

# Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

## IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT076
Project title	Cross-Border Coordination to Reduce IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor
Country(ies)	Guatemala & Mexico
Lead organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society
Partner institution(s)	Asociación Balam, Environmental Justice Forum of Peten (EJF), Fundación para el Ecodesarrollo y la Conservación (FUNDAECO), Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén (ACOFOP), Centro de Estudios Conservacionistas (CECON), Ministerio Publico (MP), Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas (CONAP), Pronatura Península Yucatán (PPY), Comisión Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP), Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático (SEMABICCE)
IWT grant value	£399,703
Start/end dates of project	01 May 2020 – 30 November 2022
Project Leader's name	Roan Balas McNab
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://guatemala.wcs.org/en-us/Initiatives/Proyecto-DEFRA-IWT-en-US.aspx">https://guatemala.wcs.org/en-us/Initiatives/Proyecto-DEFRA-IWT-en-US.aspx</a>
Report author(s) and date	WCS: Gabriela Ponce; Roan Balas McNab; Vinicio Morales; Kurt Duchez; América Rodríguez, Pedro Xona, Melvin Merida, Jairo Ozaeta. EJF: Mirna Romero; FUNDAECO: Francisco Asturias, Ingrid Arias; PPY: Anuar Hernández; April 30th 2023.

## 1. Project summary

The United Kingdom's Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund IWT076 project focused on eradicating the lucrative illegal timber trade at the "Green Corridor" spanning adjacent protected areas in Guatemala and Mexico, within the heart of the trinational Selva Maya, the largest intact block of forest in Mesoamerica. In 2018, park rangers detected large amounts of poached "*granadillo*" (*Platymiscium* spp., also known as "*hormigo*") a valuable, rare hardwood species in the Paxban management unit of Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve (**Figure 1**, below). During 2019, illegal extraction intensified as well-organized syndicates opened roads, poached timber and killed/poached numerous wildlife species. In adjacent sections of Mexico's Selva Maya, researchers discovered a jaguar corpse, missing paws, teeth, and reproductive organs. In Balamku, slaughtered Baird's tapir and king vultures were discovered as PA agencies struggled to respond. But valuable hardwoods remained the most sought-after resources in the protected areas of both countries, particularly granadillo – an emerging substitute for rosewood, also known locally as "*hormigo*" in Guatemala, or "*hormigón*" in Mexico – as well as other valuable timber species including mahogany, ziricote, sapodilla, and Spanish cedar.

In April 2020, with the support of the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and partner organizations mounted a response, concerned by the increasing pressure imparted by timber trafficking syndicates based in Mexico. Without an adequate response to this growing threat at the Guatemala-Mexico frontier, partners believed that IWT of timber, and the associated opening of illegal roads, would eventually decimate populations of spotted cats (jaguar/NT; ocelot/LC, and margay/NT), Yucatan spider monkey/CR, Yucatan black howler monkey/EN, Baird's tapir/EN, as well as northern mealy amazon/NT, red-forested amazon/NT, and white-crowned parrot/LC, among other commonly trafficked species.

After 31 challenging months and intense effort, IWT076 produced considerable reductions in timber and wildlife poaching in Guatemala and consolidated long-term cooperation between Guatemalan and Mexican partners to counter trans-frontier IWT. Project interventions (a) increased resilience against timber and wildlife trafficking among authorities and land managers in Guatemala and Mexico through SMART protection patrols to sustain field support to prevent IWT in vulnerable areas of Guatemala and Mexico; (b) increased outreach and awareness about IWT among national authorities; (c) improved application of legal frameworks; and (d) expanded support for alternative livelihoods among rural households exposed to IWT. IWT076 civil society partners also signed a Memorandum of Understanding to sustain cross-border collaborations in the future, adding new members to our partnership and a lessons learned White Paper was produced.

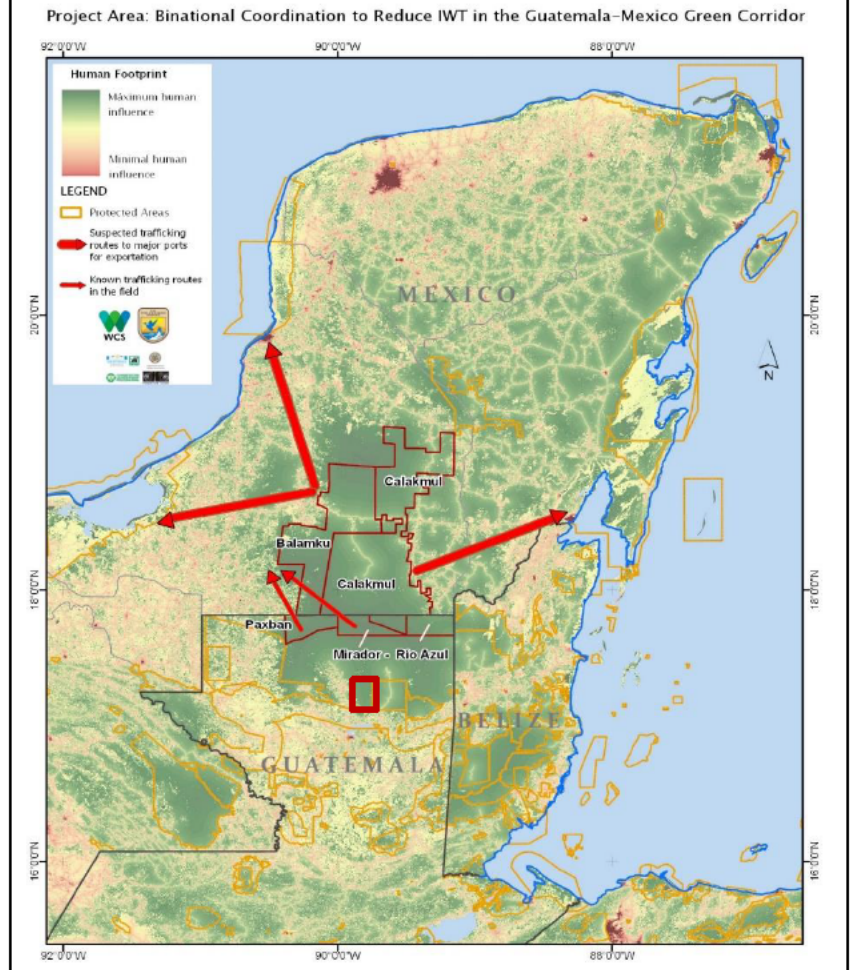
## 2. Project Partnerships

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Guatemala Program personnel led IWT076 implementation and monitoring over a 31-month period, convening 35 team meetings (Annex O5.2F) from 01 May 2020 to 30 November 2022, and working in close cooperation with Guatemala's National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP). WCS initially engaged national NGO and governmental partners during the project design phase and encouraged their consistent feedback during implementation. In Mexico, we coordinated with *Pronatura Peninsula de Yucatan* (PPY) as the main project liaison with Mexico's federal institution, *Comisión Nacional de Áreas Protegidas Naturales* (CONANP), and the *Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad y Cambio Climático* (SEMABICCE) of the State of Campeche. During Year 1, we expanded our IWT076 alliance and area under protection by adding the Center for Conservation Studies (CECON) as a field partner that increased their field patrols in the El Zotz Biotope, adjacent to Tikal National Park.

NGO partners included the Environmental Justice Forum of Peten (EJF), Asociación Balam, FUNDAECO and PPY. All were engaged in the development of the original project logframe. Select partners also assisted WCS with two amendments approved by LTS/DEFRA to date. The first consisted of a modest logframe modification approved shortly after the project award; it permitted a one-month delay in project start-up and a two-month extension of the termination date, and it allowed us to direct modest project resources to help rural communities adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic. The second amendment consisted of a modification of Activity 2.1, in conjunction with a modest reduction of PPY's Year 3 budget in Mexico - and a corresponding increase of the same amount (£1,000) in EJF Year 3 budget. This modification allowed the EJF to assist PPY with surveying Mexican authorities' knowledge about IWT using pre and post surveys in conjunction with a targeted workshop to raise awareness about the timber trafficking challenges affecting the Mexican focal landscape.

Throughout Year 3, partners ensured that IWT076 obtained value for money repurposing Travel and Subsistence (T&S) funds originally slated for international travel. For a third year, T&S funds were redirected to strengthen field activities by CONAP, CONANP, FUNDAECO, and PPY in lieu of travel to an annual IWT076 partner meeting, originally planned to be held in Mexico. WCS also maintained close coordination with

**Figure 1: Map of the project focal area and suspected trafficking routes of timber to Mexican ports**



Guatemala's *Asociación de Comunidades Forestales de Petén* (ACOFOP) to advance rural community tenure and rural livelihoods in Guatemala, while PPY coordinated implementation with local ejidos and community leaders in Mexican communities, as well as CONANP (managers of Calakmul Biosphere Reserve; CBR), and SEMABICC (managers of the Balamku State Reserve).

Notable achievements during 31 months of the project include: a) sustained reduction in the amount of timber and wildlife poached in the Guatemalan focal area (IWT "events" were reduced by 89.6%, 88.6%, and 98.4% during Years 1, 2, and 3, respectively, yielding an average reduction in trafficking of 91.2% during the three annual periods compared to the IWT baseline, Annex 1.3aF); b) FUNDAECO, CONAP, and CECON, IWT076 partners working in Mirador-Rio Azul National Park and the Dos Lagunas Biotope captured a total of 8<sup>1</sup> individuals engaged in illegal activity, and during Year 1 disrupted three individuals from the Mexican community Arroyo Negro hunting illegally in the area. During Year 2, they also disrupted a group of timber poachers shortly after they set up a camp within the park, confiscating a firearm, munitions, and a chainsaw (Annex 1.3bF); c) The EJF provided technical support for 10 legal procedures, propelling an emblematic legal sentence against a timber trafficking ring previously apprehended in Tikal National Park and UNESCO World Heritage Site. Two ex-employees of the park, including the former head of the park's ranger patrol team, received 10-year jail sentences with no opportunity to pay fines in lieu of jail time. Each timber trafficker was ordered to pay £. 1,039 in restitution (see *Section 3.1, Activity 3.1*), thereby becoming the most severe punishment for illegal timber extraction imposed in Guatemala to date; d) partners established links with other actors engaged on IWT issues within the Maya Forest, including the World Wildlife Fund, and the German Government's Technical Assistance (GIZ); and finally (e) IWT076 civil society partners signed a Memorandum of Understanding to sustain our cross-border collaborations to halt IWT post project. Our new project partners from Guatemala's *Centro de Estudios Conservacionistas* (CECON) signed the agreement, as did representatives from the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in Guatemala and Mexico; two new Guatemalan partners, the Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Association (ARCAS) and the *Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza* (FDN) and the Mexican NGO, *Natura Mexicana*, in the final iteration of the agreement. The MoU constitutes the base for further work on IWT across the broader Maya Forest of Guatemala and Mexico.

Challenges faced by IWT076 partners include COVID-19 related restrictions on travel during Years 1 & 2, with the border crossing between Belize and Guatemala restricted until March 2022, impeding travel between the Peten of Guatemala and Mexico. Partners resolved this by holding IWT076 meetings on the Zoom platform, and also through the use of informal border crossings, for example, to allow WCS staff to lead the development of the IWT protection protocol for Calakmul. In Mexico, to develop stronger coordination with CONANP managers in CBR, we used quarterly coordination sessions and a "WhatsApp" chat focused on Selva Maya partners to ensure the timely transmission of project information and requests for technical/material support. A second challenge consisted of FUNDAECO's discovery in June 2021, of Guatemalan soldiers assigned to Mirador-Rio Azul National Park hunting a wild bird for food. The subsequent reporting of this violation to army commanders resulted in the temporary removal of all army staff from the park, but Guatemalan soldiers have since returned to patrol the frontier area with Mexico, helping to hold timber traffickers at bay.

Finally, IWT076 project partners hosted two visits by UK Ambassador to Guatemala, Mr. Nick Whittingham and UK Embassy personnel to the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Visits provided UK staff an opportunity to receive updates on the project and meet with community beneficiaries and government partners. During the second visit in [March 2022, Ambassador Whittingham](#) visited the rural community of San Miguel, providing an opportunity to learn about the challenges for the future, and evaluate the impact of IWT076 investments in sustainable livelihoods.

### **3. Project Achievements**

The DEFRA IWT076 project proposed a total of 39 activities, of which we fully completed 38 (97%), with one activity only partially advanced, consisting of the implementation of a policy improvement (legislation, norm or guideline) to close loopholes allowing illegal timber to be laundered/trafficked.

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<sup>1</sup> An inhabitant of San Miguel was arrested for carrying an illegal firearm and poaching an agouti by a CECON/CONAP patrol in the El Zotz Biotope in early 2023. We reported the capture as a project result since it was facilitated by increased IWT patrolling, and occurred shortly after the project ended.

### 3.1 Outputs

Output 1 included 6 activities to strengthen protection against IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Mexico and Guatemala, with all activities completed. We completed Activity 1.1, consisting of training in the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) for Guatemalan and Mexican counterparts. SMART software improves the collection and spatial analysis of data on threats, biodiversity, and patrolling effort generated by field patrols. We held four SMART workshops in Guatemala (2) and Mexico (2) (Annex O1.1F). A total of 70 individuals (27 in Guatemala and 43 in Mexico) including 18 women (3 in Guatemala and 15 in Mexico, 26%) from 13 different institutions participated at the in-person workshops in Guatemala and Mexico, respectively.

Activity 1.2 was completed, consisting of a final IWT protection/patrolling protocol for the Guatemalan management units of Paxban, Mirador-Rio Azul National Park, and the Dos Lagunas Biotope (Annex O1.2F). The protocol was developed by WCS in partnership with CONAP, new IWT076 partner CECON, FUNDAECO, and Guatemala's Institute of History and Anthropology (IDAEH), the governmental entity responsible for archaeological sites. A letter detailing CONAP's satisfaction with the final protocol signals the completion of this output.

Through Activity 1.3 DEFRA-IWT partners CONAP, FUNDAECO, CECON, and WCS continued field patrols along the Guatemalan portion of the Selva Maya Green Corridor. We registered 795 patrols, yielding an average of 4,526 person-days/year of patrolling in the target area (Annex O1.3aF), greatly surpassing our planned output of 300 person-days/year of patrolling in Guatemala despite numerous impediments, including the persistent COVID-19 pandemic, forest fires, hurricanes, and the temporary exit of the Guatemalan army from Mirador-Rio Azul National Park. In Year 1 FUNDAECO, CONAP and CECON, IWT076 partners working in Mirador-Rio Azul National Park and the Dos Lagunas Biotope captured 7 individuals and made three disruptions, in Year 2 the continued field presence led to the capture of 1 individual engaged in illegal activity, and disrupted a group of timber poachers shortly after they set up a camp within the park, confiscating a firearm, munitions, a chainsaw, other tools used to open roads, as well as food and supplies. Finally, shortly after the close of Year 3 activities, during a routine CONAP patrol a resident of San Miguel was captured with a firearm and a dead agouti; we include the information because San Miguel was one of our IWT beneficiary communities, and we felt it was important in the evaluation of the impacts of alternative livelihoods investments. In summary, in Guatemala our record of 5.03 captures/disruptions of poachers slightly surpassed our goal of 5/annually (Annex O1.3bF). And regarding new access roads to traffic timber, during Year 1 we registered 2.5 km of new roads in Guatemala; however, during Years 2 & 3 no new timber access routes were opened in Guatemala (Annex O1.3cF), a noteworthy reduction compared to the baseline of 11 km/annually.

Activity 1.4 consisted of PPY's production of 2 concise IWT protection protocols, one each for Calakmul Biosphere Reserve (CBR), and the Balamku State Reserve (Balamku), managed by CONANP and SEMABICCE, respectively. During Year 1, PPY produced the draft IWT protection protocol for Balamku/SEMABICCE; During Year 2 it was updated to include a section covering the relevant environmental legislation, gaining official approval by SEMABICCE in Year 3 (Annex O1.4aF). During Year 2, WCS supported PPY to develop the protection protocol for Calakmul/CONANP with a field visit by WCS Guatemala's lead protection expert, Luis Romero to help PPY and CONANP personnel develop the draft protocol during a week of meetings in July 2021. PPY subsequently produced a second version for CONANP approval with a similar section on relevant environmental legislation and the protocol was approved officially by CONANP in Year 3 (Annex O1.4bF).

Within Activity 1.5, CONANP and SEMABICCE undertook 95 field patrols, registering an annual average of 606 person-days patrolling in Mexico, surpassing our target of 300 person-days/year, and the updated baseline of 500 person-days/year (Annex O1.5.aF). Field patrols were conducted in the areas most vulnerable to timber trafficking, with most undertaken in the northern sector of Balamku and the southern sector of Calakmul adjacent to Guatemala. Partners in Mexico were unable to arrest traffickers, but CONANP did register four disruptions in Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, displacing 59 individuals engaged in timber and/or wildlife poaching, destroying two clandestine camps, confiscating 2 motorcycles, 1 chainsaw, 1 truck, and 16.6 cubic meters of wood (Annex O1.5.bF). Nevertheless, for this indicator we were not able to meet the goal of an average of  $\geq 6$  captures or disruptions of poachers/year. Our target for Activity 1.6 consisted of 1 annual joint patrol between Guatemalan and Mexican authorities along the vulnerable Guatemala-Mexico frontier. In Year 1 we registered 3 joint patrols, and during Year 2 partners FUNDAECO, CONAP, CONANP, SEMABICCE, CECON, WCS, and Gibor Ltd. once again implemented 3 joint patrols, covering 1,124 kilometres; and in Year

3 we conducted one joint patrol covering 12 kilometres for a total of 7 joint patrols, far surpassing the project target of 3 (Annex O1.6F).

Output 2 included 8 activities to increase awareness regarding IWT. We completed Activity 2.1 during Year 1, producing the baseline survey regarding awareness about IWT among Guatemalan national authorities and NGO leaders, undertaken by WCS and the EJV (Annex O2.1F). In Mexico however, as we approached the end of Year 2 PPY remained unable to survey authorities, in part due to COVID-19 restrictions. In response, WCS adapted a new approach with PPY and the EJV and requested a logframe modification subsequently approved by LTS/DEFRA. PPY and the EJV merged Activities 2.1 and 2.2. (Pre and post awareness surveys, respectively), allowing partners to undertake a baseline survey of IWT awareness among Mexican authorities at the inception of an IWT/timber trafficking outreach event with government officials, followed by a second (re)survey at the end of the workshop. We gauged IWT awareness through a questionnaire focused on the local impacts of IWT, species impacted, national and international legislation, and broader impacts including IWT's global contribution to illicit economies. The workshop entitled "Illegal Wildlife Trade between Guatemala and Mexico" was led by PPY in collaboration with the Environmental Justice Forum (EJV) and WCS with 23 participants representing SENASICA<sup>2</sup>, SDS-Yucatán<sup>3</sup>, SEMAR<sup>4</sup>, PROFEPA<sup>5</sup>, CONAFOR<sup>6</sup>, SEMARNAT<sup>7</sup>, SEMABICCE<sup>8</sup>, and 6 from WCS, EJV and PPY. The final awareness survey allowed us to determine how much participants' knowledge of IWT-related issues improved. As detailed in Annex O2.1aF, awareness among authorities improved by 40%, suggesting that this kind of training can be effective, at least in the short-term. In Guatemala, we conducted an additional IWT awareness survey during Q1-Y3 (April 2022) and the final IWT awareness survey during Q3-Y3 (October 2022), completing Activity 2.2 (Annex 2.2F). Unfortunately, versus the baseline survey, the final survey revealed a major reduction in awareness about IWT among governmental partners. We believe this was primarily due to turnover among key staff in national institutions (48% of turnover), suggesting that continued and more targeted outreach can be essential when turnover of government personnel is high.

WCS completed Activity 2.3, producing the final version of our confidential report on timber and wildlife trafficking in target areas of Guatemala and Mexico (Annex O2.3F). *This report contains sensitive information and should not be distributed publicly.* Of note, we highlight a [high-profile report](#) conducted by Insight Crime (with the support of IWT076 partners) describing timber trafficking along the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor, which led to additional coverage in Mexican media outlets.

Within Activity 2.4, Balam, FUNDAECO, PPY, EJV and WCS registered 130 events of press coverage of IWT along the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor surpassing the goal established in the project (Annex O2.4F), including coverage by Guatemala's most widely read newspaper, the Prens Libre, [highlighting DEFRA's contributions to halting IWT and improving rural livelihoods](#). Within Activity 2.5, project partners promoted 104 social media pulses through Facebook, WhatsApp, and Twitter, generating a total of 10,737 "likes" (Annex O2.5F). For Activity 2.6, all 5 of our Civil Society partners updated their website pages dedicated to the IWT076 project, adding final information detailing project impact (Annex O2.6F).

Within Activity 2.7, Guatemalan partners held 14 outreach events to raise awareness among authorities and member of the press about the impacts associated with the illegal trans-frontier timber and wildlife trade, surpassing the project goal (Annex O2.7F). Events in Guatemala included an initial virtual project coordination meeting held on October 22, 2020, with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Relations (MINEX) of Guatemala, a representative of the UK Embassy in Guatemala, and CONAP, where we shared project details and surveyed authorities regarding knowledge about IWT. We held an in-person outreach event on February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2020 in Flores, Peten, with UK Ambassador Whittingham and Guatemalan Government personnel. Partners from Balam arranged a press conference to obtain coverage by local television and radio outlets. Guatemalan partners also held an event focused uniquely on the IWT threat with 19 Guatemalan government authorities in Guatemala City on April 07<sup>h</sup>, 2022, and 4 additional events including a meeting with the press,

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<sup>2</sup> SENASICA- Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria.

<sup>3</sup> SDS-Yucatán- Secretaria de Desarrollo Sostenible.

<sup>4</sup> SEMAR- Secretaria de Marina.

<sup>5</sup> PROFEPA- Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente.

<sup>6</sup> CONAFOR- Comisión Nacional Forestal.

<sup>7</sup> SEMARNAT- Secretaria de Medioambiente y Recursos Naturales.

<sup>8</sup> SEMABICCE- Secretaria de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad, Cambio Climático y Energía.

and presentations to the Maya Biosphere Reserve Coordinating Committee, the Roundtable for National Security, and a CONAP meeting on environmental legislation in national protected areas. In Mexico, PPY implemented 5 outreach events, including a virtual presentation to the Wildlife Advisory Council in Mexico and a presentation to the Secretary of Environment in Mexico (SEMARNAT). PPY, WCS and the EJV organized a forum about IWT Combating in Campeche, Mexico for 17 participants of SEBAMICCE, including the Biodiversity Director of Campeche State. In total, IWT076 partners reached 80 participants from governmental and non-governmental institutions (Annex O2.7F).

Regarding Activity 2.8, we surpassed the goal of  $\geq 2$  high-level governmental meetings addressing IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor by the project's end, with a total of 7 key meetings. In partnership with CONAP and the Governor of Peten, a formal invitation was sent to the Governor of Campeche to participate in a two-day visit to Petén with the goal of advancing bi-national collaboration to reduce IWT and improve protection of the Green Corridor. Unfortunately, due to Campeche Governor's schedule the visit is now likely to occur in July 2023. WCS engaged with Guatemala's Ministry Foreign Relations to support "high-level events" between Guatemalan and Mexican national authorities to addresses trans-frontier IWT. As part of this coordinating effort, WCS met in person with the Consul of the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala and held a virtual meeting with the Minister Advisor of the Ambassador of Guatemala in Mexico (Annex O2.8F). We now expect that our second track of high-level coordination via the Ministry of Foreign Relations will soon lead to a high-level meeting in Mexico City at some point during the new administration in Guatemala, in 2024. WCS, PPY, the EJV, and Asociación Balam remain committed to supporting this exchange beyond the current IWT076 grant.

Output 3 contained 5 activities to increase the use of legal frameworks, with 4 fully completed and one final activity that was not fully implemented. Activity 3.1 consisted of the EJV's technical support to obtain impactful prosecutions of traffickers captured within Guatemala, with a total of 10 individuals, 7 of Mexican nationality and 3 individuals of Guatemalan nationality arrested in Guatemala during the project for an average of 4.4 prosecutions/year, meeting the target of 4 prosecutions/year (Annex O3.1F). Sanctions ranged from jail time to minor fines for those poaching fauna for subsistence, given that they were not engaged in commercial trafficking (i.e. hunting without permit or legal fire arm within a protected area). In these "minor cases", project partners abstained from advocating for stiffer penalties. In stark contrast, however, the EJV provided sustained technical support for a second case, consisting of two Tikal National Park and UNESCO World Heritage Site employees arrested for timber trafficking in 2016. The case was finally settled in February 2022, when the convicted traffickers lost their appeal, resulting in one of the stiffest penalties ever handed down in Guatemala for illegal wildlife trafficking. We also registered one final case of an inhabitant of one of our beneficiary communities (San Miguel) captured with a firearm and a poached agouti on March 02, 2023.

During Year 1, the EJV completed Activity 3.2, consisting of a report on opportunities for bi-national collaboration among the Guatemalan and Mexican governments to halt IWT at frontier areas (Annex O3.2F). This report identified a pre-existing bi-lateral agreement as the best avenue for addressing the transborder challenges of IWT originating in Mexico the report helped guide discussions between CONAP and MINEX as described in 2.8, above.

Led by PPY, a consultant hired in Mexico completed Activity 3.3, generating a detailed report on timber exportation volumes from Mexico. This report also identifies opportunities to close the normative gaps in Mexico that permit the laundering and subsequent "legal" exportation of illegal timber poached out of Mexican and Guatemalan protected areas. The final version of the report is available as Annex O3.3F. PPY utilized the report to advocate for normative and procedural improvements described in Activity 3.5, below. PPY shared the report's results with CONAFOR, the National Forest Commission of Mexico (Annex O2.8F). This report helped guide IWT076 recommendations to close the loopholes in Mexico's timber management and tracking regimes that allow illegal timber to be exported. Concerning greater engagement from national authorities, we surpassed our goal of adding one "new" governmental entity to combat IWT, sustaining our coordination with MINEX and the Procuraduría General de la Nación<sup>9</sup> in Guatemala, and the Mexican Army, CONAFOR and State Government of Campeche in Mexico (Annex O3.4F). Lastly, IWT076 recommendations regarding procedures to reduce the laundering of timber in Mexico were proposed and discussed initially with Mexican authorities, based on the aforementioned consultancy in Mexico. Obtaining formal approval from the Mexican government of improved norms to reduce timber laundering was the most ambitious goal of this project, and we failed to complete that goal during this project, however, PPY has pledged to continue working

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<sup>9</sup> General Attorney of the Nation.

with the Mexican government to reduce these loopholes. In addition, the MoU between CONAP and SEMARNAT has now proceeded to a final review by SEMARNAT, with the final approval and signature now expected by the end of 2023. This MoU includes a section regarding collaborative work to counter IWT as follows: “promotion of inter-institutional coordination through the competent bodies for the surveillance and transboundary control of trafficking in flora and fauna combat IWT”. WCS and Balam will continue to track the advances with the Guatemalan authorities toward signing this MOU (Annex O3.5F).

Within Output 4, we completed all 14 activities to improve livelihoods of rural communities exposed to IWT. Ten (10) of the 14 activities were slated for implementation in Guatemala, and 4 in Mexico. PPY completed Activity 4.1, developing recommendations for gender-relevant livelihoods investments within their socioeconomic study of nine (9) communities adjacent to Balamku State Reserve impacted by IWT (Annex O4.1F). PPY held a meeting with Layda Elena Sansores, the Governor of the State of Campeche to increase investments in sustainable livelihoods using the gender-focused livelihoods assessment. In addition, PPY hosted a visit by the US. Department of Interior to the Calakmul area and obtained £100,240 of additional funds to sustain IWT076 activities including patrols in Calakmul and Balam Ku, improvement of government procedures to reduce the loopholes allowing illegal timber to be laundered, and promotion of alternative livelihoods in selected communities of the Municipality of Candelaria, one of the “hot spots” of timber trafficking in Mexico (Annex O4.2F).

WCS completed Activity 4.3 during Year 1, producing a gender-focused livelihoods assessment for the rural communities living along the “Road to Carmelita”, the main access route to the IWT076 focal areas of Paxban and Mirador-Rio Azul National Park in Guatemala (Annex O4.3F). WCS then used the assessment to guide our DEFRA livelihoods investments described in Activity 4.7. As an extension of our livelihoods planning in Guatemala, WCS hired a consultant under Activity 4.4., developing a management plan for honey production along the Road to Carmelita in partnership with the Guatemalan Ministry of Agriculture, Ranching, and Food (MAGA), and the Municipality of San Andres (Annex O4.4F).

We are happy to report robust co-investment in Guatemalan rural livelihoods alternatives (Annex O4.5F). WCS attracted new co-investment of £.189,085 going beyond our £. 50,000 goal. Additional financial support was provided by the Laguntza Foundation, European Union, the Canadian Wildlife Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the US Department of Interior, and the Overbrook Foundation. Activity 4.6 consisted of leveraging livelihoods investments to benefit 500 households in Mexico; as reported above, during 2022 PPY initiated their outreach with the Governor of Campeche, and they leveraged a total amount of £. 117,277 for investments in livelihoods from two funding sources, US Department of Interior and the Kellogg Foundation (Annex O4.6F) focusing on communities adjacent to Calakmul and Balam Ku and to support 539 households including at least 25%.

WCS completed Activity 4.7 during Year 1, developing a baseline for poverty/wellbeing among Guatemalan households receiving the support of DEFRA and leveraged livelihoods investments. We used a Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) to establish a baseline for wellbeing, surveying 104 households receiving investments (Annex O4.7F). We also tracked household income generated by our livelihoods investments for each beneficiary family.

Livelihoods investments implemented by WCS in rural Guatemalan households during the project, with the respective number of households (Annex O4.7F), included: a) apiculture/beekeeping (48 including 14 females), b) poultry ranching (11 households all females), c) reforestation (68 including 29 females), and d) non-timber forest product harvesting, including xate palm fronds, breadnut and all spice fruits (167 including 66 females). Some households obtained benefits from two or more interventions. DEFRA and leveraged sources helped to sustain forest restoration efforts undertaken by CONAP and community members from San Miguel la Palotada (see Activity 4.9; below). This intervention provides climate benefits, capturing carbon while also generating daily wages for community members who eliminate exotic pasture grasses in reclaimed pastures, prevent fire, and plant trees to accelerate forest recovery. A second livelihoods investment completed during the project, was ACOFOP’s construction of a non-timber forest product production area and warehouse (i.e. “*bodega*”) to process “xate” palm fronds collected sustainably for sale to the U.S. floral market (Annex O4.7F). This investment was coordinated with the Association for Integrated Forest Management of Cruce a la Colorada (AFICC) and CONAP; happily, we can report that from the Year 2 onwards, after a twelve-month COVID-related suspension of Cruce a la Colorada’s xate industry, AFICC’s *xate bodega* was finally put into use, helping the community maintain the quality of their xate for exportation. Happily, the *bodega* was

also used to sort, store, and market allspice (*Pimenta dioica*) and breadnut (*Brosimum alicastrum*), a [very nutritious forest fruit](#) that is used by humans and animals for food. The construction of the bodega benefitted over 167 families engaged in non-timber forest product collection, although we only surveyed 15 households in our original BNS baseline, and in the final BNS survey 35. (Annex O4.7F).

The formal reversal of CONAP's eviction order against the community of San Miguel la Palotada obtained during Year 1 provided a huge step towards resolving the community's land tenure situation (Annex O4.9F), and towards completion of Activity 4.9. With the support of WCS, Balam, ACOFOP, and other NGO partners, San Miguel residents continue their negotiations with CONAP to determine the details of a formal, binding 5-year agreement with CONAP that will provide them with land security and the rights to make improvements to their homes, undertake subsistence agriculture in properly zoned areas, and participate in natural resource management initiatives such as forest restoration, beekeeping, and minor livestock ranching. The draft contract is attached as evidence of the document (Annex O4.9aF), and we expect the signature ceremony to occur at the end of May 2023.

During Year 3 WCS completed Activity 4.11, producing a final report evaluating the impact of livelihoods investments in Guatemala, including the results of the final BNS household survey and a description of the amount of *additional* income and/or indirect benefits received by Guatemalan households supported by IWT076 and leveraged investments. We re-surveyed 86 out of the original 104 beneficiary households surveyed, registering an increase of 0.19 in the BNS index by the end of the project (from 0.44 to 0.53); 71 of the 86 households surveyed reported improved access to basic necessities (Annex O4.11F). Between May 2020 and November 2022, families from San Miguel, Cruce a la Colorada, La Pasadita, Cruce a Dos Aguadas and Carmelita participating in the project received a total of £.209,414 (Q.1,909,852) of additional income (Annex O4.10F).

Through Activity 4.12, WCS and the EJF continued tracking the number of individuals arrested for IWT living among households receiving IWT076 livelihoods investments. During the 31-month project lifespan we did not register any arrests among beneficiary households, but in March 2023 (four months after formal project termination) an inhabitant of San Miguel was captured for illegal firearm possession and wildlife poaching. This specific individual did not participate in the IWT076 livelihoods projects, but since household members did indeed participate, we considered the person to be an indirect beneficiary, and report the case as such. This case highlights the importance of engaging a broad swath of vulnerable populations in sustainable livelihood activities, as well as the important of maintaining patrols to prevent illegal activities. Despite this single incident, we slightly surpassed our goal of  $\geq 97\%$  of Guatemalan households receiving livelihoods investments avoiding capture or convictions for timber/wildlife trafficking during the project (Annex O4.12F).

Under Activity 4.13, during Year 3 PPY reported additional investments spurred by their gender-focused livelihoods assessment and public outreach to benefit communities adjacent to Calakmul and Balamku, Mexico (see Annex O4.5F, referenced above).

Activity 4.14 was completed during Year 1, consisting of a one-time pulse of material support for three forest communities during the height of the COVID-19 shutdown. We supported 150 families through this activity, and evidence of delivery was provided within our 2021 Annual Report (Annex O4.13F).

Output 5 included 6 activities, with 5 completed during Year 2, and one activity completed during Year 3. During Year 1, partners completed Activity 5.1, the development of the binational network to counter IWT threats along the Selva Maya Green Corridor (Annex O5.1F). Project partners developed a list of contacts and employed two chat networks in WhatsApp to exchange information; the first was limited to partners in Guatemala and a second included key partners from Guatemala, Mexico and Belize. With the latter, IWT076 partners decided to adapt this pre-existing network for trans-frontier coordination – believing it to be the most viable way to sustain coordination after the project's termination. This WhatsApp network, unknown to WCS when developing the proposal, had been propelled by the Selva Maya Executive Coordinating Group (GEC) to promote broader coordination among protected areas personnel across the Selva Maya. IWT076 partners will continue coordinating field activities and exchanging information through these two chat networks in WhatsApp to exchange information, adapting the network as required to maintain its usefulness; at moment the network remains active. This information exchange allowed partners to exchange information regarding new intrusions by poachers into the target area, leading to two disruptions (Annex O5.1F).



Under Activity 5.2, partners adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic by holding 35 virtual partner-specific or topic-specific meetings to coordinate project activities and to identify new opportunities, forgoing the annual in-person meetings planned for Chetumal, Mexico (Annex O5.2F). Reliance on virtual media for project coordination provoked additional project adaptations, including the repurposing of Travel and Subsistence funding into field costs associated with patrolling the extremely remote interior sections of the Guatemalan landscape, in turn helping us deliver the considerable reduction of IWT in both countries.

WCS, PPY, CECON, and CONAP coordinated the IWT076 project with the Selva Maya Executive Coordinating Group (GEC), holding six (6) meetings with GEC participants (Annex O5.3F). This included a formal presentation on IWT076 activities by WCS provided on June 26, 2020. Among these meetings, WCS and partners participated in three (3) Selva Maya planning meetings supported by the GIZ Selva Maya Program on behalf of the GEC, ensuring that trans-frontier IWT was addressed by GEC leaders. Also, WCS participated in the Annual GEC meeting held March 7-11, 2022, in Mexico, sharing advances within IWT076 advances with GEC participants. WCS and partners have been invited to continue participating in Selva Maya planning meetings to update GEC regarding achievements within IWT076 and to continue coordination post project.

We completed Activity 5.4, consisting of exchanges between park guards in Guatemala and Mexico. During Year 1, FUNDAECO, CONAP, CONANP, and SEMABICC partners held 2 exchanges between rangers from Mexico and Guatemala. Exchanges occurred on February 25, 2021, and a second on March 18, 2021, with 12 and 16 rangers, respectively. During Year 2, FUNDAECO, CONAP, CONANP, and SEMABICCE partners held 2 exchanges between rangers from Mexico and Guatemala. Exchanges occurred on August 02-06, 2021, and December 06-09, 2021, with 25 and 20 rangers, respectively (Annex O5.4F). We had hoped to undertake a final exchange during the 2022 dry season, but the exchange was suspended due to the early entry of the rainy season. These exchanges have been very important to build camaraderie among the park rangers and to promote improved information exchange and coordination of strategic field interventions including future bi-national patrols and responses to IWT detections.

WCS and partners completed Activity 5.5, the signing of a bi-national MOU to codify long-term plans for collaboration among IWT076 partners (Annex O5.5F). The MOU was signed by all IWT076 NGO partners and was expanded with the inclusion of five additional institutions: *Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza*, *Asociación de Rescate y Conservación* (ARCAS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Mesoamerica and WWF Mexico Programs, and *Natura Mexicana*. Finally, Activity 5.6, the white paper on lessons learned and best practices to promote bi-national collaboration to eradicate trans-frontier IWT has been completed and is submitted within this Final Report (Annex O5.6F).

## 3.2 Outcome

Outcome 1 (Field Protection): sustained patrolling yielded a -91.2% decrease in the number of IWT events detected in Guatemala during the project (Annex O1.3aF, Annex O1.5aF). In total during the project, we registered 24 IWT “events”, consisting of 11 trees and 13 animals poached; this contrasts with the updated project baseline<sup>10</sup> of 106 IWT events annually in Guatemala (Annex 4.2F). In Mexico, during the project we registered 385 IWT events, as compared to the original 2018 baseline of 206 IWT events annually, representing a -62.7% reduction, surpassing our target of a 50% decrease in annual IWT events in Mexico (Annex 4.2F).

Outcome 2 (Increased Awareness about IWT): We evaluated the advance in Outcome indicator 2, with the goal of increasing awareness about IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor among at least 50% of the national authorities. As reported in the 2021 Annual Report, the IWT awareness baseline in Guatemala revealed low awareness about IWT, suggesting the need for more effective, targeted outreach, which we undertook. In Mexico, after considerable delays due to COVID and difficulty coordinating with institutional authorities, we developed a new approach to have data on change in awareness. In Guatemala and Mexico both, as anticipated, one of the challenges with this indicator was the considerable and consistent amount of

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<sup>10</sup> In 2021, IWT076 partners reviewed results from previous years and developed an “updated baseline” for IWT “events” (defined during the proposal as a single tree poached or a single animal killed/extracted illegally, to ensure a standardized measure across all management units and amongst all partners). This new baseline covered the years of 2018, 2019, and 2020 prior to project initiation.

turnover of governmental personnel. To address this challenge, IWT076 partners held more outreach events than originally planned, including numerous (repeat) discussions with new authorities in CONAP and the *Ministerio Publico* (MP) as well as with SEMABICC in Mexico, all of whom were replaced during project. Despite these challenges, our pre-and-post IWT workshop surveys held in Mexico registered a 40% increase of awareness about IWT among Mexican authorities. It's important to note that Activities 2.1 and 2.2 were merged after approval by LTS/DEFRA, allowing partners to undertake a baseline survey of IWT awareness among Mexican authorities, hold an outreach event to share information on timber trafficking with government officials, and re-survey their knowledge after the workshop. The improved awareness among authorities indicated that the workshop was "successful", and that continued outreach is merited. However, we are aware that these results may be ephemeral if authorities are once again replaced. In Guatemala, we conducted two IWT awareness surveys after the original baseline survey, with the final survey revealing that only a 25.27% correct response rate among national authorities in the final survey, a considerable reduction from the 50.34% correct response rate in the baseline survey (Annex 4.2F). We conclude that we must continue undertaking targeted outreach about IWT among national authorities in Guatemala and Mexico since turnover in national staff seems to be the standard for many federal and state institutions of both countries.

Outcome 3 (Improved Law Enforcement/Legal Procedures): IWT076 completed Outcome indicator 3, reporting at least 2 coordinated actions to halt IWT through the improvement or use of national legislation, or through the implementation of new bi-national agreements between Guatemala and Mexico to reduce trans-frontier IWT. Our baseline for this indicator was zero. At the end of the project, we obtained 1 emblematic sentence against the 7 Mexican timber traffickers captured in Guatemala, registered a second emblematic sentence, with the stiffest penalty ever handed down to timber traffickers in Guatemala (in Tikal). We also reported the capture of a Guatemalan engaged in illegal hunting near Mirador-Rio Azul National Park, resulting in a fine of Q. 1,000 imposed by the environmental court to be donated to the ARCAS Wildlife Rescue Center in Peten (Annex O3.1F). During the project, IWT076 partners worked with Guatemalan and Mexican authorities to hold a high-level event in the Mexico's Federal District to propose targeted policy reforms to halt the laundering of illegal timber in Mexico, and this exchange remains in the planning process in partnership with the Guatemalan Ministry of Foreign Relations (MINEX). However, with the support of MINEX, we did hold in person and virtual meetings with national authorities (Consul of the Mexican Embassy in Guatemala and the Minister Advisor of the Ambassador of Guatemala in Mexico), and IWT076 partners will continue engagement with national authorities to promote the pending high-level exchange detailed above (see Annex O2.8F). Finally, an important bi-national agreement between Guatemala and Mexico now under final review by Mexican authorities (SEMARNAT), to be signed by CONAP in Guatemala under the guidance of MINEX (see Annex O3.5F), including specific language on bilateral coordination to reduce IWT between both countries.

Outcome 4 (Sustainable Livelihoods): partners obtained £.189,085 of additional investment in sustainable livelihoods in Guatemala through the support of 11 new funding sources. These results surpass our Guatemala-specific project goals of obtaining at least £. 50,000 of additional funding through at least 1 new donor. In Mexico, PPY leveraged additional £.117,277 funding for local livelihoods, benefiting roughly 539 households (Annex O4.6F), also surpassing both targets. PPY met the Mexico-specific goal during Year 3 by sustaining outreach with donors and decision makers guided by their socioeconomic analysis of livelihoods opportunities for the communities around Calakmul and Balamku. The implementation of the £117,277 began in early 2023, allowing us to sustain livelihoods interventions in Mexico after the termination of IWT076. In total, partners leveraged £306,362 to strengthen activities in in Guatemala and Mexico.

Outcome 5 (Bi-national Coordination): we signed the binational MOU establishing an anti-IWT network for the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor. In so doing, we added six new partners including the *Centro de Estudios Conservacionistas* (CECON) of Guatemala's University of San Carlos, the World Wildlife Fund's representatives in Guatemala and Mexico (WWF), as well as the Guatemalan NGOs Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Association (ARCAS), the *Fundación Defensores de la Naturaleza* (FDN) and the Mexican NGO, *Natura Mexicana* (Annex O5.5F).

### **3.3 Monitoring of assumptions**

Below, we update our comments regarding the risks and assumptions during implementation of IWT076.

Assumption 1) Governmental investment is not significantly reduced in either country; This holds true particularly in Guatemala, however as noted in the Year 1 Annual Report, the Mexican government had attempted to reduce funding for CONANP, at one point proposing a [drastic 75% reduction](#) in CONANP's annual budget before [reversing course](#). As of 2020, CONANP partners have suffered a modest reduction in staff and operations, but this does not yet qualify as a "significant" reduction.

A2) Greater awareness about IWT will motivate some government actors to address IWT; Largely holds true despite lower overall awareness scores in Guatemala. In Mexico, for example, Layda Sansores, the Governor of Campeche has manifested her [commitment](#) to reduce timber trafficking, increasing confiscations and [arrests during 2023](#) and greater support for CONANP and SEMABICCE.

A3) Binational and international agreements offer potential for greater collaboration on the Guatemala-Mexico border; Holds true despite the lengthy process to advance the bilateral coordination efforts detailed above.

A4) Guatemalan and Mexican Governments are committed to socioeconomic development and poverty reduction in project area; Holds true, again with clear evidence of support for projects in both countries.

A5) Government partners will be interested in collaborating with Civil Society; Holds true, see A2 above.

A6) Partners, including government, will be able to interdict IWT operations in the field adequately managing threats from criminal syndicates; Holds true, and new high profile captures in Mexico indicate increased interest among Mexican to reduce timber trafficking. Civil Society partners must continue raising awareness about the threat with the Mexican government, and propel press coverage to spark action.

A7) Women will be available and interested in participating in SMART training and in playing a role in rural law enforcement; Holds true, we have thus far trained 18 women in the use of SMART, however we reiterate that very few women participate in front line patrols. FUNDAECO's lead SMART trainer at present is female.

A8) Press coverage and attention will increase the willingness of governments to respond, particularly if corruption is highlighted as a key enabling condition for IWT; Holds true, yet as noted above continued high-profile press coverage is recommended, particularly in Mexico.

A9) Greater ability to detect and apprehend traffickers and obtain sanctions will provide an increased deterrent to IWT; Holds true, particularly after the capture of 7 Mexican nationals.

A10) Governments of Mexico and Guatemala will collaborate to reduce corruption and trans-border IWT; Holds potential, based on initial, positive advances with Guatemala's Ministry of Foreign Relations (MINEX); but there are challenges regarding aligning interest and schedules to hold high-level meetings, such as the one planned for Mexico City.

A11) The Guatemalan, and Mexican governments, bilateral, and international donors are truly interested in increasing socioeconomic investment in the MBR and in southern Mexico; Holds true.

A12) CONANP's next leadership will continue supporting alternative livelihoods for rural MBR communities, supporting honey production, sustainable NTFP harvests and small animal husbandry; Already proven to be true based on IWT076 results, and tangible support for the DEFRA-propelled investments in alternative livelihoods; Holds true.

A13) CONANP's leadership and the CONANP Executive Council will recognize the importance of engaging San Miguel inhabitants as strategic partners in the MBR; Proven true through the rescission of the 2009 eviction order against San Miguel's residents and the contract near ready for signature between CONANP and the community, that will provide the community with legal standing in their traditional lands.

A14) Civil Society Organizations will remain committed and be able to obtain resources to sustain the binational network beyond the project period; Holds true, as demonstrated through the additional resources obtained by CSOs on behalf of local communities.

A15) The tri-national GEC will remain operational throughout the entire project period; Holds true, the GEC continues operating and will benefit from sustained GIZ support through 2023 and beyond.

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

The IWT076 impact statement indicated we would achieve *“reduced trafficking of fauna and flora in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Guatemala and Mexico through improved law enforcement, long-term binational collaboration and a foundation for community engagement”*.

We met the impact goal as originally defined. In Mexico, despite the lack of arrests, increased patrolling led to an -62.7% reduction in IWT events, whereas in Guatemala the -91.2% reduction in IWT events may be the most significant outcome of the project (Annex 4.2F). Happily, we can report no evidence of illegal timber poaching registered in the project area in the last year of the project, with only one event of illegal hunting

detected, as well as 22 consecutive months without timber poaching in Guatemala's Mirador-Rio Azul National Park.

Collaboration among Guatemalan and Mexican authorities responsible for day-to-day operations was strengthened through 4 park guard exchanges (Annex O5.4F) and a total of 7 joint patrols along the national borders of both countries (Annex O1.6F). The establishment of our bi-national IWT network facilitated transborder coordination among project partners (Annex O5.1F), and will continue as a platform to coordinate field operations in the area to sustain the efforts to combat IWT. Particularly in Guatemala, livelihoods investments supported by DEFRA-IWT and leveraged sources provided tangible support to 231 households, including direct benefits for at least 110 women (Annex O4.7F). Local beneficiaries in Guatemala have thus far obtained £.209,414 in additional income propelled by IWT076 (Annex O4.10F). The livelihoods analysis developed by WCS (Annex O4.3F) guided investments in poverty reduction programs, helping ensure impact and propelled a 19.6% improvement in wellbeing (BNS) among beneficiary households.

In Mexico, PPY's socioeconomic survey (Annex O4.1F) was used to promote national, bilateral, and private investments in rural development. During Year 3, PPY delivered £.117,277 of increased investment alternative livelihoods, with the target of reaching at least 539 households in Mexico.

We produced a lessons learned White Paper including recommendations for poverty alleviation programs in the future; and plan to use this document to strengthen our future collaborations to reduce IWT in trans-frontier areas. Perhaps most importantly, the alliance of CSOs engaged in IWT076 has been expanded, and partners remain committed to sustain trans-frontier collaborations for the foreseeable future.

#### **4. Thematic focus**

IWT076 delivered results within three IWT Challenge Fund themes (sustainable livelihoods, law enforcement, and effective legal frameworks). We strengthened sustainable livelihoods in >200 Guatemalan households (Annex O4.7F), leveraging an additional £.189,085 (Annex O4.5F) while registering an improvement of 19.6% within the BNS Human Wellbeing Index (WBI) among households participating in project investments (Annex O4.11F). Increased patrolling and field presence within the Guatemalan section of the Green Corridor has resulted in 23 months with only 13 trees poached (all within the Paxban management unit; Annex 4.2F). IWT patrols were also expanded through a partnership with CECON to include the El Zotz Biotope during Year 1. During Year 2, we registered a second emblematic sentence against timber traffickers (Annex O1.3bF), once again providing a strong disincentive to timber poaching in Guatemala. In addition, the capture of a Guatemalan engaged in illegal hunting near Mirador-Rio Azul National Park (Annex O3.1F) resulted in a fine of Q.1,000 imposed by the environmental court, with the sentence dictating a donation be provided to the ARCAS Wildlife Rescue Center in Peten to disincentivize illegal hunting (without condemning a campesino to jail time).

Additional notable achievements include an important disruption of a new Mexican timber poaching camp within Guatemala's Mirador-Rio Azul National Park by FUNDAECO, CONAP, and CECON, the captures of only one IWT076 sustainable livelihoods beneficiary for wildlife trafficking in Guatemala during the lifespan of the project, yielding less than 1% of beneficiary households implicated in IWT. The signing of a bi-national, civil society MOU to sustain support for anti-IWT efforts in the Guatemala – Mexico Green Corridor was also a notable achievement, helping to consolidate our trans-frontier collaborations. These advances will be discussed in more detail within Section 17.

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

We report a remarkable reduction in the amount of timber poaching within the Guatemalan focal area during the project. Over 31 months we registered only 11 trees and 13 animals poached in Guatemala, yielding a total of 24 poaching "events". These 24 events constitute a -91.2% reduction when compared with the 265 "events" expected over a 2.5-year period per the project baseline (i.e., 106 "events"/year x 2.5 years). Partners confirmed the absence of trafficking associated with the pet, medicinal, and ornamental IWT markets, particularly of spotted cats/jaguars, parrots/psittacids, monkeys as the most vulnerable taxa. This latter point is important due to the reported expansion of confirmed poaching events in other sectors of the trinational Selva Maya. These include killings and trafficking of jaguar body parts (Lacandona Mexico, and Belize), as well as hundreds of parrots/psittacines trafficked annually for pets in Guatemala and across the region (Annex

4.3F). Only one poaching event by an inhabitant of San Miguel community was registered during March 2023, after the end date of IWT076.

In Mexico, over 31 months CONANP, SEMABICC, and PPY detected a total of 385 IWT “events”, with 206 detected during Year 1, 155 during Year 2 and 24 during Year 3 as authorities increased pressure on timber traffickers. Our updated baseline from 2018 indicated an average of 400 “events” annually in the Mexican focal areas, resulting in a -62.7% reduction over IWT076 implementation. Although captures of traffickers have not occurred as a direct intervention by our project partners in Mexico (i.e., CONANP, SEMABICCE, PPY), increased field presence and patrolling in Mexico clearly helped reduce IWT in our focal management units, helping to conserve populations of valuable timber species (*granadillo*, ziricote, mahogany, sapodilla, and Spanish cedar), spotted cats (jaguar, ocelot, margay), primates (howler monkey, spider monkey), Baird’s tapir, and psittacines (mealy amazon, red-lored parrot, white-crowned parrot) alike.

Finally, the large transfrontier jaguar camera trap study undertaken by WCS and WWF on both sides of the border (Mirador-Rio Azul/Dos Lagunas in Guatemala; Calakmul Biosphere Reserve in Mexico) has terminated, generating a large volume of data on jaguars, puma, and their prey, and other species including Baird’s tapir. A technical report prepared by WCS provides recent information from the Guatemalan side in Mirador-Rio Azul/Dos Lagunas confirming a robust jaguar population and prey community (García- Anleu et al. 2022). The following videos illustrate how important the park is to [jaguar](#), [puma](#), and [tapir](#), and many other [threatened](#), [large-bodied vertebrates](#) of Mesoamerica.

## 6. Project support to poverty reduction

IWT076 partners directed interventions aimed to improve the rural livelihoods of at least 600 households, including 500 in Mexico and 100 in Guatemala. Due to Mexico’s ranking as an Upper Middle-Income country, IWT076 poverty-related interventions in Mexico were “indirect”, focused on increasing governmental and private foundation investment in rural communities instead of using DEFRA support directly. IWT076 Mexican partners were successful in leveraging £.83,629 to be invested in targeted communities in Mexico to increase rural income from community-based tourism and small-scale forestry.

IWT076 poverty reduction interventions in Guatemala were very successful in using DEFRA funds to identify tangible opportunities to provide direct, largely in-kind investments to rural households that generated impact, and then attracted additional investment by other donors.

It is important to mention that the IWT timber market impacting Guatemala originates within Mexico, with repercussions for at least 3,000 households among both countries. Organized timber syndicates poach timber from both Guatemalan and Mexican protected areas, laundering the timber in Mexico, prior to exporting both raw logs and milled timber to mainly Asian markets. Guatemalan communities, however, have also been implicated in supporting this IWT, leading IWT076 partners to implement alternative livelihood programs with rural communities located near the IWT076 focal area.

In Mexico, PPY conducted their socioeconomic analysis (Annex O4.1F) to identify communities exposed to IWT and produced recommendations for viable gender-focused alternative livelihoods investments to increase the socioeconomic resilience of 9 communities within the IWT trafficking corridors adjacent to Calakmul and Balamku. During Year 2, PPY began sharing the results of this assessment (Annex O4.2F) with national authorities, by the end of the project PPY leveraged £. 117,277 of investment in communities for alternative sustainable livelihoods from private foundation and bilateral donors. That said, we recognize that additional Federal and State Government engagement to increase investments in communities’ sustainable livelihoods is still needed to impact the thousands of households living in poverty in southern Mexico.

In Guatemala, we developed a detailed livelihoods assessment (Annex O4.3F) focused on five (5) rural communities located along the Road to Carmelita, near the Mexican border. We subsequently undertook consultations with rural households and community-based organizations, and jointly selected and implemented livelihoods interventions to benefit 231 households in Guatemala. During Year 2, we worked with the Association of Forest Communities of Peten (ACOFOP), to terminate the construction of a non-timber forest product processing warehouse (“*bodega*”) in partnership with the *Asociación Forestal Integral de Cruce a la Colorada* (AFICC). This NTFP processing warehouse helped AFICC members obtain income through the sale of xate palm fronds (*Chamaedorea* spp.) for the international floral market, as well as breadnut (*Brosimum*

*alicastrum*) and allspice (*Pimienta dioica*) fruits, both of which provide cash income. We supported projects led by women including poultry ranching and apiculture, as well as supporting male beekeepers, and we provided day wages to rural households to advance forest restoration. By the end of the project, DEFRA-IWT support leveraged an additional £.189,085 of livelihoods investments from 11 additional sources (Annex O4.5F) in Guatemala. Parallel to these investments, WCS collected data on household income to evaluate the economic impacts of our investments, finding that the investments providing the greatest short-term economic benefit have been related to apiculture and non-timber forest product harvesting, with xate leaves harvesting providing the greatest income to rural households; followed by daily wages for forest restoration. Of all the investments in livelihoods, we consider that poultry ranching was the least impactful, since the rate of abandonment after 2 years was 45% (5 of 11), whereas the other livelihoods investments retained a much higher rate of continued participation. Please see the White Paper for a more extensive review of lessons learned during our livelihoods investments.

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

During the project, 110 women in Guatemala captured direct benefits of IWT076 and leveraged livelihoods investments, yielding a rate of 35% female participation in alternative livelihoods investments (Annex O4.7F), meeting our project goal of 35%. PPY's socioeconomic evaluation of Mexican households exposed to IWT also provided recommendations for gender-focused livelihoods investments (Annex O4.1F). WCS and partners trained 18 women in the SMART software, with 12 trained during Year 1, and 6 during Year 2 (Annex O1.1F). We included women within IWT076 planning processes, particularly when engaging local communities and their representative organizations. For WCS, this approach to working with rural communities was led by America Rodriguez, our female coordinator of community-based conservation activities within IWT076. On a more personal note, America identified two young women from the village of San Miguel, one of our IWT076 target settlements, and assisted them to pass entrance exams and matriculate in the University of San Carlos's branch in Peten (*Centro Universitario de Petén*). These two young women have become the first ever residents of San Miguel to study at the university level, and one of them has now finished her technical degree and is studying to obtain the university title of "*Licenciada en Trabajo Social*" (Graduate in Social Work). She did her university practicum with WCS and IWT076 support in San Miguel, building a women-led artisanal centre to cook bread and chicken for sale. Finally, as part of our lessons learned White Paper, we generated recommendations regarding how to best engage women as key actors capable of contributing to the reduction of IWT.

## **8. Sustainability and legacy**

IWT076 is now well-recognized in both countries, with major governmental entities, NGOs, and communities aware of the project's goals and impact. Three concrete examples providing evidence of national interest include a) Mexican authorities support for coordination between federal and state agencies to increase field presence and binational coordination in the field, (b) the engagement of Guatemala's Ministry of Foreign Relations, CONAP, and the *Ministerio Publico*, obtaining commitments to reinforce governmental initiatives advancing through the respective agencies of both countries, including a MOU between CONANP and CONAP that is advancing to be signed, and (c) PPY's meeting with the Governor of the State of Campeche, in which the governor pledged to increase support for counter-IWT protection measures and to increase national investment in rural communities impacted by IWT (Annex O4.2F).

Our exit strategy remains as planned. As evidenced by the signed MOU (Annex O5.5F), the project has strong momentum amongst civil society partners that have provided the driving force for advances to date; this CSO-led commitment is crucial since we believe that civil society, and not governments, are most effective at identifying threats/opportunities, and demanding change. IWT076's legacy will be sustained through the internalization of the IWT approach by at least 10 civil society organizations committed to the area over the long-term, but also through sustained civil society fund raising and demand-side insistence that governments engage to reduce IWT along frontier areas.

Open access is guaranteed by the project data/results remaining available on updated WCS and partner websites (Annex O2.6F); also, during the project 104 social media pulses on IWT were posted by IWT076

partners (Annex O2.5F). We plan to continue communicating IWT actions and activities developed in the future. In addition, an important contribution of the IWT076 to the future is the Lessons Learned White Paper that focus discussion on specific elements that can increase the viability of interventions to reduce the IWT in trans-frontier areas, providing concise recommendations for conservation practitioners and donors interested in halting trans-frontier IWT.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

Implementation of IWT076 required considerable adaptation during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the region also faced external challenges such as massive forest fires and hurricanes during 2020. Despite these challenges, partners learned how to adapt quickly to advance project goals. For example, pandemic travel restrictions led to virtual meetings instead of in-person meetings, helping us better target resources to the field. Instead of holding one large, two-day meeting each year, we held 35 formal project meetings to advance project objectives. In this regard, one key lesson learned is that these less expensive, perhaps more efficient ways of coordinating/implementing the project worked very well and may, at least in part, persist long into the future. In future proposals we would likely budget more Travel and Subsistence resources into field operations, and perhaps only plan for one in-person project meeting with all our international partners. Finally, we produced the White Paper compiling inputs from partners and posted on WCS' and partners' websites to provide orientation to similar approaches in the future. The White Paper document describes 11 lessons learned during the implementation of IWT076 about society engagement, multisector collaboration, cross-border partnerships in frontier areas, importance of field presence, rapid field protection response, long-term commitment, law enforcement and legal deterrents, sustained and targeted public outreach, integrated-multidimensional interventions, bilateral government support and alignment with public policy and influence on press coverage.

### **9.1 Monitoring and evaluation**

IWT076 partners used the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) to systematize data obtained during field patrols, with detailed coverage of the # of patrols undertaken, # of individuals participating in patrols, # of threats encountered, and spatial tracks of the specific routes covered (Annex O1.3F, Annex O1.5aF). Additional data often collected include the exact locations of trees and animals poached, and tracks of access routes ("*wines*" in Spanish) opened by timber trafficking syndicates. Since Year 1, partners in Mexico advanced their capabilities to generate formal SMART "reports" including site-specific data, such as the tracks of patrols and locations of poaching events.

Regarding socioeconomic monitoring, the Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) method employed in Guatemala is excellent for establishing a quantifiable baseline for wellbeing/poverty as we did in 2021 (Annex O4.8F) and for evaluating changes over time. BNS methods quantify household access to tangible, verifiable, goods and services, but typically these measures of wellbeing change gradually over time. To better address the immediate economic impact of IWT076 investments in Guatemalan households, we also collected data on income at the household level. Finally, to get a more nuanced, and qualitative account of the impacts of socioeconomic investments, during Year 3 WCS we employed the "Most Significant Change" (MSC) method, consisting of in-depth interviews with individual beneficiaries (Annex O4.7F). A final BNS/income stream/MSC report was produced after the project ended and results referenced within the White Paper (Annex O4.11F).

In Guatemala, during Year 1 we evaluated awareness of IWT among national authorities using an online survey, and the support of a local consultant. We conducted an intermediate survey and a final survey during Year 3 to determine if any improvements in awareness have occurred amongst Guatemalan authorities. As detailed previously, such evaluations were hampered by the amount of turnover among national authorities in Guatemala and Mexico both, with a second consideration being access to the national authorities during the COVID-19 pandemic and during electoral periods in Mexico. We received approval from LTS/DEFRA to modify Output 2.1 within the IWT076 logframe, adapting a new approach to evaluate changes in awareness about IWT by Mexican authorities. Instead of developing an initial awareness baseline during Year 1, and repeating the same survey in Year 3, we surveyed Mexican authorities prior to, and after, an IWT outreach event. In Guatemala, we experimented with a similar "pre and post" survey of knowledge with the outreach workshop held April 18, 2022, noting improvements as the result of the workshop. Despite that, our comparisons of the original baseline (2020) and the final awareness survey in Guatemala revealed a 25%

decrease in awareness about project-relevant IWT topics in Gua; we believe that this decreased was caused by the 48% turnover in key government personnel (10/21) between the two surveys.

The most insightful indicator for project impact is the number of poaching events detected within the project area (i.e., -62.7% in Mexico, and -91.2% in Guatemala). Increased field presence and awareness of IWT, improved law enforcement, and investments in livelihoods were all designed to reduce the amount of IWT in the project area, and thus true project impact is best reflected by the rate of IWT detected. During Year 1, we updated the baseline values for some indicators as collected more precise data, but otherwise, aside from the change to Output 2.1, there have been no additional changes to the M&E plan. M&E tracking was led by WCS, however project partners participated regularly in reviews of the reporting framework, including contributing to defining the degree of advance towards meeting indicators established within the project logframe.

## **9.2 Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews**

The first annual evaluation (AR1R) for IWT076 requested that in our 2021 Half Year Report, we respond to the following question: “For Output 4, there seems to be more engagement and progress with Guatemalan partners and communities than in Mexico. PPY have advanced several activities for Indicators 4.1, 4.2 and 4.6. Could you clarify what has caused the delays and the advance of these activities in Mexico?”. Within HYR2021, we responded regarding the challenges faced, but since then have also taken administrative and technical steps to maximise the delivery of planned outputs in Mexico, including those related to Output 4. To date, O4.1 has been completed, O4.2 has been initiated, and PPY subsequently met their outstanding goal within activity O4.6, leveraging £. of additional funding for investment in community-based livelihoods in Mexico. Project partners all received the AR1R, and concurred with the findings, including PPY and the specific questions related to advances in Mexico.

## **10. IWT Challenge Fund Identity**

UK government support has been recognized through branding of all project products, with the DEFRA-UKAID branding is utilized in IWT076 products (see Annex O1.2F) and in formal project events, including the visits by UK Ambassador to Guatemala, Mr. Nick Whittingham, to the Maya Biosphere Reserve of Guatemala during the project (Annex 4.1Y2). Following up on the Ambassador’s 2021 visit to our project, Ambassador Whittingham met with project partners including government, and subsequently visited the IWT pilot demonstration site of the village of San Miguel to see first-hand the local impact of investments in sustainable livelihoods. These visits provided community, NGO, and governmental partners with the opportunity to publicly acknowledge the generous support provided to Guatemala by the United Kingdom and its Government. In summary, the IWT Challenge Fund is well known amongst conservation and government circles in Guatemala and in Mexico both, and DEFRA/UK is increasingly recognized as one of the Maya Forest region’s most important global partners.

## **11. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

During approximately 16 months, the persistent COVID-19 pandemic obligated all partners to adjust work plans and adapt new approaches – such as virtual meetings - to ensure safe implementation of IWT076 activities. IWT076 project partners adapted to COVID-19 by adjusting our work plans and relying on virtual coordination whenever possible. We used Zoom software to coordinate activities among project partners, and to implement outreach events with national authorities. One notable area where the project delivered as planned consisted of the IWT field patrols that continued without interruption due to the adoption of security measures, the comparatively small number of personnel involved, and the remoteness of field sites – far from most human settlements. Given the complexities of international travel, occasional and unexpected closures of the Guatemala-Mexico-Belize border crossings, we suspended plans for annual in-person team meetings to be held in Mexico (originally planned to travel over land via Belize), using funds instead to strengthen field patrols in both countries. For example, we first used virtual meetings to support SMART workshops for staff in Mexico when COVID-19 was peaking, providing 5 technical support sessions on SMART to Mexican partners using Zoom. But after the pandemic’s peak, we were finally able to provide an in-person training. And as mentioned previously, we suspended the comparatively costly, in-person two-day project partner meetings in Mexico, opting instead to invest T&S funds slated for those activities into maintaining field patrols.



In terms of providing support to the broader Guatemalan community, we took two key steps. First, we received formal approval from DEFRA/LTS to modify our original work plan and logframe at the outset of the project to add Activity 4.14, delivering in-kind humanitarian support to three rural communities, one in Mexico and two in Guatemala (Annex O4.13F). Second, we received an award from DEFRA's COVID-19 Rapid Response Fund (CRR), allowing us to launch the initiative in Guatemala with UK Ambassador Nick Whittingham. This fund increased investments in protection and in sustainable rural livelihoods, and provided personal protection equipment, medicines, and access to COVID-19 testing to partnering communities and project partners alike. The results under this specific grant were reported separately.

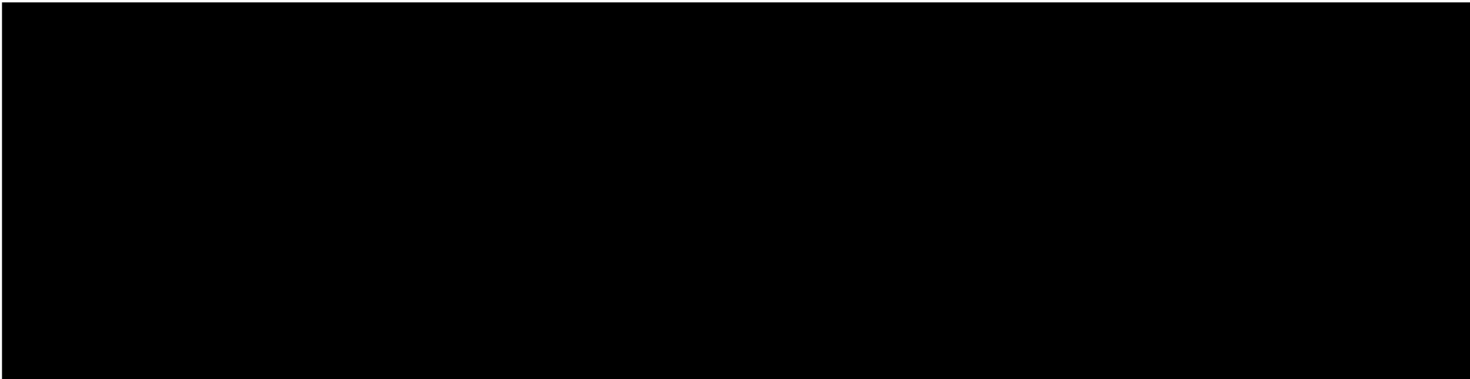
Through the CRR, WCS and partners were able to ensure that sufficient masks and alcohol gel were available at project/community meetings, and that rural partners had knowledge of the complexity of the virus and the need to, at the very least, reduce spread whenever possible.

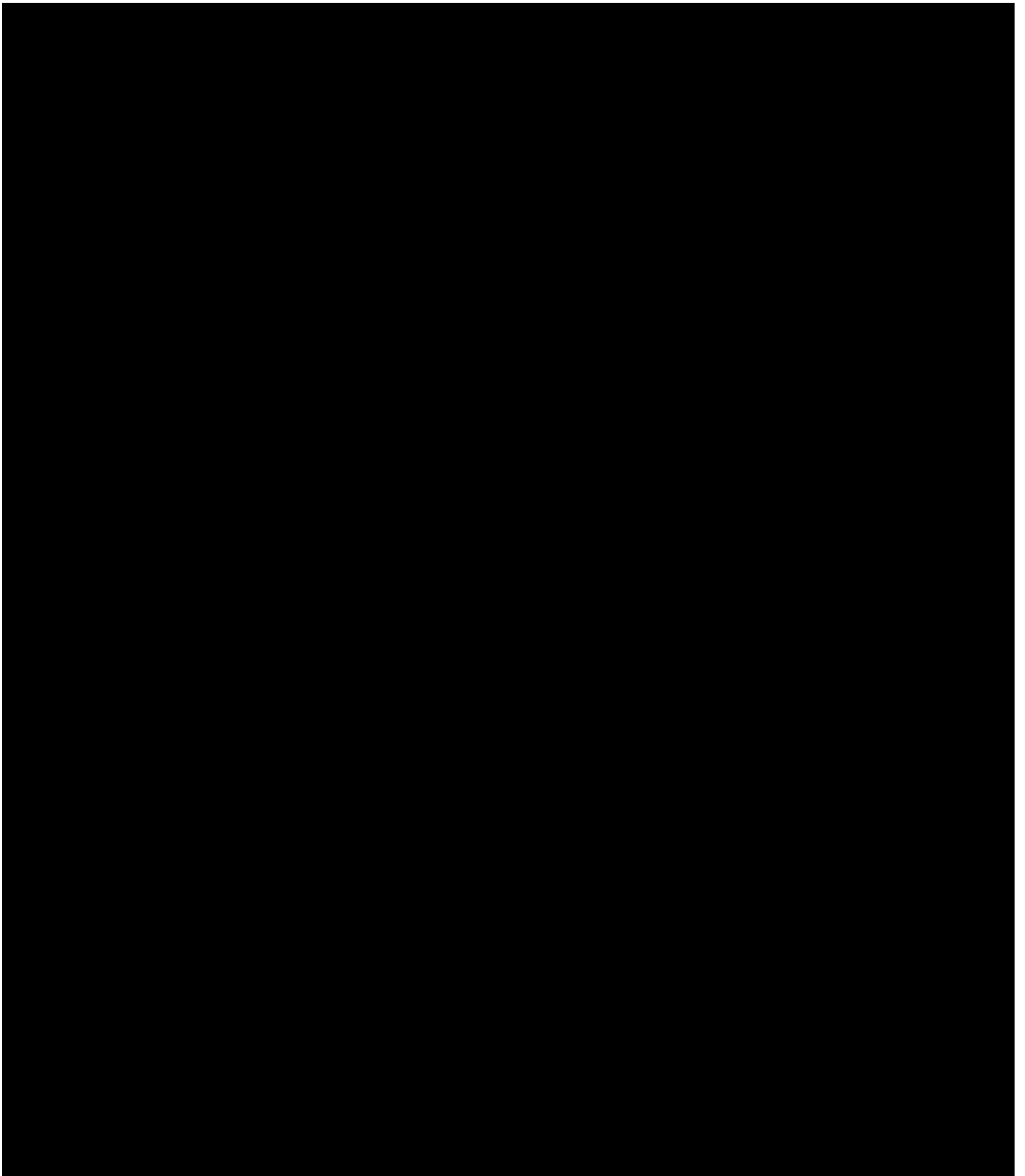
We faced some hurdles, especially in Mexico, regarding access to governmental authorities during surges in viral infections. A new adaptation from 2022, consisted of the use of "DocuSign" software to complete the signing of the bi-national MOU amongst project partners and new civil society allies. We expect that reliance on Zoom meetings will become a permanent feature of future cross-border initiatives. Reliance on local, civil society delivery partners already "in the focal areas" has also helped ensure that project activities advanced, as opposed to hiring external consultants that would have to travel during the pandemic. In brief, we delivered the overwhelming majority of outputs and impacts as originally proposed by the project's end date (November 2022), and we believe that implementation of IWT076/CCR has increased local awareness about the risks of pandemics and the importance of mitigation, including masking and vaccines.

**12. Finance and administration**

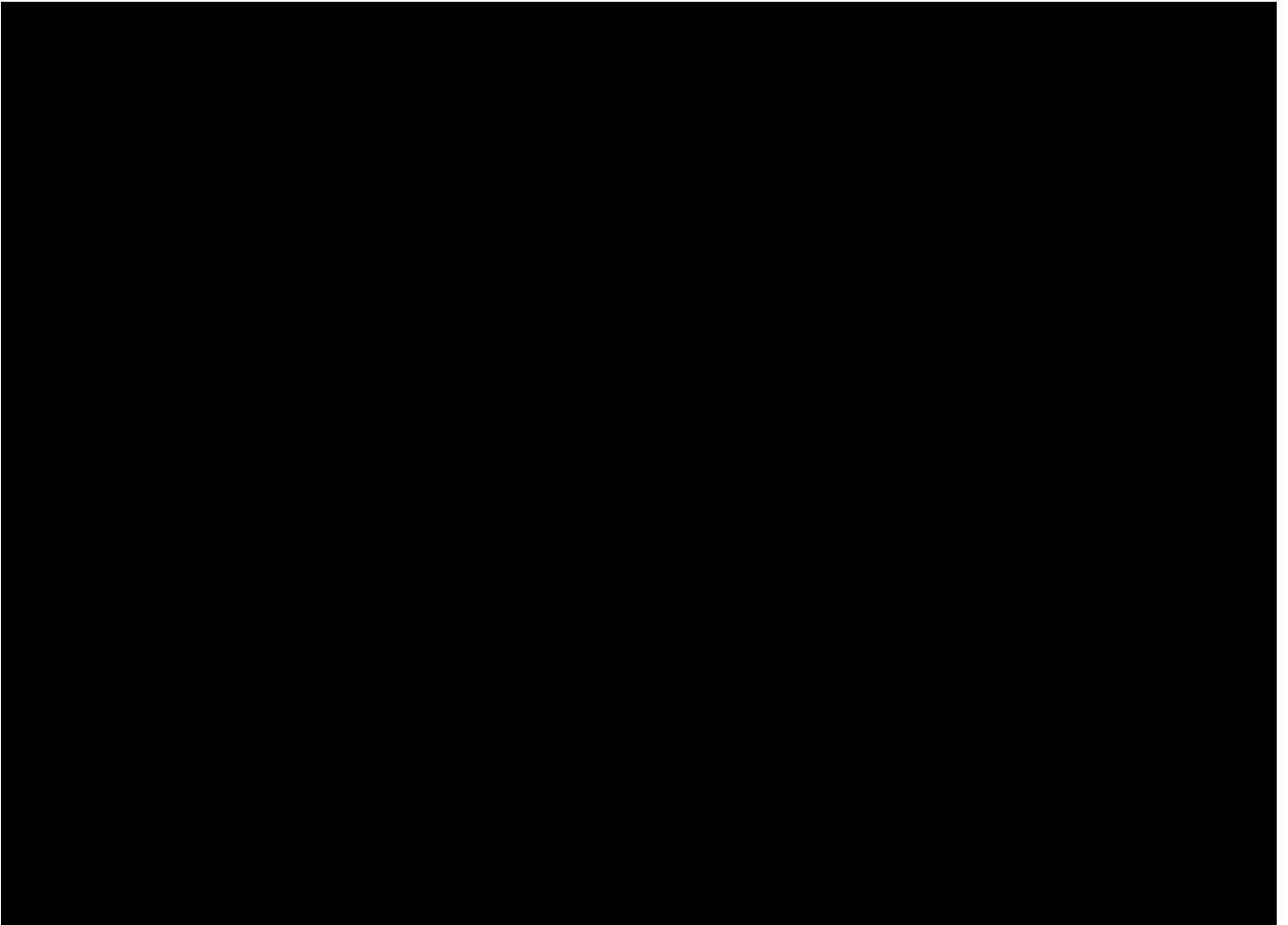
**12.1 Project expenditure**

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	£84,818.93	£84,281.97		





## 12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured



## 12.3 Value for Money

We evaluate the VfM of IWT076 based on the [3Es framework](#) used by DEFRA, including: a) Economy; b) Efficiency; c) Effectiveness; and d) Cost-effectiveness.

**Economy:** The WCS-led coalition of partners provided experienced leadership able to immediately deliver impact while avoiding major costs for personnel, international travel, and other implementation costs that would have accrued with alternative methods of engagement. If we consider newly leveraged and formal matching funds, partners surpassed DEFRA's investments with £.1.46 for every pound of UK government investment, while DEFRA covered 20.3% of WCS and partner staff time during the project.

**Efficiency:** Thematic impact (i.e., a significant reduction of IWT) was delivered with low personnel and overhead costs, injecting the majority of funding into project activities. As one example, partners provided all vehicles used on patrolling, with DEFRA support used to maintain vehicles in good operative conditions. This collaboration expanded patrolling and control of the area under threat, leading to reduced IWT.

**Effectiveness:** IWT indices in Guatemala decreased by 91.2% and in Mexico by 62.7%. Human wellbeing in beneficiary households registered an increase of 0.19 in the BNS index by the end of the project (from 0.44 to 0.53); 71 of the 86 households surveyed reported improved access to basic necessities.

**Cost-effectiveness:** Livelihoods income increased considerably among beneficiary households, with each pound invested during the project lifespan in alternative livelihoods generating £1.07 of direct income captured by rural households over the project period, with the expectation that many of these "sustainable" sources will continue providing income over the foreseeable future.

**13. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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).

- 1) Reduction in trafficking of valuable timber species:** Project partners in Guatemala registered an 91.2% reduction of timber trafficking and wildlife poaching, with only 24 IWT “events” (11 trees and 13 animals) during the project, as compared to the previous rate of 106 IWT events annually within the Guatemalan focal area. These remarkable results were generated by increased patrolling and field presence in both countries, including 7 bi-national patrols undertaken jointly by Guatemala and Mexican rangers, effective legal sanctions for poachers captured in Guatemala, and the disruptions of Mexican poachers by FUNDAECO, CONAP, and CECON personnel in Guatemala, and CONANP personnel in Mexico. IWT076 demonstrated that increased field presence and patrolling in areas subject to natural resource trafficking for global markets can reduce the illegal extraction and help to maintain species and habitats intact, even if arrests and prosecutions of poachers are infrequent.
- 2) Demonstrable impact of sustainable livelihoods interventions:** The sustainable livelihoods interventions with rural Guatemalan households helped generate £.209,414 of income at the household level, resulting in strong support among the Maya Biosphere Reserve’ inhabitants for DEFRA’s anti-IWT message. Over 81% of the beneficiary households were aware that livelihoods investments originated from a project designed to reduce wildlife trafficking. After 2.5 years of implementation, IWT076 livelihoods investments leveraged £.189,085 of additional investment, and established a foundation for additional, larger scale investments to benefit Guatemala’s rural population.
- 3) Bi-national MOU to sustain IWT interdiction after IWT076:** IWT076 partners signed a bi-national, civil society Memorandum of Understanding to sustain collaborations to halt IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor among Guatemalan, Mexican, and international organizations. Ten (10) partners agreed to sustain collaboration and support national governments to ensure that cross-border collaborations to eradicate IWT continue for the foreseeable future.

## Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> Reduced trafficking of fauna and flora in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Guatemala and Mexico through improved law enforcement, long-term binational collaboration and a foundation for community engagement ( <i>Max 30 words/29</i> )			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> A network of Guatemalan and Mexican partners increases governmental action against wildlife trafficking, develops a foundation for community engagement, and propels long-term binational collaboration to conserve Selva Maya biodiversity. (<i>Max 30 words/30</i>)</p> <p><i>Notes:</i> - "an event" = poaching of one tree or animal</p>	<p><b>O.1: Reduced wildlife poaching (flora and fauna) in Guatemala and Mexico:</b> Poaching and/or illegal events impacting flora and fauna decrease in MRANP and Paxban by 50% annually (2018 baseline = est. 200 events), and decrease in Calakmul and Balamku by 50% by month 30 (2018 baseline = est. 400 events)</p> <p><b>O.2: Greater awareness of IWT among national authorities:</b> At least 50% of relevant high-level governmental authorities surveyed in Gua/Mex demonstrate increased awareness of IWT by the project's end (baseline=to be established by month 3)</p> <p><b>O.3: Improved use of legal mechanisms as deterrents:</b> At least two coordinated actions taken to halt wildlife trafficking, through the use/reform of existing national regulations/legislation and/or bi-national/international agreements by the project's end (baseline=0)</p> <p><b>O4: Increased investment in Guatemalan and Mexican communities affected by IWT:</b> At least one additional donor/country invests at least £100,000 in target communities in Gua/Mex by Month 30, (baseline = N/A)</p> <p><b>O5: Strengthened basis for long-term binational collaboration:</b> A multisector, civil society-led, binational network to combat IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor consolidated by month 18 (baseline=N/A)</p>	<p>O.1: # of poaching and/or other events impacting flora and fauna recorded on SMART patrols</p> <p>O.2: Baseline and final reports detailing % change in awareness of existence and dynamics of IWT in project areas among key national and local authorities</p> <p>O.3: Documents and/or minutes of meetings detailing governmental commitments to utilize and/or improve existing legal mechanisms and regulations</p> <p>O.4: Official donor communications detailing gender-specific investments in target communities</p> <p>O.5: Multi-institutional MOU signed by month 18 of project</p>	<p>1) Governmental investment is not significantly reduced in either country;</p> <p>2) Greater awareness about IWT will motivate some gov. actors to address IWT;</p> <p>3) Binational and international agreements offer potential for greater collaboration on the Gua-Mex border;</p> <p>4) Guat. &amp; Mex. Governments are committed to socioeconomic development and poverty reduction in project area;</p> <p>5) Gov. partners will be interested in collaborating with Civil Society</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b> 1. Improved protection against trafficking of flora and fauna in Guatemala's Maya</p>	<p>1.1: One SMART training workshop undertaken in each country by the end of Year 1 (baseline: 1 Mexico, 3 Guatemala) with &gt;2 women trained in each workshop, including at least 45 individuals from CONAP, and NGOs in</p>	<p>1.1: Workshop reports, photos, and attendance sheets</p> <p>1.2: Initial and adapted protocol</p>	<p>- Partners, including government, will be able to interdict IWT operations in the field adequately managing</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Biosphere Reserve and in Mexico (Calakmul Biosphere Reserve; Balamku)</p> <p><b>GUA: CONAP / FUNDAECO / WCS / GIBOR</b></p> <p><b>MEX: PPY / CONANP / SEMABICC</b></p>	<p>Guatemala, and CONANP, SEMABICC, and NGOs in Mexico.</p> <p>1.2: One new IWT protection protocol developed for the Mirador-Rio Azul National Park/Paxban and implemented by the end of Year 1, and adapted by month 30 (i.e. SMART, historical threats mapping, prioritization of hotspots, and strategies and tactics for success in combatting IWT) (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>1.3a: At least 300 person/days/year of patrols focused on interdiction of poachers in Guatemalan target areas (baseline = 150);</p> <p>1.3b: An average of at least five captures/disruptions of poachers annually in Guatemala (2018 baseline = 1 disruption and 2 captures)</p> <p>1.3c: A 50% annual reduction in the number of new access routes illegally opened by traffickers to extract products in Guatemala (2018 baseline: 5 km)</p> <p>1.4: Two new IWT protection protocols (CBR and Balamku) updated and implemented by the end of Q1 of Year 2, and adapted by month 30 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>1.5a: At least 300 person/days/year of patrols focused on interdiction of poachers in CBR and Balamku target areas (baseline = 150)</p> <p>1.5b: An average of at least six captures/disruptions of poachers annually in Mexico (historical baseline = 2 disruptions and 1 capture)</p> <p>1.6 Two joint patrols between Guatemala and Mexico (baseline: N/A)</p>	<p>1.3a: SMART patrolling reports</p> <p>1.3b: SMART patrolling reports and official cases from MP/Guatemala</p> <p>1.3c: SMART patrolling reports</p> <p>1.4: Initial and adapted protocols</p> <p>1.5a: SMART patrolling reports</p> <p>1.5b: SMART patrolling reports and official cases from MP/Mexico</p> <p>1.6 SMART patrolling reports</p>	<p>threats from criminal syndicates;</p> <p>- Women will be available and interested in participating in SMART training and in playing a role in rural law enforcement</p>
<p>2. Greater awareness among Guatemalan/Mexican authorities regarding flora/fauna trafficking in the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p> <p><b>BALAM / PPY / WCS / FUNDAECO / FJA-PETEN</b></p>	<p>2.1 &amp; 2.2: One baseline survey of awareness about IWT among national authorities in Guatemala by month 9; one final survey of IWT awareness in Guatemala by month 28 (baseline: N/A); One set of pre and post surveys of national authorities in Mexico associated with an IWT outreach event by month 25 (baseline N/A).</p> <p>2.3: One confidential report detailing the state of IWT in the target area developed by month 18, including information on both fauna species and timber (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>2.4: At least 2 press outlets cover IWT in the project area annually (baseline: 2 Guatemala; 2 Mexico), and at least 5 news items annually in total.</p>	<p>2.1 &amp; 2.2: Survey reports (initial and final for Guatemala, one final report for Mexico)</p> <p>2.3: Confidential IWT report</p> <p>2.4: Copies of press coverage</p> <p>2.5: Copies of social media pulses; reports of responses from partners' media</p>	<p>Press coverage and attention will increase the willingness of governments to respond, particularly if corruption is highlighted as a key enabling condition for IWT</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>2.5: At least 10 social media events /year detailing IWT in the project area yield &gt;1000 likes and/or supportive responses during the project period (pulse baseline: 4 Guatemala; 0 Mexico; likes =N/A)</p> <p>2.6: Project CSO partner websites updated annually to include information about DEFRA project support and advances (Baseline: N/A; w/ 2 updates after project initiates)</p> <p>2.7: At least 8 outreach/awareness raising events with national authorities undertaken during the project (4 Guatemala, 4 Mexico) (baseline: 1 Guatemala)</p> <p>2.8: At least two high-level governmental meetings addressing IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor by the project's end (baseline: 0)</p>	<p>2.6: Photos and attendance sheets of outreach events</p> <p>2.7: Links and/or screen captures of partner websites</p> <p>2.8: Photos, agenda, and attendance sheets of high-level IWT event</p>	
<p>3. Increased use of legal frameworks to combat trafficking of flora and fauna in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Guatemala and Mexico</p> <p><b>FJA-Peten / MP GUATEMALA / BALAM / PPY / WCS</b></p>	<p>3.1: At least four prosecutions/year total in Guatemala/Mexico (combined) apply sentences/penalties as effective deterrents in accordance with existing legislation (baseline: 0 in the last 5 years)</p> <p>3.2: One report produced by month 9 detailing opportunities for increased binational collaboration based on existing international agreements, and shared with government partners by month 15 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>3.3: One report produced by month 11 on timber export volumes/permits, and opportunities for improving laws and regulations to reduce IWT in Mexico, and shared with government partners by month 14 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>3.4: At least one additional governmental institution per country engages in the binational effort to halt IWT (baseline: 0)</p> <p>3.5: One procedure identified and/or approved to reduce the laundering of poached timber in Mexico</p>	<p>3.1: Copies of the final sentences</p> <p>3.2: Report, and photos, attendance sheets of meeting with government partners</p> <p>3.3: Report, and photos, attendance sheets of meeting with government partners</p> <p>3.4: "Actas", official government announcements, and attendance sheets of government meetings</p> <p>3.5: Official "Actas" or policy statement</p>	<p>Greater ability to detect and apprehend traffickers, and obtain sanctions will provide an increased deterrent to IWT</p> <p>Governments of Mexico and Guatemala will collaborate to reduce corruption and trans-border IWT</p>
<p>4. Alternative livelihoods propelled to reduce vulnerability of Guatemalan and Mexican communities to IWT</p>	<p>4.1: Gender-focused alternative livelihoods viability assessment for Mexican communities completed by end of Year 1 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.2: At least two public presentations of Mexican livelihood assessment by month 18 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.3: Gender-focused alternative livelihoods viability assessment for Guatemalan communities completed by end of Q2 (baseline: N/A)</p>	<p>4.1: Assessment report</p> <p>4.2: Report, and photos, attendance sheets of meeting with donors and/or government partners</p> <p>4.3: Assessment report</p>	<p>The Guatemalan, and Mexican governments, bilateral, and international donors are truly interested in increasing socioeconomic</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>MEX: PPY / CONANP / SEMABICC</b></p> <p><b>GUA: WCS / ACOFOP / CONAP</b></p>	<p>4.4: Management plan for household honey production developed for Ruta Carmelita (Gua) communities by Month 6, including support for &gt; 5 female-led apiaries (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.5: At least 1 new partnership in each country developed with donors/gov. to leverage at least £50K total by Month 30 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.6: At least 500 vulnerable households receive benefits of leveraged livelihoods investments in Mexico, including &gt;35% supporting female-led income generating projects (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.7: At least 100 vulnerable households receive benefits of leveraged livelihoods investments in Guatemala, including &gt;35% supporting female-led income generating projects (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.8: At least 85% of households receiving livelihoods investments in Guatemala recognize linkages of investments to anti- IWT efforts (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.9: At least 75% of target households in Guatemala demonstrate improvement in BNS poverty index and/or sustained income from livelihoods investments by Month 24 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.10: CONAP's official order to evict San Miguel inhabitants from their MBR lands is officially reverted (baseline: 2009 order to evict)</p> <p>4.11: CONAP and San Miguel COCODE sign MOU recognizing San Miguel's right to inhabit the area (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.12: At least 97% of Guatemalan households receiving livelihoods investments are not indicted or convicted of timber/wildlife trafficking by the project endpoint (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.13: Two (2) communities vulnerable to IWT in Guatemala and 1 community in Mexico receive project support to mitigate COVID-19 impacts (baseline: N/A)</p>	<p>4.4: Final management plan</p> <p>4.5: Letter of support and/or public documents or "Actas"</p> <p>4.6: Donor generated information detailing investments, and/or official email/letter detailing investments</p> <p>4.7: Photos, signed reception documents by household leaders</p> <p>4.8 &amp; 4.9: Final report evaluating BNS and income on households in Guatemala</p> <p>4.10: Official Minutes of meeting by CONAP's Executive Council</p> <p>4.11: Formal MOU signed</p> <p>4.12: Records from MP, CONAP, and Judicial Branch detailing the total # of individuals in the MBR/Guatemala target area indicted or arrested for IWT-related crimes.</p> <p>4.13: Photos and "Actas" detailing support provided</p>	<p>investment in the MBR and in southern Mexico.</p> <p>CONAP's next leadership will continue supporting alternative livelihoods for rural MBR communities, supporting honey production, sustainable NTFP harvests and small animal husbandry</p> <p>CONAP's leadership and the Executive Council will recognize the importance of engaging San Miguel inhabitants as strategic partners in the MBR</p>
<p>5. Increased collaboration between Guatemalan and Mexican partners (civil</p>	<p>5.1.1: Information exchange network established by month 2 and adapted as required (baseline: only informal contacts at present)</p>	<p>5.1.1: Copy of network contact list</p> <p>5.1.2: Copies of exchanges, and/or</p>	<p>Civil Society Organizations will remain committed, and be able to obtain resources to</p>



Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>society and government) to reduce trafficking of flora/fauna along the Guatemala-Mexico border</p> <p><b>WCS / FUNDAECO / PPY / BALAM / EJF (ALL PARTNERS)</b></p>	<p>5.1.2: Information exchange allows partners to locate and/or interdict at least 1 poaching event annually (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>5.2: First project meeting held virtually by the end of Q1; Three in-person annual meetings undertaken in Q3, Q6, and Q9 among project partners and relevant actors to exchange information and propel binational collaboration (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>5.3: At least two contacts with the Selva Maya GEC members to coordinate efforts and/or propose formal incorporation of the Gua-Mex binational network within the GEC</p> <p>5.4: Three annual field exchanges between Guatemala and Mexico protection personnel undertaken by months 3, 15, 23 (historical baseline: 1)</p> <p>5.5: One MOU signed by civil society partners to sustain the binational anti-trafficking network over the long-term (baseline: 1 in Guatemala-Belize)</p> <p>5.6: One White Paper developed by month 26 on best practices for cross-border collaboration to combat IWT based on this project and the DEFRA 097 Belize-Guatemala project.</p>	<p>chronological description of information exchange leading to field impacts</p> <p>5.2: Attendance sheets, agenda, and photos of each project meeting</p> <p>5.3: Email exchanges and/or formal letters</p> <p>5.4: Attendance sheets, agenda, and photos of each field meeting</p> <p>5.5: Formal signed MOU</p> <p>5.6: White paper</p>	<p>sustain the binational network beyond the project period</p> <p>The tri-national GEC will remain operational throughout the entire project period</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> <p>1.1 Implement SMART training workshops (1 Mex, 1 Gua)</p> <p>1.2 Develop and update an IWT protection protocol for Guatemala (MRANP &amp; Paxban)</p> <p>1.3 Carry out field IWT monitoring &amp; interdiction patrols in Guatemala</p> <p>1.4 Develop and update two IWT protection protocols for Mexico (Calakmul &amp; Balamku)</p> <p>1.5 Carry out field IWT monitoring &amp; interdiction patrols in Mexico</p> <p>1.6 Implement one joint patrol annually between Guatemalan and Mexican authorities</p> <p>2.1 Carry out one awareness baseline survey in Guatemala</p> <p>2.2 Carry out one final awareness survey in Guatemala, and one pre-post IWT awareness survey in Mexico associated with an IWT outreach event focused on Mexican authorities</p> <p>2.3 Develop a confidential report on state of IWT in Guatemalan and Mexican target areas</p> <p>2.4 Promote press coverage on IWT along the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p> <p>2.5 Increase social media outreach about IWT along the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p> <p>2.6 Update Project CSO partner websites to inform broader public about DEFRA support and project advances</p>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>2.7 Execute IWT awareness raising events in Guatemala and Mexico (4 Gua &amp; 4 Mex)</p> <p>2.8 Hold at least two high-level governmental meeting addressing IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p> <p>3.1 Provide technical support for IWT prosecutions in Guatemala</p> <p>3.2 Produce report on opportunities for increased bi-national collaboration</p> <p>3.3 Produce report on timber export volumes/permits in Mexico</p> <p>3.4 Produced reports on opportunities for collaboration and export volumes/permits shared with gov. partners in Mexico &amp; Guatemala</p> <p>3.5 Advance a procedure to reduce loopholes for laundering poached timber in Mexico (i.e legislation and/or other arrangements via existing legal frameworks)</p> <p>4.1 Develop a gender-focused alternative livelihoods assessment for Mexican communities</p> <p>4.2 Hold two public presentations of livelihoods assessment for Mexican communities (to gov. and/or donors)</p> <p>4.3 Develop a gender-focused alternative livelihoods assessment for Guatemalan communities</p> <p>4.4 Develop a management plan for household honey production for Ruta Carmelita communities (Guatemala)</p> <p>4.5 Develop partnerships with donors and government to leverage DEFRA investments in Guatemalan livelihoods</p> <p>4.6 Outreach to leverage Mexican investments in target communities using livelihoods assessment</p> <p>4.7 Carry out household BNS surveys to establish baselines for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments</p> <p>4.8 Implement and technically support the livelihoods investments in Guatemalan households</p> <p>4.9 Hold multisector meetings (Community, Gov., Civil Society) to advance San Miguel land tenure agreement (Guatemala)</p> <p>4.10 Carry out household income surveys to evaluate income streams for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments</p> <p>4.11 Carry out household BNS surveys to evaluate overall changes for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments</p> <p>4.12 Monitor and report the number of households with livelihoods benefits indicted and/or convicted of timber/wildlife trafficking</p> <p>4.13 Monitor and report global livelihoods investments spurred by the project in Mexican target communities</p> <p>4.14 Provide COVID-19 related inputs to 2 Guatemalan and 1 Mexican community vulnerable to IWT</p> <p>5.1 Develop a bi-national network to combat trans-frontier IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p> <p>5.2 Hold annual meetings of Selva Maya Green Corridor bi-national IWT network</p> <p>5.3 Coordinate the Gua-Mex IWT network with Selva Maya GEC</p> <p>5.4 Hold annual field exchanges among Gua/Mex protection personnel</p> <p>5.5 Promote the signature of a MOU codifying long-term collaboration to combat IWT among partners</p> <p>5.6 Produce a white paper on best practices for cross-border collaboration to combat IWT</p>		

## Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Reduced trafficking of fauna and flora in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Guatemala and Mexico through improved law enforcement, long-term binational collaboration and a foundation for community engagement</p>		<p>Driven by increased patrolling and field presence, IWT076 partners ensured a sustained reduction of IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico border focal area. Bi-national field personnel strengthened collaborations and communications, and partners gained momentum with high-level governmental representatives to address IWT. A formal MoU is developing to be signed by the authorities of Guatemala and Mexico supporting the collaboration to tackle IWT. A MoU between CSO has been signed to coordinate actions to continue combat IWT in the Selva Maya. Over 200 Guatemalan households were supported to improve local livelihoods, and additional resources have been leveraged to expand and continue the impact of DEFRA-IWT livelihoods investment in the area.</p>
<p><b>Outcome</b> A network of Guatemalan and Mexican partners increases governmental action against wildlife trafficking, develops a foundation for community engagement, and propels long-term binational collaboration to conserve Selva Maya biodiversity.</p>	<p><b>O.1: Reduced wildlife poaching (flora and fauna) in Guatemala and Mexico:</b> Poaching and/or illegal events impacting flora and fauna decrease in MRANP and Paxban by 50% annually (2018 baseline = est. 200 events), and decrease in Calakmul and Balamku by 50% by month 31 (2018 baseline = est. 400 events)</p> <p><b>O.2: Greater awareness of IWT among national authorities:</b> At least 50% of relevant high-level governmental authorities surveyed in Gua/Mex demonstrate increased awareness of IWT by the project's end (baseline=to be established by month 3)</p> <p><b>O.3: Improved use of legal mechanisms as deterrents:</b> At least two coordinated actions taken to halt wildlife trafficking, through the use/reform of existing national regulations/legislation and/or bi-</p>	<p>O.1: In Guatemala, 24 “events” of illegal wildlife poaching were registered during the project 31-month period, representing an 91.2% reduction compared to our revised baseline for the area (i.e. 106 events/year). In Mexico, partners registered 385 IWT events during the project, representing a 62.7% reduction compared to the original 2018 baseline (Annex 1.3aF, Annex 1.5aF).</p> <p>O2: We developed the IWT awareness baseline for Guatemala during Year 1. We formally amended the work plan and logframe, and IWT awareness in Mexico was measured in pre-and-post surveys of authorities at an IWT outreach event in Year 3 (Annex 2.1 &amp; 2.2F, Annex 2.2F). During the project we held 14 “outreach” events including 9 in Guatemala and 5 in Mexico (Annex 2.7F).</p> <p>O3: Formal bi-national agreement through an MoU between CONAP and SEMARNAT remain in review by authorities and will be an important commitment to improve governmental collaboration to reduce IWT in the project focal area. Locally driven coordination by government agencies from Guatemala and Mexico led to increased field presence and patrolling, and a corresponding decrease in the detection of IWT in the focal area. We promoted strong sentences that serve as an effective deterrent for any/all traffickers captured (in cases of major trafficking for external markets, and not wildlife poaching for local subsistence). A total of 10 sentences were registered and followed up by IWT partner FJA, including an “emblematic” sentence against timber traffickers (Tikal) emitted in 2021 and upheld in 2022 reinforcing the message that timber trafficking is a serious crime, especially in national protected areas (Annex 3.1F).</p> <p>O4: Guatemalan partners leveraged a total of £.189,085 of additional investment in local livelihoods for target communities through 11 donors, and PPY in Mexico leveraged a total of £.117,277 of additional investment in local livelihoods for</p>

	<p>national/international agreements by the project's end (baseline=0)</p> <p><b>O4: Increased investment in Guatemalan and Mexican communities affected by IWT:</b> At least one additional donor/country invests at least £100,000 in target communities in Gua/Mex by Month 30, (baseline = N/A)</p> <p><b>O5: Strengthened basis for long-term binational collaboration:</b> A multisector, civil society-led, binational network to combat IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor consolidated by month 18 (baseline=N/A)</p>	<p>target communities through 3 donors (Annex 4.5F, Annex 4.6F), providing a total of £.306,362 of additional investment obtained.</p> <p>O5: There is a binational network of partners that will continue field coordination; these actions will be supported by the bi-national MOU that has been signed by 10 civil society organizations committed to long-term engagement to halt IWT between Guatemala and Mexico (Annex 5.5F). The network will continue field and virtual exchanges among partners including Guatemalan and Mexican government personnel; we aim to maintain the communication to share critical information that could lead to halt IWT in the area. A document about lessons learned within the planned White Paper has been produced to be broadly shared among partners and allies (Annex White Paper).</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Improved protection against trafficking of flora and fauna in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve and in Mexico (Calakmul Biosphere Reserve; Balamku).</p>	<p>1.1: One SMART training workshop undertaken in each country by the end of Year 1 (baseline: 1 Mexico, 3 Guatemala) with &gt;2 women trained in each workshop, including at least 45 individuals from CONAP, and NGOs in Guatemala, and CONANP, SEMABICC, and NGOs in Mexico.</p> <p>1.2: One new IWT protection protocol developed for the Mirador-Rio Azul National Park/Paxban and implemented by the end of Year 1, and adapted by month 30 (i.e. SMART, historical threats mapping, prioritization of hotspots, and strategies and tactics for success in combatting IWT) (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>1.3a: At least 300 person/days/year of patrols focused on interdiction of poachers in Guatemalan target areas (baseline = 150);</p> <p>1.3b: An average of at least five captures/disruptions of poachers annually in Guatemala (2018 baseline = 1 disruption and 2 captures)</p> <p>1.3c: A 50% annual reduction in the number of new access routes illegally</p>	<p>1.1: Four SMART training workshop were undertaken in Guatemala (2) and Mexico (2) during the project. The SMART trainings in Mexico focused on CONANP and SEMABICC staff and partners PPY, WWF in Guatemala training focused on CONAP, CECON and DIPRONA staff and other partners staff (Annex O1.1F). Partners in Guatemala and Mexico received technical assistance from CEMEC staff during the project.</p> <p>1.2: The final version of the protection protocol for the Guatemalan protected areas of Mirador-Rio Azul National Park and the Paxban management unit was developed and reviewed and approved by CONAP (Annex O1.2F).</p> <p>1.3a: A total of 1,752 persons /day of patrols were conducted during the project by CONAP, CECON, FUNDAECO, WCS, and other governmental partners. Annex O1.3F provides copies of the SMART patrolling reports registered (Annex 1.3aF).</p> <p>1.3b: Project support led to four (4) disruptions of Mexican timber traffickers within Guatemala and nine (9) captures of individuals illegally hunting wildlife and poaching timber within protected areas (Annex O1.3bF).</p> <p>1.3c: We registered <u>0 km of new timber trafficking access routes</u> in Guatemala during the project, a 100% reduction compared to the updated baseline of 11 km/year. Annex O1.3cF consists of a summary of new access routes detected by project partners.</p>

	<p>opened by traffickers to extract products in Guatemala (2018 baseline: 5 km, updated baseline = 11km)</p> <p>1.4: Two new IWT protection protocols (CBR and Balamku) updated and implemented by the end of Q1 of Year 2, and adapted by month 30 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>1.5a: At least 300 person/days/year of patrols focused on interdiction of poachers in CBR and Balamku target areas (baseline = 150)</p> <p>1.5b: An average of at least six captures/disruptions of poachers annually in Mexico (historical baseline = 2 disruptions and 1 capture)</p> <p>1.6 Two joint patrols between Guatemala and Mexico (baseline: N/A)</p>	<p>1.4: PPY/ WCS produced updated protection protocols for the Balamku Protected area (Annex O1.4aF) and Calakmul (Annex O1.4bF).</p> <p>1.5a: A total of 606 person/days of patrols were undertaken within the Mexican focal areas by project partners. Annex O1.5aF provides copies of the SMART patrolling reports registered.</p> <p>1.5b: No captures of timber or wildlife traffickers were registered in Mexico; Mexican partners did however register 4 disruptions confiscating 2 motorcycles, 1 chainsaw, 1 truck, and 16.6 m3 of poached timber (grandadillo and nava). Annex O1.5bF provides details of the disruption.</p> <p>1.6: During the project IWT076 partners from Guatemala and Mexico undertook 7 joint patrols along the Guatemala-Mexico border. Annex O1.6F provides evidence of the joint patrols undertaken.</p>
Activity 1.1	Activity 1.1 Implement SMART training workshops (1 Mex, 1 Gua)	Completed: we held four (4) SMART workshops including two (2) in Mexico, and two (2) in Guatemala; we have also provided additional tech. support via Zoom, etc.
Activity 1.2	Develop and update an IWT protection protocol for Guatemala (MRANP & Paxban)	Completed: the IWT protection protocol for Guatemala area was developed.
Activity 1.3	Carry out field IWT monitoring & interdiction patrols in Guatemala	Completed: we surpassed our goal for field patrols in Guatemala.
Activity 1.4	Develop and update two IWT protection protocols for Mexico (Calakmul & Balamku)	Completed: PPY developed the Balamku Protocol with SEMABICC, and WCS/PPY developed the IWT/patrolling protocol with CONANP for Calakmul.
Activity 1.5	Carry out field IWT monitoring & interdiction patrols in Mexico	Completed: we surpassed our goal for field patrols in Mexico.
Activity 1.6	Implement one joint patrol annually between Guatemalan and Mexican authorities	Completed: we surpassed our goal of 2 joint patrols by Gua-Mex personnel conducting a total of 7 joint patrols.
<p><b>Output 2.</b> Greater awareness among Guatemalan/Mexican authorities regarding flora/fauna trafficking in the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p> <p><i>(Note: Output 2.1 for Mexico was modified via a second amendment approved by LTS/DEFRA (approved February 2021); PPY in Mexico worked with the EJF to undertake a pre-and-post survey of awareness about IWT among Mexican</i></p>	<p>2.1 &amp; 2.2: One baseline survey of awareness about IWT among national authorities in Guatemala by month 9; one final survey of IWT awareness in Guatemala by month 28 (baseline: N/A); <i>One pre-and-post survey of awareness about IWT among Mexican authorities during Year 3.</i></p> <p>2.3: One confidential report detailing the state of IWT in the target area developed by month 18, including</p>	<p>2.1: The Guatemala IWT awareness baseline survey was completed during Y1 (Annex O2.1F). The Mexico IWT awareness baseline survey was conducted in Y3 during a pre- survey before an IWT outreach event. The pos – survey was conducted to measure knowledge prior to the event and the amount of information captured at the outreach event (Annex O2.1 &amp; 2.2F)</p> <p>2.2: During Y3 conducted the final survey in Guatemala to measure change in awareness (Annex O2.2F).</p> <p>2.3: The final confidential report is available as Annex O2.3F.</p>

<p><i>authorities, before and after an IWT outreach event held in June 2022. This allowed us to measure knowledge prior to the event, and the amount of information they capture at the outreach event)</i></p>	<p>information on both fauna species and timber (baseline: N/A)  2.4: At least 2 press outlets cover IWT in the project area annually (baseline: 2 Guatemala; 2 Mexico), and at least 5 news items annually in total.  2.5: At least 10 social media events /year detailing IWT in the project area yield &gt;1000 likes and/or supportive responses during the project period (pulse baseline: 4 Guatemala; 0 Mexico; likes =N/A)  2.6: Project CSO partner websites updated annually to include information about DEFRA project support and advances (Baseline: N/A; w/ 2 updates after project initiates)  2.7: At least 8 outreach/awareness raising events with national authorities undertaken during the project (4 Guatemala, 4 Mexico) (baseline: 1 Guatemala)  2.8: At least two (2) high-level governmental meetings addressing IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor by the project's end (baseline: 0)</p>	<p>2.4: During the project we registered a total of 130 articles by 20 national and/or international press outlets. Annex O2.4F provides copies of the articles published.</p> <p>2.5: Project partners pushed out a total of 104 social media posts during the project covering the IWT challenges along the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor, receiving a total of 10,737 "likes". Annex O2.5F provides documentation of the social media posts and tabulation of the positive responses.</p> <p>2.6: By the end of the project, all 5 project CSO partners updated their websites to provide project information and detail of final results and lessons learned. Annex O2.6F provides the active links and copies of the projects-specific web pages.</p> <p>2.7: During the project a total of nine (9) outreach/awareness raising events were held in Guatemala, and five (5) in Mexico. Annex O2.7F provides evidence of the events with details on the participants and the audience participating in Guatemala and Mexico, respectively. The project delivered a total of 14 outreach events, six more than the 8 total events planned.</p> <p>2.8: Project partners held 7 "high-level" government meetings with Guatemala's Ministry of Foreign Relations (MINEX), CONAP, and the Mexican Ambassador to Guatemala to share information and plan follow up high-level visits and meetings between authorities. Annex O2.8F provides details of advances.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Carry out an awareness baseline survey in Guatemala (<i>see note in Output 2, above</i>)</p>		<p>Completed: the awareness baseline was developed for Guatemala.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Carry out one final awareness survey in Guatemala, and a pre-and-post awareness survey in Mexico</p>		<p>Completed: WCS conducted the final Guatemala survey, and PPY/EJF organized the Mexico outreach event and survey.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Develop a confidential report on state of IWT in Guatemalan and Mexican target areas</p>		<p>Completed: the final report has been produced.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4 Promote press coverage on IWT within the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p>		<p>Completed: 130 articles have been published since May 01, 2021.</p>
<p>Activity 2.5 Increase social media outreach about IWT along the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p>		<p>Completed: 104 social media pulses have gone out since May 01, 2021.</p>
<p>Activity 2.6 Update project CSO partner websites to inform broader public about DEFRA support and IWT076 project advances</p>		<p>Completed: we have updated 5 project websites containing final data.</p>
<p>Activity 2.7 Execute IWT awareness raising events in Guatemala and Mexico (4 Gua &amp; 4 Mex)</p>		<p>Completed: A total of 14 outreach events occurred during the project.</p>

Activity 2.8 Hold at least two high-level governmental meeting addressing IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor	Completed: with the support of the UK Embassy and Ministry of Foreign Relations of Guatemala have held 7 high level meetings.
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Increased use of legal frameworks to combat trafficking of flora and fauna in the Selva Maya Green Corridor of Guatemala and Mexico.</p>	<p>3.1: At least four prosecutions/year total in Guatemala/Mexico (combined) apply sentences/penalties as effective deterrents in accordance with existing legislation (original baseline: 0 in the last 5 years; new baseline =1)  3.2: One report produced by month 9 detailing opportunities for increased binational collaboration based on existing international agreements, and shared with government partners by month 15 (baseline: N/A)  3.3: One report produced by month 11 on timber export volumes/permits, and opportunities for improving laws and regulations to reduce IWT in Mexico, and shared with government partners by month 14 (baseline: N/A)  3.4: At least one additional governmental institution per country engages in the binational effort to halt IWT (baseline: 0)  3.5: One procedure identified and/or approved to reduce the laundering of poached timber in Mexico</p> <p>3.1: In Guatemala we registered sentences of 10 timber traffickers and/or wildlife poachers during the project, all within the Selva Maya Green Corridor (Annex O3.1F). These include the emblematic case of 2 individuals convicted of timber trafficking in Tikal resulted in a stiff sentence of 10 years in jail, and a fine of £. 1,039 each. <i>Note: the updated baseline indicates that 1 individual was captured in 2018.</i></p> <p>3.2: During Year 1 the EJF produced a report on opportunities for bi-national collaboration based on existing international agreements (Annex O3.2F)</p> <p>3.3: A report on timber export volumes in Mexico is attached as Annex O3.3F.</p> <p>3.4: In Guatemala, CONAP, the MP (Environmental Prosecutor of the Public Ministry), supported coordination with MINEX and representatives from Guatemala's Attorney General's Office (<i>Procuraduría General de la Nación</i>; PGN), and the DIPRONA natural resource police to expand governmental support for the defence of Guatemala's biodiversity including their participation in outreach events (Annex O3.4F). In Mexico, PPY, CONANP and SEMABICC sustained coordination with the Mexican army as a new governmental ally, in addition to CONAFOR and the Governor of Campeche (Annex O4.2F).</p> <p>3.5: The team used the inputs from the report detailed in 3.3/3.4 below to generate specific recommendations to improve controls over illegal timber laundering and export in Mexico; PPY made efforts of outreach with Mexican government officials during Year 3, and one formal MoU is under negotiation between CONAP and SEMARNAT and includes a section about maintain and strengthen binational coordination to tackle IWT.</p>
Activity 3.1 Provide technical support for IWT prosecutions in Guatemala	Completed: The EJF coordinated with Guatemala's MP to obtain a total of 10 convictions and sentences against timber traffickers and wildlife poachers, plus 1 other arrest for trafficking of lower impact.
Activity 3.2 Produce report on opportunities for increased bi-national collaboration	Completed during Year 1.
Activity 3.3 Produce report on timber export volumes/permits in Mexico	Completed: A final report on timber export volumes/permits in Mexico developed.
Activity 3.4 Produce and share reports on opportunities for collaboration and export volumes/permits with Gov. partners in Mexico & Guatemala	Completed: A final report was produced and during Y2 and Y3, PPY shared results with CONAFOR and Governor of Campeche in Mexico.
Activity 3.5 Advance a procedure to reduce loopholes for laundering poached timber in Mexico (i.e. legislation, policies, and/or other arrangements via existing legal/normative frameworks)	Completed: the consultancy detailed above was completed, and PPY held meetings with CONAFOR to discuss about the need to close loopholes and how to work on these issues in the short term.
<p><b>Output 4.</b> Alternative livelihoods propelled to reduce vulnerability of</p>	<p>4.1: Gender-focused alternative livelihoods viability assessment for</p> <p>4.1: PPY completed the gender-focused livelihoods assessment for target Mexican communities, attached as Annex O4.1F.</p>

<p>Guatemalan and Mexican communities to IWT</p>	<p>Mexican communities completed by end of Year 1 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.2: At least two public presentations of Mexican livelihood assessment by month 18 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.3: Gender-focused alternative livelihoods viability assessment for Guatemalan communities completed by end of Q2 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.4: Management plan for household honey production developed for Ruta Carmelita (Gua) communities by Month 6, including support for &gt; 5 female-led apiaries (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.5: At least 1 new partnership in each country developed with donors/gov. to leverage at least £50K total by Month 30 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.6: By Month 31, at least 500 vulnerable households receive benefits of leveraged livelihoods investments in Mexico, including &gt;35% supporting female-led income generating projects (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.7: At least 100 vulnerable households receive benefits of leveraged livelihoods investments in Guatemala, including &gt;35% supporting female-led income generating projects (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.8: At least 85% of households receiving livelihoods investments in Guatemala recognize linkages of investments to anti- IWT efforts (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.9: At least 75% of target households in Guatemala demonstrate improvement in BNS poverty index and/or sustained income from livelihoods investments by Month 24 (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.10: CONAP's official order to evict San Miguel inhabitants from their MBR</p>	<p>4.2: PPY held three presentation of the Mexican livelihoods assessment; two presentations to the Governor of the State of Campeche in the "Mesa de Paz del Estado de Campeche" led by the Campeche Governor Layda Sansores; and one presentation to DOI- ITAP Deputy Director, Cynthia Perera. These presentations promoted the new partnerships to leverage funds to invest in livelihoods in Mexico (Annex 4.2F).</p> <p>4.3: WCS completed the gender-focused alternative livelihoods assessment for Guatemalan communities during Year 1 (Annex O4.3F it was presented within 2021 Annual Report).</p> <p>4.4: WCS completed the honey management plan for the Ruta Carmelita communities during Year 1, identifying 8 female-led apiaries at the beginning of the project, and by the end of the project 14 women are participating in apiculture activities (Annex O4.4F).</p> <p>4.5: WCS has developed 11 new partnerships to strengthen investments in sustainable livelihoods for Guatemalan households, leveraging a total of £. 189,085 of additional support. See Annex O4.5F for evidence of support provided.</p> <p>4.6: PPY developed 3 new partnerships to strengthen investments in sustainable livelihoods for Mexican 539 households including at least 25% women, leveraging a total £. 117,277 of additional support. See Annex O4.6F for evidence of support.</p> <p>4.7: In Guatemala, 107 households received investments in sustainable livelihoods during Year 1, 105 households during Year 2 and by the end of the project in Year 3 we report a total of 231 households (318 individuals). Of these, 110 have been provided to female-led projects (35%). See Annex O4.7F for the details of investments provided during the project, including support for projects led by women.</p> <p>4.8: During Year 3 Final Basic Necessities Surveys conducted with households in Guatemala revealed that 81.3% recognized that the investments provided to strengthen their livelihoods came from a project designed to reduced IWT. Annex O4.8F provides detailed results of the survey.</p> <p>4.9: For the final BNS survey WCS used an electronic format (Kobo Toolbox) to collect and analyse BNS data, comparing the BNS baseline with the second wave of data collected near project end. We re-analyse 2 historical BNS surveys from San Miguel and Cruce a la Colorada (recently re-acquired by WCS) and compare trends in material well-being over a longer period. Results of the analysis indicate that the BNS index increased in 19.6% for 82.5% of the households (Annex O4.8F).</p> <p>4.10: On December 10, 2020, CONAP officially reverted the order to evict the community of San Miguel from the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Annex O4.9F</p>
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	<p>lands is officially reverted (baseline: 2009 order to evict)</p> <p>4.11: CONAP and San Miguel COCODE sign MOU recognizing San Miguel's right to inhabit the area (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.12: At least 97% of Guatemalan households receiving livelihoods investments are not indicted or convicted of timber/wildlife trafficking by the project endpoint (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>4.13: Two (2) communities vulnerable to IWT in Guatemala and 1 community in Mexico receive project support to mitigate COVID-19 impacts (baseline: N/A)</p>	<p>provides the official resolution and photos of the formal meeting to inform the community.</p> <p>4.11: CONAP is negotiating the terms of a formal MOU between the community and CONAP, as instructed by CONAP's Executive Council. See Annex O4.9F for the draft version of the contract that is being discussed between the community and CONAP. It is expected to finalize the process in late May 2023 to be able to sign the contract. Despite this process has been complicated and long, there is an opportunity to design a new community- based forest management model in degraded areas in the Maya Biosphere Reserve.</p> <p>4.12: Official Year 1 registries by CONAP/MP revealed 4 individuals captured and/or prosecuted for IWT within the Guatemala, Carmelita Road focal area. Of these, none were project beneficiaries, nor members of nuclear households receiving project benefits. During Year 2, CONAP/MP registered 2 individuals captured/prosecuted, but once again none were beneficiaries of the project. In March 2023 an inhabitant of San Miguel was arrested for carrying an illegal firearm and poaching an agouti by a CECON/CONAP patrol in the El Zotz Biotope. We reported the capture as a project result since it was facilitated by increased IWT patrolling and occurred shortly after the project ended, and he was an indirect beneficiary of the project as inhabitant of the community (Annex O4.12F).</p> <p>4.13: During Year 1, one-hundred and fifty (150) households from two (2) communities in Guatemala (Carmelita, Uaxactun) and one (1) community in Mexico (Arroyo Negro) received material support from FUNDAECO during the height of the pandemic, in May-June 2020 (Annex O4.13F).</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Develop a gender-focused alternative livelihoods assessment for Mexican communities</p>		<p>Completed: PPY updated their livelihoods assessment focused on Mexico to include a section making recommendations for gender-focused investments.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Hold two public presentations of livelihoods assessment for Mexican communities (to gov. and/or donors)</p>		<p>Advanced: PPY held three public presentations to Governor of Campeche and donors.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Develop a gender-focused alternative livelihoods assessment for Guatemalan communities</p>		<p>Completed during Year 1 by WCS and partners including CONAP</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Develop a management plan for household honey production for Ruta Carmelita communities (Guatemala)</p>		<p>Completed during Year 1 by WCS, MAGA, and a consultant</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 Develop partnerships with donors and government to leverage DEFRA investments in Guatemalan livelihoods</p>		<p>Completed: WCS and partners have leveraged £. 189,085 of support. See Annex O4.5F for additional details.</p>
<p>Activity 4.6 Outreach to leverage Mexican investments in target communities using livelihoods assessment</p>		<p>Advanced: PPY have leveraged £. 117,277 of support. See Annex O4.6F for additional details.</p>
<p>Activity 4.7 Implement and technically support the livelihoods investments in Guatemalan households</p>		<p>Completed: 231 households receive support in Guatemala; see Annex O4.10F.</p>

Activity 4.8 Carry out household BNS surveys to establish baselines for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments	Completed during Year 1 see Annex O4.8F.
Activity 4.9 Hold multisector meetings (Community, Gov., Civil Society) to advance San Miguel land tenure agreement (Guatemala)	Completed: 49 meetings were held during the project with CONAP, Civil Society, and community partners to propel a resolution of San Miguel's tenure status (to reverse the eviction order) that was achieved in 2020, and advance in the process of San Miguel land tenure agreement with CONAP. Annex O4.9F contains details on advances on the process and the draft contract that is being negotiated between the community and CONAP.
Activity 4.10 Carry out household income surveys to evaluate income streams for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments	Completed: WCS updated the income stream report initially produced for the past Reports with more recent data through the end of the project in November 2022 (Annex 4.10F).
Activity 4.11 Carry out household BNS surveys to evaluate overall changes for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments	Completed: WCS conducted the final BNS surveys to evaluate overall changes for Guatemalan beneficiaries of livelihoods investments, results of the analysis indicate that the BNS index increased by an average of 19.6% for 82.5% of the households (Annex O4.8F).
Activity 4.12 Monitor and report the number of households with livelihoods benefits indicted and/or convicted of timber/wildlife trafficking	Completed: Monitoring of the # of IWT-related indictments or convictions of project beneficiaries was undertaken in Guatemala, determining that 0 direct beneficiaries were captured/convicted, and only one indirect beneficiary was arrested for wildlife poaching outside project timeframe (Annex O4.12F).
Activity 4.13 Monitor and report global livelihoods investments spurred by the project in Mexican target communities	Completed: PPY leveraged a total of £117,277 of additional funds to support investments in key communities exposed to IWT in México.
Activity 4.14 Provide COVID-19 related inputs to 2 Guatemalan and 1 Mexican communities vulnerable to IWT (Note: this project activity was added prior to project initiation, and approved by DEFRA/LTS)	Completed: FUNDAECO made investments following an authorization provided by DEFRA/LTS modifying our original logframe.
<p><b>Output 5.</b> Increased collaboration between Guatemalan and Mexican partners (civil society and government) to reduce trafficking of flora/fauna along the Guatemala-Mexico border</p>	<p>5.1.1: Information exchange network established by month 2 and adapted as required (baseline: only informal contacts at present)</p> <p>5.1.2: Information exchange allows partners to locate and/or interdict at least 1 poaching event annually (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>5.2: First project meeting held virtually by the end of Q1; Three <i>in-person</i> annual meetings undertaken in Q3, Q6, and Q9 among project partners and relevant actors to exchange information</p> <p>5.1.1: Project partners continue exchanging contacts and sustaining the binational network (Annex O5.1Y2). We also continue employing the tri-national WhatsApp chat to coordinate ranger exchanges and coordinate bi-national patrols (Annex O5.1Y2).</p> <p>5.1.2: Information exchange led to the disruption of timber poachers in early 2022 by FUNDAECO, CONAP, and CECON.</p> <p>5.2: During Year 1, 14 project meetings were held virtually to coordinate project activities. During Year 2, 14 project meetings were held virtually (6), and/or in-person (8), with nearly all bi-national coordination efforts being virtual. By the end of the project, we reached a total of 35 meetings. Annex O5.2F contains summary of project meetings held and evidence of the meetings.</p>

	<p>and propel binational collaboration (baseline: N/A)</p> <p>5.3: At least two contacts with the Selva Maya GEC members to coordinate efforts and/or propose formal incorporation of the Gua-Mex binational network within the GEC</p> <p>5.4: Three annual field exchanges between Guatemala and Mexico protection personnel undertaken by months 3, 15, 23 (historical baseline: 1)</p> <p>5.5: One MOU signed by civil society partners to sustain the binational anti-trafficking network over the long-term (baseline: 1 in Guatemala-Belize)</p> <p>5.6: One White Paper developed by month 26 on best practices for cross-border collaboration to combat IWT based on this project and the DEFRA 097 Belize-Guatemala project.</p>	<p>5.3: During Year 1, IWT076 partners held 4 information exchanges with members of the Selva Maya GEC surpassing our goal. During Year 2, partners held 2 meetings with the Selva Maya GEC, and by the end of the project we held a total of 6 meetings with Selva Maya GEC (Annex O5.3F). Nevertheless, a formal resolution regarding the GEC's adoption of, or support for, the Guatemala-Mexico bi-national IWT network was complicated since the GEC is focused on promoting tri-national coordination.</p> <p>5.4: During Year 1, IWT076 partners supported 2 park guard exchanges among personnel from CONAP, CECON, and FUNDECO (Guatemala), and CONANP and Balamku (Mexico). During Year 2, we held 2 park guard including personnel from CONAP, CONANP, FUNDAECO, WCS, for a total of 4 park guard exchanges during the project (Annex O5.4F).</p> <p>5.5: The bi-national MOU was signed project partners for inputs (Annex O5.5F).</p> <p>5.6: The White Paper was developed during Year 3 of IWT076, has been finalized with inputs of partners and is attached to this Final Report.</p>
<p>Activity 5.1 Develop a bi-national network to combat transfrontier IWT in the Selva Maya Green Corridor</p>		<p>Completed: cross-border communication continues facilitating project planning.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2 Hold annual meetings of Selva Maya Green Corridor bi-national IWT network</p>		<p>Completed: During Year 1, partners held 14 virtual meetings, and during Year 2 we held 14 meetings, and 7 meetings in Year 3 for a total of 35 meetings.</p>
<p>Activity 5.3 Coordinate the Gua-Mex IWT network with Selva Maya GEC</p>		<p>Completed: During Year 1 partners held 4 meetings with the GEC personnel, and during Y2 we held 2 meeting, for a total of 6 meetings during the project.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4 Hold annual field exchanges among Gua/Mex protection personnel</p>		<p>Completed: During Y1 we supported 2 park guard exchanges; during Y2 we supported 2 park guard exchanges, for a total of 4 park guard exchanges.</p>
<p>Activity 5.5 Promote the signature of a MOU codifying long-term collaboration to combat IWT among partners</p>		<p>Completed: the binational MOU was developed and signed by partners including additional partners.</p>
<p>Activity 5.6 Produce a white paper on best practices for cross-border collaboration to combat IWT</p>		<p>Advanced: We compiled key lessons learned shared by project partners and developed the White Paper.</p>

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

If your project is finished, please complete the table below. We use these figures as part of our evaluation of the wider impact of the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund programme. Projects are not evaluated according to quantity. That is – projects that report few standard measures are not seen as being of poorer quality than those projects which can report against multiple standard measures.

Please quantify and briefly describe all project standard measures using the coding and format of the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Standard Measures in [\[Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia. found on the IWT website here.](#) If any sections are not relevant for your project (or for a specific measure), please leave blank.

**Table 1: Project reporting against IWT Challenge Fund Standard Measures**

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
1A	Individuals trained in beekeeping, poultry ranching, and reforestation	318	Guatemala	110	Improved livelihoods	Spanish	
1B	Households trained in beekeeping, poultry ranching and reforestation	231	Guatemala	N/A	Improved livelihoods	Spanish	
1C	Total # individuals benefitting from livelihoods programs detailed above	318	Guatemala	110	Improved livelihoods	N/A	
4B	AFICC non-timber forest product (xate, breadnut) enterprise bodega construction	1	Guatemala	N/A	Improved livelihoods	N/A	
5A	Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement	231	Guatemala	N/A	Improved livelihoods	N/A	
5B	Average percentage increase per household against baseline	19%	Guatemala	N/A	Improved livelihoods	N/A	
6A	Number of people trained and supported with fire prevention	35	Guatemala	N/A	Improved forest protection	N/A	

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
<b>Law enforcement and legal framework measures</b>							
9	Number field manuals produced to guide to IWT SMART patrols	3	Guatemala & Mexico	N/A	Improved law enforcement	Spanish	
10B	Number of prosecutors/judges trained	2	Guatemala		Improved authorities knowledge	Spanish	
10E	Number of individuals attending refresher training on SMART patrolling	70	Guatemala & Mexico	18	Improved law enforcement	Spanish	
11A	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified	1	Mexico	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
11B	Number of illegal wildlife shipments detected	1	Guatemala	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
12	Person-days of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	1,752 person/days per year	Guatemala	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
12	Person-days of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	606 person/day per year	Mexico	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
13A	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	11	Guatemala	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
13B	Value of illegal wildlife products seized through law enforcement action facilitated by the project	£. 11,378	Guatemala	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	

<b>Project Ref and Title:</b>							
<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality (if relevant)</b>	<b>Gender (if relevant)</b>	<b>Title or Focus (if relevant)</b>	<b>Language (if relevant)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13B	Value of illegal wildlife products seized through law enforcement action facilitated by the project	£. 120,431	Mexico	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
13C	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	9	Guatemala	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
13D	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime	9	Guatemala	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
13F	Number of actioned cases handed to/received from another agency	0		N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
15A	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection	1		N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
15C	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries	0		N/A	Improved legal framework	N/A	
16C	SMART patrolling databases established that are used for law enforcement, monitoring	3	Guatemala	N/A	Improved law enforcement	N/A	
<b>Behaviour change for demand reduction measures</b>							
18A	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour pre-intervention (baseline)	22	Guatemala	N/A	Greater awareness on IWT	N/A	
18A	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour pre-intervention (baseline)	23	Mexico	N/A	Greater awareness on IWT	N/A	

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
18B	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour post-intervention	21	Guatemala	N/A	Greater awareness on IWT	N/A	
18B	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour post-intervention	23	Mexico	N/A	Greater awareness on IWT	N/A	
<b>Cross cutting measures</b>							
21C	Number of other publications produced	1	Guatemala	N/A	Greater awareness on IWT	N/A	
21C	Number of other publications produced	2	Mexico	N/A	Greater awareness on IWT	N/A	
22A	Amount of match funding secured (£) for delivery of project during the period of the IWT Challenge Fund grant <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 12.2)</i>	██████	Guatemala	N/A	Additional funding	N/A	
22A	Amount of match funding secured (£) for delivery of project during the period of the IWT Challenge Fund grant <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 12.2)</i>	██████	Mexico	N/A	Additional funding	N/A	

<b>Project Ref and Title:</b>							
<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality (if relevant)</b>	<b>Gender (if relevant)</b>	<b>Title or Focus (if relevant)</b>	<b>Language (if relevant)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
22B	Funding leveraged (£) for work after the IWT Challenge Fund grant ends <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 11.2)</i>	████████	Guatemala	N/A	Additional Funding	N/A	
22B	Funding leveraged (£) for work after the IWT Challenge Fund grant ends <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 11.2)</i>	████████	Mexico	N/A	Additional Funding	N/A	
26B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from IWT project work will be presented/disseminated	1	Guatemala	N/A	IWT076 presentations	N/A	
26C	Number of individual media articles featuring the project	2	Guatemala	N/A	Greater IWT awareness	N/A	



## Publications

**Table 2: Details of project publications**

Type *	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Manual	Luis Romero Protection Protocol for Mirador-Rio Azul National Park / Dos Laguna Biotope WCS, CONAP, FUNDAECO, CECON (2022)	Guatemala	Guatemala	Male	CONAP, Peten	<a href="https://guatemala.wcs.org/">https://guatemala.wcs.org/</a>
Manual	Protection Protocol for Balamku State Reserve, Mexico Anuar Hernandez, PPY, SEMABICC (2022)	Mexico	Mexico	Male	SEMABICCE, Campeche	<a href="https://guatemala.wcs.org/">https://guatemala.wcs.org/</a>
Manual	Protection Protocol for Calakmul Biosphere Reserve, Mexico Luis Romero, Anuar Hernandez, WCS, PPY, CONANP (2022)	Guatemala	Guatemala	Male	CONAP, Peten	<a href="https://guatemala.wcs.org/">https://guatemala.wcs.org/</a>
Website	Programa de monitoreo de jaguares y sus presas (cámaras automáticas) en la Reserva de la Biosfera Maya. Rony Garcia- Anleu WCS Guatemala, WWF Mesoamérica (2022)	Guatemala	Guatemala	Male	WCS Guatemala, WWF Mesoamerica	<a href="https://guatemala.wcs.org/">https://guatemala.wcs.org/</a>
Poster	How Alternative Livelihoods Help to Prevent Illegal Wildlife Trade Melissa Romero, G. Ponce, K. Duchez (2023)	Guatemala	Guatemala	Female	WCS Guatemala	<a href="https://guatemala.wcs.org/">https://guatemala.wcs.org/</a>
Grey Literature White Paper	Cross-Border Coordination to Reduce IWT in the Guatemala-Mexico Green Corridor Lessons Learned & Recommendations (2023) McNab, R.B.; Duchez, K.; Ponce, G.; Morales, V.; Hernandez; A.; Asturias, F., Romero, M., Castellanos, B.; A. Rodriguez, Romero, J.J., L. Romero, M. Mérida	USA	USA	Male	WCS Guatemala	<a href="https://guatemala.wcs.org/">https://guatemala.wcs.org/</a>

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-reports@niras.com">BCF-reports@niras.com</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:BCF-reports@niras.com">BCF-reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?</b>	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should 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 need 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.	
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.	