve Macaw populations in la Moskitia and keep working with indigenous communities to avoid illegal deforestation on their land. Both organizations will continue working on the area after this project ends. Currently, indigenous patrollers and specially the coordinators are starting to use a new technology: SMART as a tool for patrolling and they are very enthusiastic of using it and produce evidence of their work both for show success and also as evidence for authorities when they encounter problems. Also, despite hurricanes and pandemic, patrollers have not stop their trips and their efforts to protect macaw's nests, and therefore we believe there is a strong core of consciousness on the group of community patrollers on the importance and relevance of their work.

Also, authorities participate with more willingness on activities related to follow up to cases of stolen macaws or illegal traffic. They have chased foreign traffickers two times (without being able to catch them), but we believe they are more aware of this problem and are always willing to cooperate. As an example, after two armed men menaced indigenous patrollers in the Mabita region, the Armed Forces carried an operation and capture two men in possession of illegal weapons. Both were put in jail and a legal process is underway against them.

See annexes 4.11 and 4.12 with pictures and a detailed account of the situation described above.

12. Darwin identity

Due to Pandemic, during 2020, many public and raise awareness activities were modified or changed, from face to face activities to virtual venues.

On 25 April, INCEBIO director, Hector Portillo gave a talk titled “Scarleth Macaw conservation project with participation of indigenous communities” , during a webinar organized by the Mesoamerican Society for Biology and Conservation.

Other virtual presentations were held on 2th June in an international webinar organized from Panama and on 23th July in a webinar organized by the Honduran University of Agriculture. In both, Hector Portillo from partner organization INCEBIO gave talks about Scarleth Macaw conservation project in La Moskitia.

13. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

During February 2020, COVID entered Honduras through international travellers and spreading at a fast pace around the country. By March national authorities established an indefinite lockdown for the entire country and decreed Martial Law and other restrictive measures with the aim of controlling the spread of the pandemic.

In the following months the authorities eased restrictive measures allowing some mobilization of the population

WCS, complying with national provisions, remained teleworking for five months, from March to July, unable to carry out field work and advance on project activities, until the organization managed to received permission from National authorities to mobilize through the country. Nevertheless, still all WCS staff had to remain grounded since all public transportation means were shut down in the country. It was until July That WCS was able to access transportation and resume delayed project activities.

For the return to field activities, WCS established a biosafety protocol in order to prevent field personnel from being infected with Covid19, with aspects such as:

- Distancing people during meetings and trainings.
- Low number of people for each meeting.
- Securing proper ventilation conditions of the indoor sites to be used.
- Duration of less than 4 hours in working days at indoor sites.
- Use of 70% alcohol, for the continuous disinfection of all equipment and furniture to be used during working hours.
- Use of antibacterial gel continuously during working hours.
- Use of antibacterial soap in places where there is access to safe water.
- Permanent use of a surgical mask or KN95.
- Use of protective masks on indoor work days.
- Body Temperature control and recording, twice a day.
- Monitoring and recording of the oxygen level in the blood of WCS staff, once a day.
- Perform rapid test for Covid19 every 7 days.

WCS Honduras Administration keep an accurate record of every team member health condition and was pending of receive daily updates from every team members and calling in case someone fail to comply.

In the case of any team member falls ill with Covid or there was reasonable doubt he or she could be infected, protocol established the return of entire team back to the city followed by compliance with a strict quarantine period on their own houses for those not having symptoms and attendance to the nearest health unit for treatment.

Compliance with biosecurity measures had an impact on the speed training sessions were carried out because the sessions were no more than 4 hours, so team had to extend fieldwork days to be able to cover all training topics. The field SMART practice were made in short patrols to ensure to reduce the contact time and potential exposition to the virus.

By following this strict protocol, and taking care of each other, WCS staff have so far spent in the field more than 3 months without having a single case of infection among its member, and it continues working in the field to fulfil the objectives and activities of the organization for the benefit of the natural resources and indigenous people in La Moskitia. Annex 4.13 contains the Biosafety protocol put in place by WCS Honduras.

14. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have ticked the box, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

15. Project expenditure - updated

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs					
Consultancy costs					
Overhead Costs					
Travel and subsistence					
Operating Costs					
Capital items					
Others (see below)					
TOTAL					

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</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>805 Indigenous people benefited through sustainable livelihood activities and 75 indigenous people directly hired by the project. Measures have been taken to avoid Macaw nests damage by forest fires (which are increasing as a climate change effect) in the most important areas for reproduction. Project have ensured in two years the incorporation to the wild of approximately 398 new individuals of critically endangered species: (CITES I) <i>Ara macao</i>. And 2 individuals of <i>Ara ambigua</i></p>	
<p>Outcome Improved nest protection, law enforcement, and community conservation agreements result in reduced scarlet macaw poaching and trafficking across 3,300 km² 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 >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>Community patrollers are covering the forests belonging to 6 indigenous communities, and community patrols have been extended to areas of other 5 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</p> <p>We have benefitted 805 persons and the numbers will continue growing as the sustainable livelihood projects (seeds bank) increase their benefits to other members of the communities. Also 4 additional communities will be added to these sustainable livelihood projects</p>	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period)</p> <p>Reinforcement training workshop in the use of SMART planned for June.</p> <p>OE partner will carry additional training and equipment to patrollers and review data collected.</p> <p>Negotiation and signature of 4 new conservation agreements with 4 different indigenous communities.</p> <p>Follow up on the establishment of seed banks and data collection to measure benefits.</p>

<p>Output 1. 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 km2 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>The project has expanded our work from 6 to 11 communities. Community patrollers have been trained on SMART data collection using android smart phones as well as paper formats. Project coordinators have also been trained on collecting and processing the information gathered in the field by patrollers. All active macaw nests in the 5 additional communities were being poached before this expansion and are being currently protected</p> <p>OE and WCS have trained a total of 11 patrollers on SMART and 21 on basic data collection and field patrols techniques. We have increased the control over the total area. Currently the Project has expanded the number of hectares from 198,000 in 2018 to 456,147 hectares in 2020 which accounts for a 230 % of increment and have increased the number of patrollers to 21 achieving a rate of 21,721 Has/ patroller, exceeding slightly the indicator.</p> <p>Overflights have been carried out with support of the Honduran Armed Forces. See more information in annexes 6 and 7.</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.	Almost completed. A Reinforcement training is going to be hold on 2021.	Reinforcement training on the use of SMART will be carried out in the third Year of the project
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.	Completed	
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.	Completed	

<p>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.</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 center</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 center, 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>Most viable community economic activities were well identified through a consultancy which applied PMSD methodology. Results were widely analysed and discussed among OE, INCEBIO and WCS and used to develop conservation agreements.</p> <p>79 persons directly hired as patrollers, caretakers of Rescue Center or for building and maintenance of facilities.</p> <p>4 community conservation agreements scheduled for 2020-2021 have been signed and are under implementation.</p> <p>Rescue and liberation center have completed new installations and is operating well.</p> <p>Community conservation agreements have benefitted directly 805 persons, under 4 conservation agreements already signed during 2020.</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</p>	<p>PMSD workshops carried out and results shared among partners organization and used as input to define sustainable livelihood activities supported by project.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>Patrollers and assistants to the rescue center and local coordinators hired and trained.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 conservation agreements, scheduled for Yr 2 of the project has been negotiated and signed. Other 4 are scheduled for yr.3 of the project.</p>	

<p>Output 3. 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</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>One initiative to give follow up to a network lead by two Chinese (Taiwan) citizens involved on illegal trafficking of macaw eggs is being fostered by WCS and OE together with authorities in Honduras and Nicaragua and internationally with WCS contacts in Asia.</p> <p>5 birds recovered or confiscated from private hands during project life so far.</p> <p>Not yet</p> <p>There are two investigations on going: the case of a Jamaican trafficker and the case of two Chinese citizens based in Nicaragua who enter Honduras to buy macaw eggs. These are potential cases OE and WCS are working to foster they are brought to trial.</p>
<p>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</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</p>	<p>Radio announcements and billboards have been implemented during project period. During 2020 , 7 smaller hand painted signs were prepared and finally placed on different communities with messages related to Macaw conservation. Radio messages were also broadcasted on a daily basis from a Radio station based in Waspan, Nicaragua which reaches all projects communities in Honduras and Radio Catolica which reaches Puerto Lempira area</p> <p>WCS and OE will carry out this survey on the third year of the project.</p>

	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 border		In execution
Activity 4.2: Carry out a survey to measure the reach of the campaign and IWT awareness of target population after the campaign.		Survey will be carried out on Yr 3 of the project

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: 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>Outcome: Improved nest protection, law enforcement, and community conservation agreements result in reduced scarlet macaw poaching and trafficking across 3,300 km² 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 >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>
<p>Output 1 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>1.1 Training participant Lists 1.2 Lists of community patrol members / maps of effective patrol areas. Technical report and minutes of training workshops with signed</p>	<p>Local communities must desire improved governance and a greater role in guiding the course of protection initiatives</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<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 km² 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>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>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.</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 center</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 center, which is critical</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 center records</p> <p>2.5 Results on baseline surveys and M&E surveys at the beginning 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>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 community but entrepreneurs as well)</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>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>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</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 center 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>
<p>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</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</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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	of IWT and increased support for anti-IWT efforts		
Activities (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)			

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6.2	SMART Training for indigenous rangers	Male	Honduran		9			
6.2	SMART Training for administrator	Female	US		1			
6.2	Rangers training and counting nest at different Miskito communities	Male Female	Honduran		119 40			
12A	SMART databased about Scarlet Macaw conservation	N/A	N/A		1			
14B	Exchange of experiences in Scarleth Macaw conservation (Honduras-Mexico)	N/A	Honduran Mexican		15			
23	Other projects and organizations contributions (CAFTA, ABC, INL, GWC, WCS)	N/A	N/A		£			

In Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. 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	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	