

## 1. Programme Identification Details

<b>GTF Number</b>	GTF 322
<b>Short Title of Programme</b>	Strengthening Emerging Local Governance Capacity to Conserve Natural and Cultural Resources and Secure Livelihoods in the Petén, Guatemala
<b>Name of Lead Institution</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society
<b>Start date</b>	15/08/08
<b>End date:</b>	15/08/13
<b>Amount of DFID Funding:</b>	1,330,629 GBP
<b>Brief Summary of Programme:</b>	The Wildlife Conservation Society and its Guatemalan partners believe that conservation and sustainable management of the natural and cultural patrimony of the Maya Biosphere Reserve in the Petén, Guatemala is essential to generate long term social, political, economic, and environmental benefits for local residents, the people of Guatemala, and the global community. To achieve this vision, the project will build on our long-term commitment to the Petén by strengthening and consolidating local capacity to create and manage representative, accountable, transparent and effective institutions responsible for the management of the natural and cultural resources of the last intact areas of the Petén.
<b>Country where activities take place</b>	Guatemala
<b>Target groups-wider beneficiaries</b>	Beneficiaries include virtually all inhabitants of the eastern Maya Biosphere region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-based forest concession organisations, representing more than 1200 families;</li> <li>• COCODES and their constituents, representing 5000+ people;</li> <li>• Women in community management and COCODES organisations;</li> <li>• Youth benefiting from improved education programs, especially young women;</li> <li>• Co-administrators and their field personnel, representing 200+ families;</li> </ul> National and global benefits include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased tourism to Guatemala, the MBR and its World Heritage Sites;</li> <li>• Climate change mitigation and avoided deforestation;</li> <li>• Conservation of biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<b>Lead Contact</b>	Jeremy Radachowsky Avenida 15 de marzo, Flores, Guatemala 17001 Tel. 502-7867-5152 Email: jradachowsky@wcs.org

## 2. List of Acronyms

ACOFOP	Association of Forest Communities of Petén
CALAS	Centre for Legal, Environmental, and Social Action
CECON	Centre for Conservation Studies in Guatemala
CEMEC	Centre for Monitoring and Conservation CONAP Guatemala
CICIG	International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala
COCODE	Community Development Council
CONAP	National Council of Protected Areas Guatemala
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DIPRONA	Guatemalan Natural Resource Police
IDAEH	Guatemalan Archaeological and History Institute
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Guatemala
MBR	Maya Biosphere Reserve
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USDOJ	US Department of Interior
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

## 3. Executive Summary

The purpose of this project is to build local capacity to create and run capable, responsive, and accountable government and civil society institutions responsible for upholding the rule of law and management of the natural and cultural resources of the Maya Biosphere Reserve, with the ultimate goal of generating economic, social, and environmental benefits for local communities, civil society organisations, the National Government, and the global community. During FY 2010-11, WCS and its partners have continued to make significant progress toward this purpose and are on track to achieve all aspects of the programme during the funding period. The goal of this annual report is to update DFID with information about our programme's progress, to contribute to the overall Governance and Transparency Fund logframe indicator system, and to raise issues requiring programmatic or budget modifications.

### *Main activities and achievements*

**Increased Government Capability:** The government agencies responsible for territorial management and control have increased their capacity in strategic zones of the Maya Biosphere Reserve due to project activities and support, with the following impacts from 2009-2011:

- **Six new permanent Protection and Control Centres** established to control access to the core of the reserve and reduce timber and wildlife trafficking
- **Increased multi-institutional patrols** in the Multiple Use Zone with army, police, and CONAP, with improved accountability through patrol data sheets
- **Recovery of 110,653 ha of misappropriated state land** (96,735 ha in the project area), including cancellation of the 22,346 ha La Colorada concession
- **Removal of more than 10,000 head of cattle** from illegal ranches in the MBR, due to governmental anti-cattle discourse and through physical removal
- **Destruction of 444,000 marijuana plants**, valued at £84 million
- **Increased efficacy of justice system**, including improved inter-institutional coordination, injunctions against illegal ranches, and high profile cases
- **Increased institutional commitments** for improvement of governance in the MBR, including 150 additional First Brigade soldiers, 250 new soldiers trained as a "Forest Battalion" and 54 additional Natural Resource Police (DIPRONA)
- **Increased institutional budgets** for protection and development in the MBR, with CONAP budget raised from £6.8 to £7.7 million in 2011 (a 13% increase)
- **Increased monitoring capacity** for threat detection using over flights, remote sensors, automatic cameras, and information management tools

**Improved Civil Society Governance:** CSOs responsible for community forest concessions have increased their capacity with the following impacts from 2009-11:

- **Improvement of secondary education, health service delivery, and water delivery** in five target communities (Carmelita, Uaxactún, Paso Caballos, Buen Samaritano, and Cruce a la Colorada) benefitting approximately 5,000 people including children, youth, and Maya-Q'eqchi' indigenous peoples, one of the most marginalised and exploited groups in Guatemala.
- **Community Development Councils** legalized, administrative structures established, integrated development plans created, and at least one project successfully funded and implemented in each of five relatively marginalised rural communities, contributing to the communities' capabilities of managing their own development. Development councils are not perfectly equitable, but include a higher participation rate from women and the elderly than in most rural communities in Guatemala, especially in education committees.
- **Improvement of management procedures and profitability of community-based forest concessions**, through the implementation of periodic audits, training of supervisory accountability committees, and the implementation of debt reduction plans in community organisations
- **Improvement of control and protection activities in community-based forest concessions**, including the strengthening of three critical control checkpoints and the provision of basic equipment necessary for patrols.

**Strengthened Networks between Civil Society and Government:** The programme has promoted increased government responsiveness to civil society by strengthening two multi-stakeholder forums and through advocacy efforts, with the following results:

- **Multi-sector Roundtable for Mirador-Rio Azul:** Eleven meetings were held from 2009-11, during which 4 resolutions were emitted regarding forest fire funding and organisation, functionality of control posts, and oversight of an Interamerican Development Bank loan. The strategic links between the Roundtable and officially recognized decision making spaces has allowed Roundtable decisions to influence governmental policy.
- **Environmental Justice Forum (EJF):** The EJF was inaugurated in November 2009, with three separate events. During 2010 and 2011, more than 15 workshops, meetings, and learning journeys have been held with judges, prosecutors, and institutional officials from the regional level to the central governmental level. Technical training workshops have focused on cultural heritage crimes, illegal hunting, timber poaching, application of the new law on eminent domain, and analyses for inter-institutional coordination.
- **Increased CSO lobbying capacity** in the definition and allocation of public and private investments in the MBR. The Multi-sector Roundtable has been able to influence the definition, prioritisation, and coordination of future investments in the MBR, and in the supervision and control of current investments, especially of Project PDPCRBM (IDB Loan 1820/OC-GU for £20 million and £2.44 million GEF grant) and the "Cuatro Balam" programme.
- **Increased CSO influence on government officials**, such as the President, Minister of Interior, Executive Secretary of CONAP, and Attorney General, to garner political support for the improvement of governance in the MBR.

**Learning and Outreach:** The following progress has been achieved for the measurement, interpretation, and use of data for collaborative adaptive project management and outreach:

- Increased capacity for M&E through support to CEMEC and over flights
- Strategy and indicators coordinated with US Department of Interior programme in order to increase monitoring scope across the MBR

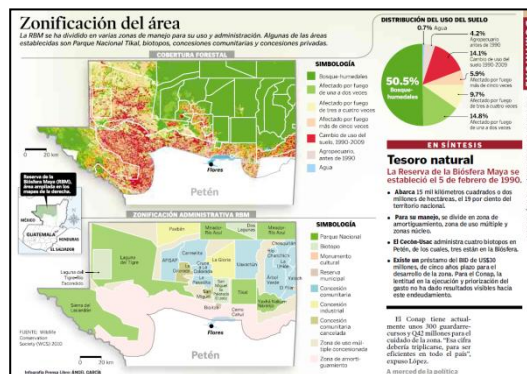
- Baseline data, annual reports, web page, videos, bulletins, and press releases produced, and “State of the MBR” report near completion
- Eleven meetings held with project partners in 2009-2011 in order to build consensus around priority strategies for improving governance in the MBR
- Numerous presentations given in Guatemala and internationally, and three scholarly articles in press or in progress on GTF programme activities

**Challenges and external events**

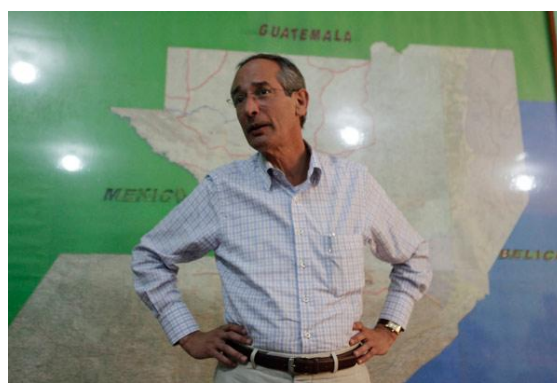
During 2010-11, several high-profile violent crimes were committed in or near the MBR: Community leader David Salguero was assassinated in the Cruce a la Colorada concession, a district judge was murdered in San Benito, and 27 *campesinos* were massacred on a ranch in the Buffer Zone of the MBR. After a series of violent confrontations between Guatemalan authorities and organized criminals, a state of siege was declared for the Petén Department. The increased hostility, continued intimidation, and fear of violent retribution has been a major impediment to reporting and prosecuting crimes at the community level, amongst responsible managing institutions, and even amongst public prosecutors and judges.

**Unintended consequences of interventions**

The logical framework of our GTF programme has continued to serve as a skeleton for other investments and initiatives promoting governance. The impacts of the GTF programme have also been appropriated as successes of the current governmental administration. When President Colom was asked in a recent interview to name his administration's greatest national security successes, he responded, "Having rescued a large amount of national territory from traffickers; 118,000 hectares recuperated from thieves and narcotraffickers in Petén is an important achievement."



Examples of information products produced as part of the “State of the Maya Biosphere Reserve” report, and published as the cover story in Guatemala’s most circulated national newspaper.



After a series of violent confrontations between Guatemalan authorities and organized criminals, President Colom and his Cabinet declared a state of siege for the Petén Department.

#### 4. Programme Management

Significant programme management changes have been made for the 2011-12 fiscal year in order to transition programme leadership to the local level and increase the probability of programme sustainability. A local project coordinator native to the Petén Department, Julio Morales, has been hired and will be responsible for managing day-to-day operations in Guatemala beginning on July 15, 2011. The former project manager, Jeremy Radachowsky, will continue to work in a part-time supervisory role, in charge of strategic planning, reporting, and programme representation, but with diminishing responsibility for the programme during its final two years of funding. These project management changes are designed to strengthen local management capacity for governance issues, potentially spread capacity and lessons learned through the GTF programme to other WCS sites in Latin America, and provide a net savings of more than £20,000 compared to the originally budgeted project management expenses. Jeremy Radachowsky will continue to be the lead contact for the GTF programme.

#### 5. Working with implementing partners

There have been no significant changes in our programme implementation arrangements with partners during fiscal year 2010-2011.

#### 6. Risk Assessment

Below we list the main sources of risk to our programme and local partners, in order of decreasing risk level:

<i>Risk</i>	<i>Potential impact</i>	<i>Probability</i>	<i>Mitigation measures</i>
Loss of programme continuity during upcoming election process	High	High	Increase level of interventions and establish precedents before transition; Public outreach campaign to highlight successes and importance of actions
Eventual turnover of key actors (e.g. Governor, CONAP Regional Director)	High	High	Institutionalise key structures and policies with current actors; Pressure for proper vetting of future candidates
Violent retaliation by powerful interests	High	Medium	Increase security measures for vulnerable personnel; Establish mechanism for safely filing complaints, Promote support from central gov.
Extreme climate events	Medium	High	Increase fire prevention activities; Establish potable water storage and delivery systems in vulnerable communities
Uncertainty of GBP exchange rates	Medium	Medium	Conservative salary budgeting for key staff; Fundraising and complementing GTF investments with other sources
Uncertainty of continued funding from other sources	Medium	Medium	Fundraising and complementing GTF investments with other sources; Development of sustainable financing mechanism (endowment)
Influence by peasant and human rights organisations against eviction processes	Medium	Medium	Develop and maintain constructive relationship with UN High Commission for Human Rights; provide over flights; participate in round tables

## 7. M&E Arrangements

There have been no significant changes in our M&E arrangements during fiscal year 2010-2011. We have finalised the web site for the programme, accessible at both [www.StateOfTheMBR.org](http://www.StateOfTheMBR.org) and [www.EstadoDeLaRBM.org](http://www.EstadoDeLaRBM.org).

## 8. Logframe Changes

The latest version of our logframe is included in Annex 2. We have made one proposed change to our logframe, with the addition of a fourth goal-level indicator, as requested in the responses to the Mid-term Review: Indicator G4. Number of hectares recovered from land misappropriation.

## 9. Emerging impact on governance and transparency

Two short articles about the emerging impact of our programme are included in Annex A9 as a separate Word file. Accompanying high resolution images have been sent separately.

## 10. Cross-cutting issues

The programme has contributed to improve the conditions of the following disadvantaged social groups:

- **Relatively marginalised rural communities**, including Uaxactún, Carmelita, Paso Caballos, Cruce a La Colorada, and Buen Samaritano which, like most communities in Guatemala, have extremely deficient access to basic services. Investments to strengthen community structures, such as COCODES, Education Committees, the Elderly Council in Paso Caballos, community concession control and protection committees, and financial accountability oversight committees, have all contributed to increase the communities' capability of managing their own development.
- **Maya-Q'eqchi' indigenous peoples**, one of the most marginalised and exploited groups in Guatemala, have been supported through the GTF programme, especially in Paso Caballos, whose population is composed completely of Maya-Q'eqchi' people. Besides the technical and organisational assistance, WCS supports a Conservation Agreement, signed with CONAP and Conservation International, to provide the community with financial support for the fulfilment of an Agreement of Intention to legalise the permanence of the community within Laguna del Tigre National Park. The Agreement of Intention obliges the community not to expand its agricultural frontier beyond the assigned polygon, to prevent fires from slash-and-burn agriculture from affecting the surrounding forest, and not to allow the entry of new families or cattle into the community.
- **Children and youth** of the five abovementioned communities have improved access to basic education, with new distance learning programmes, improved facilities, and computation centres with satellite internet service to be provided by the Euro-Solar project.
- **Women** in these rural communities who benefit from and participate in community organisation structures, as well as women in leadership positions actively participating in forums. Community development councils in Carmelita, Uaxactun, Cruce a la Colorada, Buen Samaritano and Paso Caballos have 55 members in total, of which 12 are women (22%). The Mirador Roundtable is comprised of 35 accredited institutions, of which 9 are



represented by women (26%). In Environmental Justice Forum activities, a total of 143 individuals have participated, of which 45 were women (31%). Although a 22-31% rate of participation by women is not perfectly equitable, it is extremely important that decision making processes and subsequent projects/policies represent and are oriented by women's perspectives.

Environmental sustainability is a central focus of this programme, which aims to protect the forest in Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve, improve the livelihoods of people who depend on forest resources for their survival, and maintain environmental services of regional and global importance. See "Main activities and achievements" in this report's executive summary, and the achievement rating spreadsheet for detailed positive environmental impacts, as well as section 13: "Learning from GTF, Environmental Governance" for a summary of environmental benefits.

## 11. Progress towards sustainability

WCS is dedicated to building the capacity of the MBR's national partner and community organisations over the long-term. WCS and partners have used the DFID grant to leverage funds and establish long-term working relationships with community organizations, government agencies, donors, and the private sector. Project responsibilities are distributed among partners so that each will continue to build its expertise and long-term capacity. The programme has also fomented and institutionalised spaces for public participation in governmental decision making processes, such as the Roundtable and the Environmental Justice Forum.

The following specific actions have been undertaken during 2010-11 to ensure that efforts to improve governance in the MBR extend beyond GTF programme funding:

- **Programme Management:** A local project coordinator native to the Petén Department has been hired to replace the former programme manager for day-to-day operations. The transition to local programme leadership is intended to strengthen local management capacity for governance issues, and increase the probability of programme sustainability after DFID funding ends. The former programme manager will remain involved in the programme in a part-time advisory function, and may accept a new position from which to replicate lessons learned through the GTF programme across other WCS sites in Latin America.
- **Environmental Justice Forum:** WCS and programme partners began to analyse the administrative, structural, and financial requirements to institutionalise the Environmental Justice Forum as an independent association or foundation in order to ensure its sustainability after funding for the GTF programme ceases. If the administrative processes progress as expected, it is likely that the EJV will be legalised by the end of 2011.
- **Governmental Transition:** One risk to programme sustainability is the rapid rate of turnover within governmental institutions, especially during electoral periods such as the current campaign. WCS and partners are planning to mitigate potential negative impacts by increasing the level of interventions and establishing precedents before the transition, institutionalising key structures and policies, highlighting successes and importance of governance-oriented actions, and applying political pressure for proper vetting of future candidates through forums with candidates.

- MBR Patrimonial Fund:** WCS and partners are currently in the initial stages of developing an endowment for sustainable financing of conservation and development activities in the MBR. The MBR Patrimonial Fund was launched in August 2010 with the goal of substantially increasing the funding for the reserve over the long-term by establishing a diversified financial mechanism including funding windows for permanent endowments and expendable accounts. The Fund is being designed to consolidate the conservation potential of the reserve while unifying ecological conservation, the management of archaeological heritage, and sustainable development of local communities within an integrated approach to the conservation and development of the reserve for the first time. Since launching, Fund participants have formed a Steering Committee including governmental, NGO, and private sector institutions, and reached consensus on the fund's goal and objectives. Seven meetings have taken place since launching, including 4 meetings of the Steering Committee, and 3 meetings of the 18 institutions participating in the plenary. The United States Government is represented by the US Agency for International Development and by the US Department of Interior. At the most recent meeting in June, the German Government institution, GIZ, requested entry into the Steering Committee to provide technical support to the process. Next steps in progress include a consultancy to determine the most viable legal mechanisms for establishment of the Fund, engagement with the US Government to obtain a \$5M Tropical Forest Conservation Act debt swap, and the recruitment of additional technical and financial support, including seed funding for the Fund's incorporation and the establishment of the endowment.

## 12. Innovation

### ***Three Axes for Improved Governance***

As we continue to implement our GTF programme, we have become more aware of the strength of the project's three-axis structure for governance interventions: 1. Improved Civil Society Governance, 2. Improved State Governance, and 3. Strengthened Networks between Civil Society and Government. While simplistic, these three axes have demonstrated their clear complementarities and synergies for achieving the project's objectives of improved governance, conservation, and sustainable development. As the central theme of the GTF programme, the arguments for supporting CSOs to promote demand-side governance are well established. However, we have found civil society support for government actions to also be a vital enabling factor. By supporting governmental institutions directly, we have been afforded access to decision making spaces and oversight of governmental actions and expenses. By working collaboratively with civil society organisations, especially when backed by multi-sector roundtable decisions, public officials have been willing to take otherwise politically risky, but necessary actions for the improvement of governance. Furthermore, public officials have been rewarded politically and personally by receiving due credit for their actions in support of civil society's requests. These win/win relationships are one manner to ensure continued productive participation and collaboration in joint efforts to improve governance. When possible, we have tried to develop creative solutions for complex problems which respond to the motivations and interests of all parties involved, through critical analysis and consensus building processes. When it is not possible to find a win/win solution, we have used strategies to pressure or lobby government, but only when the probability of a positive outcome is high. Multi-sector forums have been a useful tool for influencing policy and pressuring high-level public officials without assuming individual risk.



### ***Over Flights and Learning Journeys***

Since 2009, WCS and partners have used the GTF to support to over flights in collaboration with the organisation Lighthawk. WCS provides fuel, and Lighthawk provides a small aircraft and volunteer pilot services. During the past three years, more than 200 individuals, including project partners, institutional directors, politicians, prosecutors, judges, NGOs, community leaders, control and protection committees, park guards, and members of the press participated in 102 over flights of the reserve, clocking more than 220 hours of air time. The over flights have been fundamental to drawing attention to the seriousness of threats to the forest and livelihoods in the MBR, as well as increasing understanding of the immensity of remaining forest cover. Over flights have been institutionalized as part of CONAP's monitoring process, and have helped to influence various agencies and private donors to redirect investments toward governance issues. In year 3, a special helicopter visit to the archaeological site of El Mirador was organised by members of the Environmental Justice Forum in order to provide the Guatemalan Attorney General, Dra. Claudia Paz y Paz, and four Justices of the Supreme Court of Justice with a firsthand understanding of the complex dynamics of the Maya Biosphere Reserve. A further two helicopter trips for were organised for Judges and Magistrates. After seeing field activities and challenges personally through the experiential field visits, judges showed observable attitudinal shifts and emitted more concrete sentences.

## **13. Learning from GTF**

In this section, we build upon previous reports to provide five key lessons learned from the GTF programme that we believe may be useful for other CSO initiatives for improved governance:

### ***1. Investment in Civil Society for Demand-Side Governance***

We believe that investing in civil society organisations to promote demand-side improvements in governance and transparency is an efficient and effective strategy. In fragile states such as Guatemala, political appointees are replaced at least every four years, and often much more frequently. The high rate of governmental turnover creates a loss in institutional memory, direction, and stability. On the other hand, CSOs have more permanent presence and mission stability, providing continuity and sustainability to medium- and long-term interventions. Investment in responsible civil society organisations also decreases the likelihood of corruption and mismanagement of funds. For example, our GTF programme provides funds to CONAP, a government institution. However, WCS can provide close oversight to ensure that funds are strategically and responsibly invested in order to maximize benefits. In fact, our modest investments in CONAP interventions have produced substantial and unprecedented results in the MBR. Investments in demand-side governance combine the technical expertise and oversight of civil society organisations with the authority of government institutions.

### ***2. A Framework for Governance Investments***

Governance issues in fragile states often seem overwhelming and are beyond the scope of individual funding mechanisms. Since its inception, project partners realized that the GTF would not be sufficient to revert all of the deeply-rooted governance problems in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Therefore, the WCS/GTF project was conceptualized as a framework for ordering and coordinating additional investments to promote governance. The WCS/GTF programme design, originally more complex, was whittled down to the three abovementioned axes for action plus a learning and outreach component. Since its inception, the project has served as a skeleton for other investments and initiatives ensuring that complementary activities are

synchronized. Project partners have attempted to raise funds and influence public investments to follow a single, coordinated strategy, and are currently developing an endowment as a permanent and sustainable financing mechanism for the MBR. This strategy – to provide a partially funded, but holistic strategy for governance, with the expectation of filling gaps with additional fundraising has proven extremely effective.

### **3. *Project Management as Adaptive Collaborative Management***

Governance problems are often socially and technically complex. In order to deal with the complexity, our GTF programme has focused heavily on creating spaces for cooperation, learning, and collective action. The project has attempted to develop consensus through multiple levels of public participation, beginning with project partners, and extending to multi-stakeholder forums such as the roundtable and the Environmental Justice Forum, high-level decision making spaces, and local communities. The project has promoted reflexive learning by interpreting monitoring information with project partners, helping to create a shared understanding of the complex dynamics in the MBR and achieve a shared vision of key strategies to improve governance. This, in turn, has dictated adaptations in project management. Collaborative project management has resulted in a stronger sense of teamwork amongst project partners, with government institutions and NGOs working together in a coordinated manner for the conservation and sustainable development of the MBR.

### **4. *Holistic Monitoring, Evaluation, and Outreach***

In governance projects, monitoring and evaluation frameworks should be used as active learning tools, and as a basis for decision-making and collective action. Our M&E framework monitors and evaluates socioeconomic, environmental, financial, and governance indicators utilising a combination of qualitative and quantitative information. Data are translated into information products including presentations, written media and reports, video, radio, television programs, and a web site. These products are used for outreach and civil society advocacy, in order to communicate convincing messages to target audiences such as community members, decision makers, and the general public.

### **5. *Environmental Governance for Improved Livelihoods***

The Wildlife Conservation Society believes that strategic investments through passionate and responsible organizations can leverage increased governmental responsibility, increased investment from other sources, and produce tangible benefits for both the environment and the well-being of the world's poorest people. Environmental governance is a central focus of our GTF programme, both to ensure the sustainable management of natural and cultural resources, and to ensure the livelihoods of local people. The establishment of good governance and more effective management helps to mitigate environmental degradation, including significant releases of carbon to the atmosphere by anthropogenic forest fires, habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, and disruption of habitat connectivity. Furthermore, wildfire management and water capture and storage projects help local people adapt to the effects of global and regional climate change, thereby reducing competition with wildlife and natural resources. Our programme includes several indicators directly related to ecological integrity, environmental threats, and environmental benefits to local livelihoods including forest fires, deforestation, access to forest resources, and revenue from timber and non-timber forest product extraction. Our interventions range from state-managed law enforcement and territorial control, support for community organisations to manage and protect community forest concessions, support for improved prosecution of environmental crimes, and incentives for local people to responsibly manage natural resources.

**Annex A1 - Achievement Rating Scale**

Please see attached excel document.

**Annex A2 – Programme Logframe**

Please see attached excel document. Logframe changes are highlighted in yellow.

**Annex A3 – Annual Financial Report**

Please see attached excel document for financial details and attached word document for an explanation of expenditure variances in excess of 10% from budget.

### Annex A4 – Materials produced during the reporting period

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
1	2010	Plan for Zero Cattle on the route to Carmelita	None
2	2010	Analysis of Environmental Justice in the Department of Petén, 2010	None
3	2011	Analysis of Environmental Justice in the Department of Petén, Bulletin	<a href="http://estadodelarbm.org/">http://estadodelarbm.org/</a>
4	2010	Analysis of Efficacy of CONAP Petén, 2010	None
5	2010	Press Release. Assassination of Community Leader David Salguero	<a href="http://estadodelarbm.org/">http://estadodelarbm.org/</a>
6	2010	Conservation Frontlines. 2010.	None
7	2010	Consolidation of Governance in the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Report and article in Green Times.	<a href="http://estadodelarbm.org/">http://estadodelarbm.org/</a>
8	2010	State of the Maya Biosphere Reserve. 20 Years Later. Report and flyer in Spanish and English. 2010.	<a href="http://estadodelarbm.org/">http://estadodelarbm.org/</a>
9	2010	Mirador Roundtable Bulletin 8: Governance in the MBR	<a href="http://estadodelarbm.org/">http://estadodelarbm.org/</a>
10	2010	Summary of the Project's Advances. 2010.	-
11	2010	State of the Maya Biosphere Reserve. 20 Years Later. Video	<a href="http://estadodelarbm.org/">http://estadodelarbm.org/</a>
12	1/12/2011	Outlook for the 2011 fire season	None
13	3/8/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 1	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
14	3/15/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 2	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
15	3/24/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 3	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
16	4/1/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 4	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
17	4/7/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 5	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
18	4/15/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 6	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
19	4/16/2011	Fire season monitoring extraordinary report # 1	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
20	4/20/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 7	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
21	5/2/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 8	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
22	5/10/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 9	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
23	5/19/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 10	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
24	5/26/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 11	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
25	6/2/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 12	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
26	6/14/2011	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 13	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios-2011/semanales</a>
27	2/2/2011	Forest fire and deforestation monitoring preliminary integrated report, 2010	None
28	11/26/2011	Consolidation of governance in the MBR (flyer)	None

## Annex A5 – Web Update for your programme

	<p>The Wildlife Conservation Society and its Guatemalan partners believe that conservation and sustainable management of the natural and cultural heritage of Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve is essential to generate long term social, political, economic, and environmental benefits for local residents, the people of Guatemala, and the global community.</p>
	<p>To achieve this vision, the project aims to strengthen local capacity to create and manage representative, accountable, transparent and effective institutions responsible for the management of the natural and cultural resources of the last intact areas of the Petén.</p>
	<p>The Wildlife Conservation Society believes that strategic investments through passionate and responsible organizations can leverage increased governmental responsibility, and produce tangible benefits for both the environment and the world's poorest people.</p>
	<p>To learn more about the Wildlife Conservation Society's work in the Maya Biosphere Reserve visit: <a href="http://www.StateOfTheMBR.org">www.StateOfTheMBR.org</a></p>

We hereby give DFID the **copyright permission** to use the photographs included with this annual report. Information for each photograph is provided below:

Image 1: Photographer: Jeremy Radachowsky. Village of Uaxactun, one of the GTF programme's focal forest-based communities.

Image 2: Photographer: Jeremy Radachowsky. Residents of the Maya Biosphere Reserve depend upon forest resources for their livelihoods.

Image 3: Photographer: Jeremy Radachowsky. Children in the village of Uaxactun, Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala.

**Annex A6 - Annual Workplan**

See attached excel document

**Annex A7 – Local Partners List**

See attached excel document

**Annex A8 – WCS Contacts List**

See attached excel document

**Annex A9 – Short Articles about the emerging impact of your programme**

See attached word document

## Annex 10 – External Project Audit

In order to independently verify the responsible, efficient, and transparent use of project funds by WCS and its partners, a financial auditor was hired to revise all expenses incurred during the 2010-2011 fiscal year (01/04/10-31/03/11). The auditor's report demonstrates responsible financial management of DFID funds during this reporting period. The cover letter is provided below, and the full report is available upon request.

René Vicente Castillo Hernández  
Contador Público y Auditor  
Colegiado 7,916

### **INFORME DE AUDITORIA ADMINISTRATIVA EXTERNA** **DE CONTADOR PÚBLICO Y AUDITOR INDEPENDIENTE**

Señor:  
**Jeremy Radachowsky**  
Director Proyecto DFID  
Avenida 15 de marzo, Casa No. 03. Ciudad Flores, Petén

Hemos realizado una Auditoria Administrativa de Ejecucion Presupuestaria del Proyecto DFID y Asociados, del cual usted es el Director General por el período comprendido del 01 de abril del 2010 al 31 de marzo del 2011. Nuestra responsabilidad es expresar una opinión sobre los procedimientos administrativos relacionados con la ejecución presupuestaria, basados en los contratos y sub-contratos existentes.

Efectuamos nuestra auditoria de acuerdo con normas de auditoria generalmente aceptadas. Estas normas requieren que una auditoria sea planificada y realizada para obtener certeza razonable. Incluye también la evaluación de los principios de contabilidad utilizados y de las estimaciones importantes hechas por la administración, así como una evaluación general en la presentación de dichos gastos en los informes financieros correspondientes de cada socio. Consideramos que nuestra auditoria provee una base razonable para nuestra opinión.

En nuestra opinión, los informes de gastos y sus respectivos presupuestos presentan razonablemente en todos los aspectos importantes la ejecución presupuestaria del PROYECTO DFID al 31 de marzo del 2011; basándonos en los anexos que se acompañan al presente informe de auditoria administrativa de Ejecucion Presupuestaria.

Santa Elena, Flores, Petén, 29 de junio del 2011

  
René Vicente Castillo Hernández  
CONTADOR PÚBLICO Y AUDITOR  
Colegiado No. 7,916  
**RENE VICENTE CASTILLO HERNANDEZ**  
Contador Público y Auditor  
Colegiado No. 7,916

San Benito, Petén  
Cel: (502) 4137 – 6393  
Correo: rv\_castillo@hotmail.com

