



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Illegal
(IWT)



Wildlife Trade
Challenge



**Fund
Annual Report**

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2022

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT103
Project title	Reducing Poverty and Illegal Trade Utilizing Bolivia's Charismatic Red-fronted Macaw
Country/ies	Bolivia
Lead partner	Asociación Armonía
Project partner(s)	Toro Toro Municipality SERNAP: Toro Toro National Park Government of Cochabamba
IWTCF grant value	£311,797.00
Start/end dates of project	01/12/2021 - 31/03/2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2021-Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 December 2021 - 31 March 2022 (Annual Report 1)
Project Leader name	Bennett Hennessey
Project website/blog/social media	https://armoniabolivia.org/ https://twitter.com/armoniabolivia?lang=en https://www.facebook.com/armoniabolivia/
Report author(s) and date	Tjalle Boorsma: 29/04/2022

1. Project summary

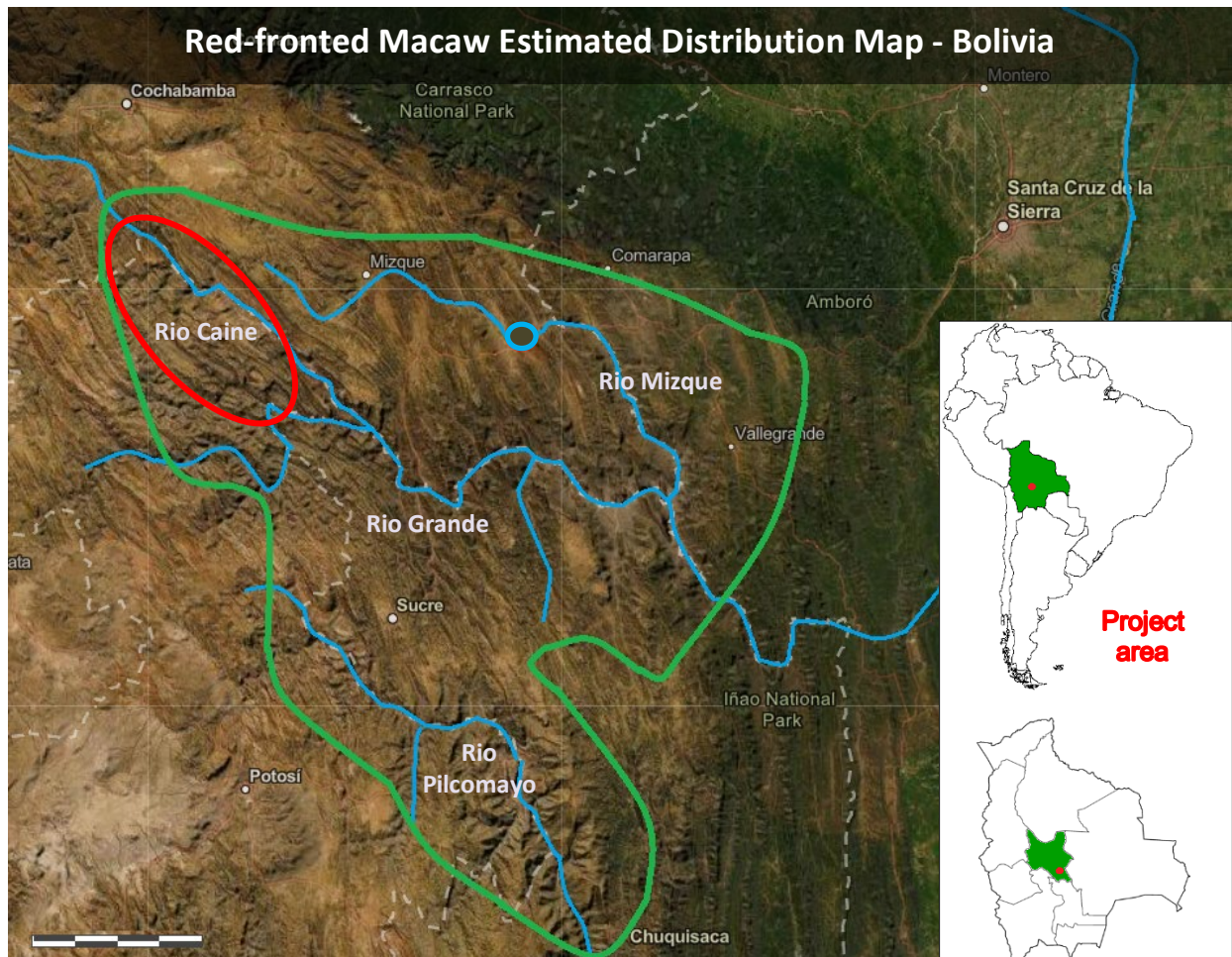
Armonía has stopped the illegal trade of the Red-fronted Macaw's Rio Mizque population through intense education programs, ecotourism and community agriculture development programs. The Red-fronted Macaw (*Ara rubrogenys*) high extinction risk will be significantly reduced if illegal trade in the Caine/Toro Toro region stops (last illegal trade hotspot) providing wild individuals internationally and nationally from the Cochabamba region.

With less than 1,200 individuals left in the wild and a breeding population of less than 160, this endemic and Critically Endangered macaw will directly benefit from the termination of illegal trade. In addition, macaws are killed as they cause economic losses to local indigenous Quechua communities by feeding on their crops. Intelligent and innovative agriculture programs will directly halt the death of macaws.

Drawing on the charismatic Red-fronted Macaws in the Rio Caine/ Toro Toro Municipality and National Park area, we propose to apply an environmental education program combined with tourism development, beekeeping, and eco-friendly agriculture. This multifaceted approach helps to ensure project sustainability.

The direct beneficiaries of this project are 16 Quechua communities (Community Unions: Julo, Rio Caine and Cuñurani) that traffickers visit to collect wild Red-fronted Macaws and other parrots. Indirect beneficiaries are the Toro Toro municipality with 10,870 inhabitants, the Toro Toro National Park and over 2 million people living in the large cities of Cochabamba, La Paz and Santa Cruz.

The project area is the Toro Toro municipality and National Park at the Caine watershed. The Caine watershed is one of the four main rivers used by Red-fronted Macaw to breed and one of the last illegal trade hotspots (other watersheds are: Mizque, Grande and Pilcomayo).



2. Project partnerships

Toro Toro Municipality:

Guido Saldana (Red-fronted Macaw Project Coordinator) and Tjalle Boorsma (Conservation Program Director) presented the IWT project to the Mayor of the Toro Toro municipality, tourism councilor and the Director of Productive Development and Environment on the 22nd of March (fig. 1). Due to municipality changes in staff, we were not able to officially meet with the executive staff during our January visit to the project area. Armonia prepared an MOU (Annex 1 & 2) which was presented during a project area visit on the 21st of April. Small changes will have to be made before signing in May. The project was very well received by the Mayor of the Toro Toro Municipality and multiple councils have joined Armonia during community visits demonstrating their support to the program.



Figure 1: Tjalle Boorsma (left) and Guido Saldana (right) presenting to the Toro Toro municipality.

More importantly, we presented the project to community leaders of three “Community Unions (sub-centrales)”: **Cuñurani** (representing 4 communities; fig.2); **Julo** (representing 8 communities); and **Rio Caine** (representing 4 communities). An MOU was presented to the Union of Cuñurani (Annex 3) on the 21st of April and will be signed in May after minor adjustments. MOUs are prepared for the Union of Julo and Rio Caine who both expressed their full support.



Figure 2: Tjalle Boorsma and Guido Saldana presenting to the Cuñurani “Community Union”.

SERNAP (System of National Protected Areas):

Armonia presented the project to Toro Toro National Park on the 21st of January to the Executive Director and the complete team of 6 park guards. Due to a long-term work relationship since 2011, the project was received with great interest and enthusiasm. Armonia together with the Toro Toro NP prepared the MOU (Annex 4) which is ready to be signed. Armonia has had a signed MOU with the national department of SERNAP since 2014. Before signing the MOU with the Toro Toro NP, the original MOU must be updated. This has been approved though we are still awaiting the signed version from the government, and needed to sign local specific MOUs with National Parks.



Figure 3: Felix Mamani (left:Toro Toro NP director) with Guido Saldana and park rangers in Toro Toro

Government of Cochabamba:

We have a long-term work relationship with the Government of Cochabamba including a signed MOU since 2020 (Annex 5). Armonia together with the Cochabamba Government developed the Red-fronted Macaw Action Plan which was approved in early 2022 by the National Government (Annex 6). As we have multiple projects within the Cochabamba Department the work relationship is strong and smooth.

The publication of Armonía’s Red-fronted Macaw Action Plan (2022-2032) approved by local and national governments as well as communities throughout the species distribution is a tremendous success at the start of this project. It will strengthen our conservation and sustainability strategies and provides the framework for long term Red-fronted Macaw protection throughout its distribution. The Action Plan will be distributed throughout the project area.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

1. Education

1.1 Create an illegal wildlife trade poster and colouring book with educational content.

We are in the process to updating our successful environmental education booklet for teachers (Annex 7) and colouring book for students (fig. 4). New posters will be developed after this reporting period. We changed adhesive signs of our antitrafficking billboards along the main road from Cochabamba to Toro Toro Municipality (fig. 5). These double-sided billboards were placed in 2020 with an educational message to stop the trade in macaws including the legal implications when caught with trapped wildlife. These large stickers on a metal background have to be changed every 2-3 years due to extreme weather conditions. This is a relatively inexpensive method to secure long-term functioning signs.

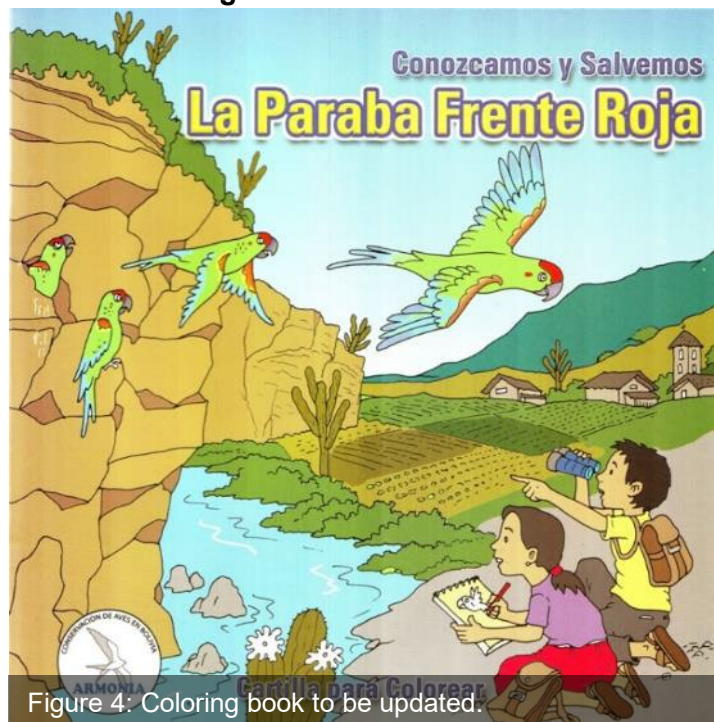


Figure 4: Coloring book to be updated.



Figure 5: Guido Saldana at renewal of stickers of antitrafficking road signs Toro Toro.

Armonia together with Daniel Alarcón, a famous Spanish wildlife photographer in Bolivia, will publish an educational photographic book called “Cautivos (Captives)”, highlighting the harm of trade in wild-caught birds. This project shows Bolivian parrots that are highly affected by the illegal pet trade. It demonstrates the beauty of these birds as well as the devastating impact of the trade. Armonia will provide texts for the two most emblematic Macaws of Bolivia: The endemic and Critically Endangered Red-fronted Macaw and Blue-throated Macaw (Annex 8). This project has been presented globally and has been picked up by conservation stars like Leonardo DiCaprio: <https://www.vozdeamerica.com/a/el-apoyo-de-leonardo-dicaprio-a-un-proyecto-de-aves-6390840.html>. This outreach will assist in global awareness of illegal wildlife trade. Especially popular stars have the ability to reach people around the globe with different background: <https://www.lostiempos.com/tendencias/medio-ambiente/20220104/retratos-aves-rescatadas-bolivia-dicaprio-promueve-conciencia>



Figure 6: Pictures Daniel Alarcón for the educational photographic book “Cautivos”

1.2 Conduct workshops implemented in local schools.

Workshops in local schools are planned for the upcoming 6 months.

Guido Saldana, Armonía's Red-fronted Macaw Conservation Program Coordinators main focus during the first 4 months of the project has been presenting the project to key stakeholders. During that same period Armonia conducted an application review for a full-time coordinator which has been contracted and started on the first of April 2022. Ilse Prado (Annex 9; fig. 7) will be leading the IWT program and will be assisted by Guido Saldana. With years of experience in managing sustainable development projects, the ability to speak Quechua, and her knowledge working directly with National parks, Ilse is the right person to lead this program. Guido will be coordinating the project in two other key Red-fronted Macaw population sites (Mizque and El Palmar National Park).



Figure 7: Ilse Prado presenting the IWT project to the Julo Union

1.3 Create two video clips, and 2 radio spots

Tjalle Boorsma and Guido Saldana met with Ernst Udo Drawert on the 22nd of February to discuss video options for the IWT program. Ernst Udo Drawert has produced Armonía's Red-fronted Macaw antitrafficking educational video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zh886LQ1f50&t=1s>) and antitrafficking spot (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XO6BsLh2rOc&feature=youtu.be>) in 2021. He will be the lead director for the IWT videos and proposed a mini-series of 4 documentaries tackling the topics of this project: antitrafficking, education, tourism and macaw friendly agriculture. His proposal (Annex 10) was approved and we are about to sign the contract with Ernst Udo (Annex 11).

Radio spots will be developed within the next reporting period.

1.4 Contact and visit radio and TV stations for interviews on illegal wildlife trade.

We aim to have the first videos and radio spots ready by October and will be launched.

1.5 Promote the program on social media through Armonía communications project

Armonía's Executive Director Rodrigo Soria-Auza and Guido Saldana met with Vice President David Choquehuanca (fig. 8), the National Director of SERNAP Teodoro Mamani Ibarra and the Toro Toro Director Felix Mamani Canaza at the Toro Toro NP on the 31st of March. We explained the project and activities Armonia conducts throughout the country. This meeting was important to advance the MOUs that Armonia will establish with different national parks throughout the country. This encounter was promoted through Armonía's social media:

https://m.facebook.com/armoniabolivia/posts/10158587706183015?comment_id=10158594021523015

As planned, we are now ready to extensively promote the project as all stockholders are informed



Figure 8: Rodrigo Soria-Auza (left) and Vice President David Choquehuanca talking about IWT project

2. Tourism

2.1 Visit are with eco-tourism experts and community members, and field trek remote sites.

Main eco-tourism activities are planned in the next four months to develop our baseline strategies. We contracted in April our new IWT program coordinator Ilse Prado who will compose a team of experts that will evaluate tourism potential options in the project areas. Work listings were posted on the 9th of March: <http://armoniabolivia.org/convocatoria/>. We received 36 applications for multiple positions (Socio-economic consultant, tourism consultant, agricultural consultant and beekeeping consultant) and Ilse will contact her expert team members in May.

Armonia works with a tourism expert promoting conservation tourism and who developed multiple Red-fronted Macaw tourism posts to motivate Bolivians enthusiastic to visit nature sites to see special species like the Red-fronted Macaw. Geraldine Alexandra Abaroa Iriarte has been visiting sites within the Dry Andean valleys to better evaluate the tourism potential in these regions.

2.2 Create a report reviewed by experts on feasibility and attractiveness of routes.

On track as these activities are planned after this reporting period.

2.3 Conduct guide training workshops, and follow-up workshops with local community members and park guards

On track as these activities are planned after this reporting period when we have our baseline tourism information in place.

2.4 Visit national and international specialized bird tourism agencies in person, or through internet.

On track as these activities are planned after this reporting period when we have our baseline tourism information in place.

3. Beekeeping & Eco-friendly Agriculture

3.1 Introduce program to communities, setting up working groups, an appropriate meeting schedule taking into account seasonal changes, harvest, and to be gender inclusive. Follow up on scheduling and revise success each year.

This core of the project will be developed after a thorough socio-economic evaluation defining specific strategies within the study area and will be conducted in June/July.

Ilse Prado together with Guido Saldana conducted her first field trip on the 22nd of April where they visited the “Community Union” Julo, an area where we have significant evidence that Red-fronted Macaws are killed or sold illegally on the Bolivian black market. Ilse was well received, though multiple community leaders expressed the problems they have with macaws affecting their crop yields. Community members expressed the need to receive compensation from the Toro Toro NP for their economic losses caused by macaws. They justified the selling of macaws to overcome their economic losses. This was debunked by other community leaders and caused

an interesting discussion between community members about the cause of macaws feeding on crops due to the decimation of natural foraging habitat.

The Julo community welcomes alternative production strategies to increase income and halting the human-macaw conflict which is affecting their direct income. During the project presentation we discussed beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture strategies to overcome these issues (fig. 9). We are currently working on an MOU to formally work with Julo. The project leaders unanimously expressed their full support and we will have to present the MOU during the next community Union gathering.



Figure 9: Ilse Prado together with Toro Toro NP Director during the IWT project presentation in Julo

3.2 Conduct training workshops with contracted experts, with follow-up workshops after a period

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

3.3 Periodic field visits, problem solving, purchasing equipment, and maintenance.

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

3.4 Create a market strategy for products developed.

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

3.5 Conduct a study that evaluates the socio-economic impact of beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture.

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

3.6 Design a beekeeping productivity monitoring study.

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

3.7 Create a system to monitor performance of eco-friendly production

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

3.8 Create a honey foundation with communities' members.

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

3.9 Form a committee that discourages/prevents community members being involved in illegal wildlife trade.

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

3.10 Create an anonymous illegal wildlife trade monitoring program.

On Track. These activities are planned after this reporting period.

4. Improved protection

4.1 Conduct field and office training workshops.

Armonia has visited on 5 different occasions the Toro Toro National Park, met with the Executive Director Felix Mamani Canaza and with all 6 park guards. No official training has been done yet as these are planned for the next Red-fronted Macaw breeding season in October/November 2022, though these gatherings always allow for discussing monitoring and patrolling actions. We have met with Beatriz Quispe, Toro Toro's only female park guard, to evaluate what challenges the National Park experiences with the different communities. This was key to better understand where to develop specific actions.

Armonia conducted in early 2021 the national Red-fronted Macaw breeding population census. Toro Toro staff members did partake in the census and received training in the Red-fronted Macaw Community Reserve before the population census. Therefore, the park guards are already familiar with monitoring and the importance to protect the Red-fronted Macaw (fig. 10).



Figure 10: Trained Toro Toro Park guards monitoring Red-fronted Macaws during the 2021 census

4.2 Create a monitoring program.

The monitoring plan will be ready for the next Red-fronted Macaw breeding season in October.

4.3 Assist the development of monitoring and protection with equipment training.

We purchased binoculars, GPS's and a computer for key stakeholders in this project. We will purchase cameras and Birds of Bolivia field guides in July/August to complete the full monitoring equipment.

	Date of purchase	Equipment	Quantity	Price \$us.
1	11/03/2022	Binoculars Vortex Optics	7	█
2	14/03/2022	Binoculars Nikon Camera ProStaff 35	3	█
3	11/03/2022	GPS Garmin eTrex 22x	5	█
4	17/03/2022	Laptop DELL INSPIRON 3501	1	█

5	17/03/2022	Laptop bag	2	
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4.4 Work on report writing train to park guards and systems to publish their observations on global databases.

These activities are planned for the next Red-fronted Macaw breeding season in October.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

The project is running according to plan. We started in December 2021, primarily focused on the socialization of the program so that all key stakeholders are supporting the project and fully aware of Armonía's intentions and activities. We contracted the IWT program coordinator and have started educational and outreach activities through the planning of educational videos (mini-series), developing an educational photographic book ("Cautivos") and updating school material. We are in the process of signing MOUs with local partners (Toro Toro NP, Municipality and "Community Unions") to strengthen our work relationship and trust. We are in the process of contracting experts to provide baseline socio-economic information that will guide our project and help evaluate our impact. This is followed by contracting beekeeping and agricultural experts to meet our output goals.

1. Education

We have prepared material for upcoming education and antitrafficking campaigns. We have signed a contract to develop together with Daniel Alarcon an educational photographic book that already received global recognition thanks to people like Leonardo DiCaprio. This has recognition was picked up nationally by local news stations.

The promotion of the "Cautivos" book through local news outlets has reached large number of people in the main cities of Bolivia:

Página 7: https://www.paginasiete.bo/gente/2022/1/6/cautivos-el-proyecto-boliviano-contra-el-trafico-de-animales-que-apoya-leonardo-dicaprio-319931.html?fbclid=IwAR2_PPPQ9tZUyrxU5olsZqeQTcfZ-3SPsldDGPuytpWzbU16dIlgRNQ4DBWU

Los Tiempos: <https://www.lostiempos.com/tendencias/medio-ambiente/20220104/retratos-aves-rescatadas-bolivia-dicaprio-promueve-conciencia>

El Deber: <https://www.facebook.com/200586404047/posts/10160402269094048/?d=n>

We have renewed the antitrafficking signs along the main road from Cochabamba to Toro Toro that have a direct local impact. Communities of the Caine region are made aware that killing and trafficking Red-fronted Macaws is illegal.

We have presented the IWT program to 3 "Community Unions" encompassing 36 communities. At these meeting 52 people representing around 50 families have been made aware of our intended actions and have seen our antitrafficking education spot:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XO6BsLh2rOc&feature=youtu.be>

We are in the process of signing a contract with Ernst Udo Drawert to create a mini-series focussing on the different outputs of the IWT program. He will travel together with Ilse Prado to the different sites to start filming. This will be a long process as different sub-projects will be developed at different stages.

2. Tourism

It is key to understand which strategies fit best with which communities to tackle the current trafficking issues. During the socialization of the project, we discussed with community members what their needs and perspectives are to improve their current economic situation. Community Union Cuñurani expressed a strong interest in tourism as their agricultural fields are not impacted by the macaws as they produce crops that are not favoured by the Red-fronted Macaw. In addition, they own large areas of forest with native tree species that are used by Red-fronted

Macaws for food. They expressed their interest to have these forest areas declared a “Community Protected Reserve” and ask Armonia how we can help (Annex 3).

No impact indicators can yet be demonstrated as this part of the project is still in a very premature state and tourism experts will have to be contracted.

3. Beekeeping & Eco-friendly Agriculture

While presenting the IWT project to the “Community Union” Julo, the largest Union representing 8 communities, we became aware of the strong resentment towards the Red-fronted Macaw and their perception of it being a pest species. The selling of the macaws is a form to compensate the losses the communities experience from the macaws that feed on their crops. The side effect of the human/macaw conflict that results in macaws being sold, can be solved relatively easily through alternative agricultural management strategies and alternative income sources like beekeeping. The Julo area is therefore the main location to develop agricultural strategies to stop the trade in Red-fronted Macaw.

No indicators can yet be demonstrated as this part of the project is still in a very premature state and experts will have to be contracted.

4. Improved protection

Significant progress has been made collaborating with the Toro Toro National Park. We have presented the project and 100% of the park guards were present during the socialization and follow-up presentations organized by Armonia. Four from the 6 park guards have received monitoring and Red-fronted Macaw nest evaluation training in 2021 when they partook in Armonia’s global Red-fronted Macaw breeding population census.

We have purchased important monitoring and patrolling equipment that will help park guards conduct their daily activities. These will be provided during the first workshops that are planned in the upcoming months.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Ilse Pardo together with Tjalle Boorsma developed a strict program plan to work towards our set project outcome. We have just started and there have not been surprises nor reason that could affect our planning towards successful project execution. In important next step is contracting a socio-economic expert to set the baseline from which we can make educated arguments towards any change.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumption 1:

Pandemic threat will decrease in 2021, and international tourists will slowly return to Bolivia.

Comments: This assumption does not hold for 2021 but does hold for 2022. Armonia manages two reserves (Barba Azul Nature Reserve and Red-fronted Macaw Community Reserve) which did not receive international tourist in 2021. We are observing a significant increase in reservations for both reserves in 2022 and in general, international tourist are again observed traveling through Bolivia

Outcome Assumption 2:

No political crisis takes place in Bolivia along the period of project implementation.

Comments: This assumption still holds. No political crisis is expected as national elections are in 3 years and local governments are only recently elected (March 2021).

Outcome Assumption 3:

No global crisis (economic or sanitary) that affects global tourism takes place during project implementation.

Comments: This assumption still holds though it is too early to say whether the Russian war in Ukraine will impact global tourism. We do see an inflation in fuel prices that could impact global tourism.

Output (Education) Assumption 1:

National, departmental, municipal and community stakeholders take ownership of the anti-wildlife trade message of the educative/communication campaigns

Comments: This assumption still holds. Armonia developed a Red-fronted Macaw Action Plan (2022-2032) in collaboration with the ministry of environment, departmental governments and municipalities. This Action plan was approved in March 2022. This is a sign of taking ownership and willingness to protect the Red-fronted Macaw (Annex 6).

Output (Tourism) Assumption 1:

Pandemic threat will decrease in 2021, and international tourists will slowly return to Bolivia.

Comments: See Outcome assumption 1 and 3.

Output (Tourism) Assumption 2:

Tourism is not affected by political crisis during the period of project implementation

Comments: See Outcome assumption 2.

Output (Beekeeping & Eco-friendly Agriculture) Assumption 1:

Performance of trained people is optimal, and consequently beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture becomes an important activity.

Comments: This assumption will have to be evaluated at a later stage of the project.

Output (Beekeeping & Eco-friendly Agriculture) Assumption 2:

Market opportunities are attractive for the long-term sustainability of trained beekeepers and eco-friendly farmers.

Comments: This assumption will have to be evaluated at a later stage of the project.

Output (Beekeeping & Eco-friendly Agriculture) Assumption 3:

The sustainable development assistance provided to local community convince local people to stop working for traders of wildlife that visit these communities

Comments: This assumption will have to be evaluated at a later stage of the project.

Output (Improved Protection) Assumption 1:

Personnel of Toro Toro NP trained and committed to the training and implementation of the monitoring programme

Comments: This still holds as Toro Toro National Park is keen on signing our MOU as soon as possible (when the national MOU is approved). The park guards at Toro Toro are long term park guards that have worked with Armonia in the past and show commitment to the project.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty reduction

This project aims to generate impact through offering illegal trade alternatives of which Armonia had long-term success in other regions of Bolivia. This three-year project will be able to establish market demand, tourism routes, and innovative production methods, a design that once deeply established, and financially viable, will be sustainable.

The enigmatic Red-fronted Macaw holds an attractive charm to a wide span of the general public. When well-guided, low-impact, comfortable, economical access to this species is offered, it will become an entrenched national tradition like so many other popular tourist destinations. The key is well planned preparation and promotion for it to be sustainable. Local communities will learn of the economic benefits of having abundant and special wildlife

[\(https://armoniabolivia.org/programs/red-fronted-macaw/\)](https://armoniabolivia.org/programs/red-fronted-macaw/).

Alternative and eco-friendly agricultural models that halt the human/macaw conflict aim to increase local family income through intelligent land management. Not only will wildlife benefit from these methods, but local poverty is reduced by securing higher income. Increased income will improve accessibility to education and general improvement of this still extremely poor region of the dry Andean valleys.

We feel more comfortable to make a statement on how this project made an impact at a later stage of the project execution.

4. Thematic focus

This project provides examples to reduce the demand for IWT through providing solutions to the human/macaw conflict, the main reason Red-fronted Macaw are still sold on the illegal market to balance the losses caused by the macaws affecting crop fields. Introducing alternative crop management techniques and providing alternative income sources will increase the living standard of the indigenous Quechua communities and will therefore no longer be dependent of selling wildlife to compensate crop losses.

The publication of Armonía's Red-fronted Macaw Action Plan approved by local and national governments as well as communities throughout the species distribution help put in place the arguments for a legal framework to halt the trade in Red-fronted Macaws and increase efforts to prevent its extinction. This will strengthen authorities like the Toro Toro National Park to control and stop the trade in wildlife.

The publication of the Action Plan in 2022 (Annex 6) is a tremendous achievement that provides the framework for long term Red-fronted Macaw protection throughout its distribution.

5. Impact on species in focus

Armonia conducted in March 2021 a breeding population census throughout the species distribution including the project area. We estimate a global population of 1,200 individuals and 160 breeding pairs. In our study area there are 7 breeding sites, 20 known nests and a population of approximately 180 individuals. This is our baseline information.

The Red-fronted Macaw occurs in 4 watersheds of which the Caine region (our project area) hold 12% of the breeding population. These results will be published in Bird Conservation International in 2022 as our manuscript has been approved with minor corrections. We will train Toro Toro Park guards to continue annual monitoring of all the sites surveyed in 2021 to evaluate local population trends.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

This project directly focuses on the reduction of poverty of the poorest families in Bolivia living in the Dry Andean Valleys. This region is significantly affected by drought and climate change directly affecting the livelihood of these families. Therefore, the macaw conflict where income is lost by feeding macaws is a significant problem that needs to be addressed to improve living conditions while halting the killing and trading in this species.

Improving agriculture techniques will stop the human/macaw conflict and the implementation of alternative income sources like tourism and beekeeping support directly 16 communities throughout the project area with over 150 families. Not only will alternative income sources help the economic stability, it will stop the need to continue trading in wildlife to generate additional income.

We feel more comfortable to make a statement on how this project made an impact on poverty reduction at a later stage of the project execution.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

The project will be working with indigenous Quechua communities which have more traditional gender related roles. We will try to improve gender equality wherever possible. For example, we will work to promote that our activities, like guide training promote gender equality. All poverty reduction programs will be equally available for all genders, and we will motivate that all genders participate.

During the presentation of our project at the Community Unions at Cuñurani, Julo and Rio Caine, we observe around 20 to 40% woman partaking in the meetings. We observed an equal participation of woman during discussion sessions. National Park Toro Toro has 1 single female park guard (16%).

We feel more comfortable to make a statement on how this project made an impact on gender equality issues at a later stage of the project execution.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

We have presented the project to all stakeholders in the project area. We are implementing MOUs with all these stakeholders to secure transparency in what Armonia can offer within the scope of this project. These are systems of control that will help the monitoring of stakeholder to Armonia on how we implement our activities to meet outputs and our general outcome.

We feel more comfortable to make a statement on how this project can improve the monitoring and evaluation of the project at a later stage of the project execution.

9. Lessons learnt

No real setback has been experienced apart from minor delay in finding our ideal project coordinator for the IWT program. As funding approval by the IWT Challenge Fund was delayed we had to postpone the project starting date to December. December coincides with Armonía's end of its fiscal year and a two-week holiday period which affected the continuation of the project. These challenges will be overcome with our full-time newly contracted program coordinator.

We feel more comfortable to make a statement on lessons learned at a later stage of the project execution.

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

Not applicable.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No other comments on progress.

12. Sustainability and legacy

We feel more comfortable to make a statement sustainability and legacy at a later stage of the project execution.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

We have presented the IWT challenge Fund support to all the stakeholders involved. We have used UK AID and IWT Challenge Fund logos in our presentations. As we have not yet implemented key activities, there have not been opportunities to credit the IWT Challenge Fund accordingly. In the upcoming months we will request the use of logos for the mini-series and "Cautivos" book we aim to complete.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

Both the Program Leader, Bennett Hennessey and Subleader, Tjalle Boorsma fell ill with Covid-19 in January when the Omicron variant arrived in Bolivia. This period coincides with the largest covid wave in Bolivia. Both leaders were affected for 2 to 3 weeks, though no serious side effects were experienced. This caused a delay in contracting staff and supervising on the ground activities.

Currently we experience few covid cases (82) in Bolivia and life continuous as normal with no restrictions. Therefore, we currently do not expect covid to significantly impact our project. This could change with new variants being introduced to Bolivia.

All staff is obliged to weekly report through an application to state their health situation so Armonia can respond quickly to any problems. Currently all staff is vaccinated. We provide covid tests before and after traveling to our projects. Program supervision is currently through zoom where no direct contact is needed. But in order to properly conduct project activities, continuous travel is still required.

15. Safeguarding

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

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

Armonia has a safeguard policy in place which has not changed since the IWT proposal was presented (Annex 12)

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2021-March 2022)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2021/22 Grant (£)	2021/22 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	██████	██████	██████	Guido Saldana is the general Red-fronted Macaw Coordinator and managed the project for the first 4 months. We only recently contracted a full-time IWT coordinator, therefore "Assistant Manager" funds have not been spent
Consultancy costs	██████	██████	██████	The IWT coordinator Ilse Prado will contract consultants for the program. As she was only contracted in April, the team of experts have not yet been contracted. Unspent consultancy funds will be spent after this reporting period.
Overhead Costs	██████	██████	██████	n.a
Travel and subsistence	██████	██████	██████	n.a
Operating Costs	0	0	0%	n.a
Capital items (see below)	██████	██████	██████	n.a
Others (see below)	██████	██████	██████	n.a
TOTAL			██████	The difference is due to the delay in contracting consultants for the program. These funds will be spent after this reporting period.

17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

Not yet applicable due to the early phase of the project.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2021-2022

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Red-fronted Macaw high extinction risk due to sustained trade in Toto Toro region, a known illegal parrot trade hotspot, decreases significantly through sustainable development initiatives implemented in favour of local stakeholders.</p>		<p>We feel more comfortable to make a statement on how the project made an impact at a later stage of the project execution.</p>	
<p>Outcome Sustainable development initiatives improved livelihoods in five local communities, eliminating their involvement in illegal wildlife trade. Torotoro region protects key Red-fronted Macaw sites and increases its self-sustainability through birdwatching tourism.</p>	<p>0.1 Torotoro region Illegal wildlife trade significantly reduced by 80% at the project end.</p> <p>0.2 Community livelihoods improved 30% through tourism, beekeeping and eco-agriculture implemented projects by project end.</p> <p>0.3 Birdwatching tourism increases Torotoro park income by at least 20%, thus by project end.</p> <p>0.4 Red-fronted Macaw monitoring program with properly equipped personnel by project end.</p>	<p>01-03: We feel more comfortable to make a statement on how the project made an impact towards the outcome at a later stage of the project execution.</p> <p>We are in the process of contracting a socio-economic expert to set the baseline from which we can make educated arguments towards any change.</p> <p>0.4. Equipment has been purchased</p>	<p>Conducting socio economic study</p> <p>Preparing all educational material for implementation</p> <p>Equipment will be delivered to stakeholders</p>
<p>1. Output: Education</p> <p>An illegal wildlife trade education and communication strategy put in place to combat wildlife trade in the Torotoro region where parrots are extracted and Cochabamba where parrots are transported for international distribution</p>	<p>1.1 Over 150 families from 5 communities (approx. 750 persons of equal gender) are made aware of illegal wildlife trade, and its impact on the Red-fronted Macaw wild population in first two years of project.</p> <p>1.2 Two million people of equal gender in Cochabamba, La Paz and Santa Cruz departments (Bolivia) are made aware of damage/impact of illegal wildlife trade on the Bolivian endemic Red-fronted Macaw by project end.</p>	<p>We are in the process to updating our successful environmental education booklet for teachers (Annex 7) and colouration book for student (fig. 4).</p> <p>We changed stickers of our antitrafficking billboards along the main road from Cochabamba to Toro Toro Municipality (fig. 5).</p> <p>Armonia through the IWT program is supporting a strong antitrafficking project by Daniel Alarcón, on an educational book called “Cautivos” (fig. 6; Annex 8).</p> <p>Ernst Udo Drawert presented a proposal of a mini-series of 4 documentaries tackling all the main topics of this project: antitrafficking, education, tourism and macaw friendly agriculture (Annex 10 & 11).</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.1 Create an illegal wildlife trade poster and colouring book with educational content.		We are in the process to updating our successful environmental education booklet for teachers (Annex 7) and colouration book for student (fig. 4). New posters will be developed after this reporting period.	Deliver updated education booklet to school teachers at 16 communities Deliver 1,000 updated colouring book to school at 16 communities Develop and distribute 1,000 antitrafficking posters throughout the project area
Activity 1.2 Conduct workshops implemented in local schools.		According planification. Workshops in local schools is planned after this reporting period.	With updated education booklet and colouring books, we will start conducting workshops at schools.
Activity 1.3 Create two video clips, and 2 radio spots		Mini-series of 4 documentaries tackling all IWT programs have been presented and approved According planification. Radio spots will be developed after this reporting period.	Filming key material for mini-series Develop and distributing radio spots
Activity 1.4 Contact and visit radio and TV stations for interviews on illegal wildlife trade.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Contacting and organizing interviews with Pagina 7, El Deber, Los Tiempos, etc. discussing illegal wildlife trade matters.
Activity 1.5 Promote the program on social media through Armonía communications project		Armonía's Executive Director and Guido Saldana met with Vice President David Choquehuanca (fig. 8), the National Director of SERNAP Teodoro Mamani Ibarra and the Toro Toro Director Felix Mamani Canaza at the Toro Toro NP on the 31 st of March, and was showcased on Armonia facebook.	Active promotion with monthly posts on program and Illegal Wildlife Trade matters.
2. Output: Tourism Training of local birdwatching guides, improving tourism conditions and active national and international promotion of Torortoro NP will increase tourism income by 20%	2.1 Two new touristic routes established for key features of the region by project end 2.2 At least 5 park guards and 10 local people of equal gender are trained and equipped to perform as tourism guides by project end. 2.3 At least 90% of Bolivian birding/nature tourism companies,	According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period. We contracted in April our new IWT program coordinator Ilse Prado who will compose a team of experts that will evaluate tourism potential possibilities in the project areas. Jobs calls for expert consults were sent out on the 9 th of March: http://armoniabolivia.org/convocatoria/ . We received 36 letters for multiple positions (Socio-economic consultant, tourism consultant, agricultural consultant and beekeeping consultant) and Ilse will contact her expert team members in May 2022.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>and 60% of international birding/nature tourism companies are aware of Torotoro region as a strategic birdwatching/nature photography hotspot in Bolivia in three years.</p> <p>2.4 The Birdwatching/Nature photography tourism increased the general tourism-generated income of the Torotoro Park by 20% by project end.</p>		
Activity 2.1 Visit are with eco-tourism experts and community members, and field trek remote sites.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Tourism expert will prepare a baseline report on current tourism taking place, interest from communities to implement tourism and propose routes to develop ecotourism in the region
Activity 2.2 Create a report reviewed by experts on feasibility and attractiveness of routes.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Proposal of new tourism routes based on field review
Activity 2.3 Conduct guide training workshops, and follow-up workshops with local community members and park guards		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Presenting proposed tourism strategies to community Unions.
Activity 2.4 Visit national and international specialized bird tourism agencies in person, or through internet.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Approved tourism routs and activities will be promoted at agencies and social media
<p>3. Output: Beekeeping & Eco-friendly Agriculture</p> <p>Before the end of the project local people from 5 communities involved in illegal wildlife trade become apiculturists, eco-friendly farmers and committed Red-fronted Macaw conservationists</p>	<p>3.1 Economies from at least 150 families from local communities, with proportional gender participation, involved in illegal wildlife trade improve by at least 30% due to the introduction of beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture practices by project end.</p> <p>3.2 An association of eco-friendly producers is formed in first two years.</p>	<p>According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.</p> <p>Community Union Julo is where significant evidence was found of Red-fronted Macaws killing and trading to compensate economic losses caused by the macaws. These communities are welcoming alternative strategies to increase income and haling the human-macaw conflict. The project presentation discussed beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture strategies to overcome these issues (fig. 9). We are currently working on an MOU to formally work with Julo.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	3.3 Before the conclusion of project, no community member from beneficiary communities involved in illegal wildlife trade.		
Activity 3.1 Introduce program to communities, setting up working groups, an appropriate meeting schedule taking into account seasonal changes, harvest, and to be gender inclusive. Follow up on scheduling and revise success each year.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Identifying productivity strategies for each of the three Community Unions to set up working groups. This will be conducted by the expert consultant that will be hired.
Activity 3.2 Conduct training workshops with contracted experts, with follow-up workshops after a period		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	After defining productivity strategies, workshops with communities will be conducted to socialize, train and implement.
Activity 3.3 Periodic field visits, problem solving, purchasing equipment, and maintenance.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Continuous field presence
Activity 3.4 Create a market strategy for products developed.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Expert consultants will develop market strategy for each of the productivity strategies
Activity 3.5 Conduct a study that evaluates the socio-economic impact of beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Socio-economic expert will evaluate impact of productive strategies that were implemented
Activity 3.6 Design a beekeeping productivity monitoring study.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Expert consultant will develop a monitoring study to secure proper registration of information
Activity 3.7 Create a system to monitor performance of eco-friendly production		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Expert consultant will develop a monitoring study to secure proper registration of information
Activity 3.8 Create a honey foundation with communities' members.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Expert consultant will develop honey foundation/association of honey producers to easily access the market.
Activity 3.9 Form a committee that discourages/prevents community members being involved in illegal wildlife trade.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Develop a local antitrafficking committee between key stakeholders

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.10 Create an anonymous illegal wildlife trade monitoring program.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Develop trafficking monitoring program where people can anonymously declare finding of trafficking.
<p>4. Output: Improved protection The Torotoro National Park improves its efficiency protecting key reproductive and feeding sites for the Red-fronted Macaw within its territory.</p>	<p>4.1 Training of 100% of Torotoro park guards and developed their capacities to quantitatively monitor key Red-fronted Macaw reproductive and feeding sites within this protected area by project end.</p> <p>4.2 Formation of an anti-illegal Wildlife Trade group Coordination is formed between Torotoro park personnel, municipal authorities and community leaders by project end.</p>	<p>Toro Toro staff members did partake in the census and received training in the Red-fronted Macaw Community Reserve before the population census. Therefore, most of the park guards are already familiar with monitoring and the importance to protect the Macaw (fig. 10).</p> <p>Armonia has visited on 5 different occasions the Toro Toro National Park, met with the Executive Director Felix Mamani Canaza and with all 6 park guards. No official trainings have been given yet as these are planned after this reporting period, though these gatherings always allow for discussing monitoring and patrolling actions.</p>	
Activity 4.1 Conduct field and office training workshops.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Conducting first workshops on monitoring and protection of know Red-fronted Macaw breeding sites
Activity 4.2 Create a monitoring program.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Creating and implementing monitoring protocol with that will be presented during workshops
Activity 4.3 Assist the development of monitoring and protection with equipment training.		Monitoring and patrolling equipment has been purchased	We will purchase cameras and field guides and deliver equipment during first training workshops.
Activity 4.4 Work on report writing train to park guards and systems to publish their observations on global databases.		According planification. These activities are planned after this reporting period.	Training workshop will be organized to use E-Bird and gather and present data in databases.

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

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Red-fronted Macaw high extinction risk due to sustained trade in Tototoro region, a known illegal parrot trade hotspot, decreases significantly through sustainable development initiatives implemented in favour of local stakeholders.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Sustainable development initiatives improved livelihoods in five local communities, eliminating their involvement in illegal wildlife trade. Tototoro region protects key Red-fronted Macaw sites and increases its self-sustainability through birdwatching tourism.</p>	<p>0.5 Tototoro region Illegal wildlife trade significantly reduced by 80% at the project end.</p> <p>0.6 Community livelihoods improved 30% through tourism, beekeeping and eco-agriculture implemented projects by project end.</p> <p>0.7 Birdwatching tourism increases Tototoro park income by at least 20%, thus by project end.</p> <p>0.8 Red-fronted Macaw monitoring program with properly equipped personnel by project end.</p>	<p>0.1.1 Baseline and end of the project anonymous questionnaire monitoring illegal trade changes</p> <p>0.2.1 Baseline and end of project socio-economic study report</p> <p>0.3.1 Yearly tourism income totals of Tototoro NP presented for each of the three years comparing income to before project implementation</p> <p>0.3.2 Baseline and end of project report comparing number of birdwatching tourists, days visitors and increased income.</p> <p>0.4.1 All Tototoro NP personnel received certificates of received training and present delivery certificates of received equipment</p> <p>0.4.2 Three annual reports showing Red-fronted Macaw population results and trends</p>	<p>Pandemic threat will decrease in 2021, and international tourists will slowly return to Bolivia.</p> <p>No political crisis takes place in Bolivia along the period of project implementation.</p> <p>No global crisis (economic or sanitary) that affects global tourism takes place during project implementation.</p>

<p>4. Output: Education An illegal wildlife trade education and communication strategy put in place to combat wildlife trade in the Torotoro region where parrots are extracted and Cochabamba where parrots are transported for international distribution</p>	<p>1.1 Over 150 families from 5 communities (approx. 750 persons of equal gender) are made aware of illegal wildlife trade, and its impact on the Red-fronted Macaw wild population in first two years of project.</p> <p>1.2 Two million people of equal gender in Cochabamba, La Paz and Santa Cruz departments (Bolivia) are made aware of damage/impact of illegal wildlife trade on the Bolivian endemic Red-fronted Macaw by project end.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Production and distribution of 1,000 copies of an anti-wildlife trade poster</p> <p>1.1.2 Production and distribution of 1,000 copies of a colouring book with educative content on illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>1.1.3 Evaluation of Impact of workshops implemented in local school (Children perception/opinion about wildlife trade will be measured before and after workshops implementation).</p> <p>1.2.1 Production of two 1-minute video clips, 2 radio spots and at least 3 radio and TV interviews campaign on illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of broadcast minutes of public education message</p> <p>1.2.3 Quantification of the number of people reached through TV and radio interviews.</p>	<p>National, departmental, municipal and community stakeholders take ownership of the anti-wildlife trade message of the educative/communication campaigns</p>
<p>2.Output: Tourism Training of local birdwatching guides, improving tourism conditions and active national and international promotion of Torortoro NP will increase tourism income by 20%</p>	<p>2.5 Two new touristic routes established for key features of the region by project end</p> <p>2.6 At least 5 park guards and 10 local people of equal gender are trained and equipped to perform as tourism guides by project end.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Report of routes implemented (include map that shows signs installed, infrastructure built, etc.)</p> <p>2.2.1 15 certificates provided to trained guides and end of the project evaluation of active guides</p> <p>2.2.2 At least four binoculars and 10 copies of</p>	<p>Pandemic threat will decrease in 2021, and international tourists will slowly return to Bolivia.</p> <p>Tourism is not affected by political crisis during the period of project implementation</p>

	<p>2.7 At least 90% of Bolivian birding/nature tourism companies, and 60% of international birding/nature tourism companies are aware of Torotoro region as a strategic birdwatching/nature photography hotspot in Bolivia in three years.</p> <p>2.8 The Birdwatching/Nature photography tourism increased the general tourism-generated income of the Torotoro Park by 20% by project end.</p>	<p>the Birds of Bolivia field guide are delivered to participants that sign a commitment with the Torotoro region and the project.</p> <p>2.3.1 Report that quantifies the number of national and international specialized bird tourism agencies reached and agreements reached.</p> <p>2.3.2 Detailed list of tourism agencies and hotels that received birdwatching promotion material.</p> <p>2.4.1 Yearly tourism income totals of Torotoro NP presented for each of the three years comparing income to before project implementation</p> <p>2.4.2 Baseline and end of project report comparing number of birdwatching tourists, days visitors and increased income.</p>	
<p>3 Output: Beekeeping & Eco-friendly Agriculture Before the end of the project local people from 5 communities involved in illegal wildlife trade become apiculturists, eco-friendly farmers and committed Red-fronted Macaw conservationists -</p>	<p>3.4 Economies from at least 150 families from local communities, with proportional gender participation, involved in illegal wildlife trade improve by at least 30% due to the introduction of beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture practices by project end.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Detailed report of training workshops (list and information about the benefited persons/families and gender involvement) 3.1.2 Detailed report of equipment and materials delivered to local people and written commitment of</p>	<p>Performance of trained people is optimal, and consequently beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture becomes an important activity. Market opportunities are attractive for the long-term sustainability of trained beekeepers and eco-friendly farmers.</p>

	<p>3.5 An association of eco-friendly producers is formed in first two years.</p> <p>3.6 Before the conclusion of project, no community member from beneficiary communities involved in illegal wildlife trade.</p>	<p>beneficiaries to take part of project activities.</p> <p>3.1.3 Creation of a market strategy for products developed.</p> <p>3.1.4 A study that evaluates the socio-economic impact of beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture.</p> <p>3.1.5 A system to monitor beekeeping productivity of each beneficiary is developed and implemented.</p> <p>3.1.6 A system to monitor performance of eco-friendly producers developed and implemented</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutes and legal papers needed for the foundation of the honey association concluded and delivered.</p> <p>3.3.1 Local communities form a committee that discourages/prevents community members to get involved in illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>3.3.2 Monitoring reports of communities and individuals (anonymous questionnaires) involved in wildlife trade conducted at project start and end.</p>	<p>The sustainable development assistance provided to local community convince local people to stop working for traders of wildlife that visit these communities</p>
<p>5. Output: Improved protection The Torotoro National Park improves its efficiency protecting key reproductive and</p>	<p>4.1 Training of 100% of Torotoro park guards and developed their capacities to quantitatively monitor key</p>	<p>4.1.1 At least one training workshops report provided including a pre-evaluation (exam) of knowledge of</p>	<p>Personnel of Toro Toro NP trained and committed to the training and implementation of the monitoring programme</p>

<p>feeding sites for the Red-fronted Macaw within its territory.</p>	<p>Red-fronted Macaw reproductive and feeding sites within this protected area by project end.</p> <p>4.2 Formation of an anti-illegal Wildlife Trade group Coordination is formed between Torotoro park personnel, municipal authorities and community leaders by project end.</p>	<p>Red-fronted Macaw breeding and nesting behaviour. An end of the project evaluation is conducted by Armonia experts to provide certificates that grade the gained knowledge of Red-fronted Macaw breeding and nesting behaviour based on their pre-evaluation.</p> <p>4.1.2 Creation of a monitoring program.</p> <p>4.1.3 Detailed report of equipment delivered to the Torotoro NP (1 desktop computer, 5 binoculars, digital cameras, cards, GPS, 5 copies of Birds of Bolivia field guide).</p> <p>4.1.4 Detailed annual reports of monitoring programme implementation with Armonia's supervision for the last two years of project implementation.</p> <p>4.2.1 A document that clearly detail the role and attributions of the coordination group as local control unit against wildlife trade. The document will be signed and formally recognized by its members.</p>	
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Activities**1. Education**

- 1.1 Create an illegal wildlife trade poster and colouring book with educational content.
- 1.2 Conduct workshops implemented in local schools.
- 1.3 Create two video clips, and 2 radio spots
- 1.4 Contact and visit radio and TV stations for interviews on illegal wildlife trade.
- 1.5 Promote the program on social media through Armonía communications project

Tourism

- 2.1 Visit are with eco-tourism experts and community members, and field trek remote sites.
- 2.2 Create a report reviewed by experts on feasibility and attractiveness of routes.
- 2.3 Conduct guide training workshops, and follow-up workshops with local community members and park guards
- 2.4 Visit national and international specialized bird tourism agencies in person, or through internet.

Beekeeping & Eco-friendly Agriculture

- 3.1 Introduce program to communities, setting up working groups, an appropriate meeting schedule taking into account seasonal changes, harvest, and to be gender inclusive. Follow up on scheduling and revise success each year.
- 3.2 Conduct training workshops with contracted experts, with follow-up workshops after a period
- 3.3 Periodic field visits, problem solving, purchasing equipment, and maintenance.
- 3.4 Create a market strategy for products developed.
- 3.5 Conduct a study that evaluates the socio-economic impact of beekeeping and eco-friendly agriculture.
- 3.6 Design a beekeeping productivity monitoring study.
- 3.7 Create a system to monitor performance of eco-friendly production
- 3.8 Create a honey foundation with communities' members.
- 3.9 Form a committee that discourages/prevents community members being involved in illegal wildlife trade.
- 3.10 Create an anonymous illegal wildlife trade monitoring program.

Improved protection

- 4.1 Conduct field and office training workshops.
- 4.2 Create a monitoring program.
- 4.3 Assist the development of monitoring and protection with equipment training.
- 4.4 Work on report writing train to park guards and systems to publish their observations on global databases.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
5A	Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement	Mix	Bolivian	0				150
5B	Average percentage increase per household against baseline	-	Bolivian	0				30%
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	-	Bolivian	0				150
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	-	-	0				6
8	Number of illegal wildlife trade management plans, action plans, or strategies produced for use by Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	-	-	1				1
10F	Number of other specialist services trained (e.g. dog units, rangers, forensic services)	Mix	Bolivian	0				6
11B	Number of illegal wildlife shipments detected	-	-	0				n.a
12	Duration or frequency of patrols by law	Mix	Bolivian	0				4/month

	enforcement rangers supported through the project							
18A	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour pre-intervention (baseline)	Mix	Bolivian	0				750
18B	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour post-intervention	Mix	Bolivian	0				750
18D	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message	-	-	0				10
18G	Number of individuals that have had their relevant IWT behaviour changed	Mix	Mix	0				Two million
21A	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals	-	-	0				1
26C	Number of individual media articles featuring the project	-	-	1				24

Table 2 Publications

Two publications are expected to be published in 2022: Red-fronted Macaw Action Plan and Red-fronted Macaw breeding population census results 2021. These will be presented in table 2 in the next reporting period.

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

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

Annex 1 - 2022 Convenio Marco Armonía - Municipio Toro Toro
 Annex 2 - 2022 Convenio específico Armonía - Alcaldía Toro Toro
 Annex 3 - 2022 Convenio cooperación Cuñurani
 Annex 4 - 2020 Convenio Armonía - Gobernación Cochabamba
 Annex 5 - 2022 Convenio Marco Armonía - SERNAP Toro Toro
 Annex 6 - 2022 Plan de Acción Paraba Frente Roja
 Annex 7 - Red-fronted Macaw Environmental Education manual for teachers
 Annex 8 - CV and motivation letter Ilse Prado
 Annex 9 - Textos Cautivos- Barba Azul_Frente Roja
 Annex 10 - Video proposal Ernst Udo Drawert
 Annex 11 - 2022 Civil Contract Ernst Udo Drawert - Red-fronted Macaw Miniseries
 Annex 12 - Asociación Armonía Safeguard policy

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	YES
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	YES
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	NO
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	YES
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	NO
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	YES
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	YES
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	