

## 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>	14/08/13
<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>
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## 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 2011-12, despite volatility and turnover due to a governmental transition, 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*** (see Annex A1, Achievement Rating, for details)

**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 during FY 2011-12:

- **Continued operation of six 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 12,700 hectares of misappropriated state land** for a total of 123,000 ha recuperated during the project lifetime
- **Voluntary removal of cattle from the community of Carmelita**, bringing project total to more than 10,000 head of cattle removed from illegal ranches in the MBR
- **Increased efficacy of justice system**, including improved inter-institutional coordination, injunctions against illegal ranches, and high profile cases
- **Increased institutional commitments** to improve governance in the MBR
- **Increased institutional budgets** for protection and development in the MBR
- **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 during 2011-12:

- **Improvement of secondary education, health service delivery, and water delivery** in seven target communities (Carmelita, Uaxactún, Paso Caballos, Buen Samaritano, Cruce a la Colorada, Mirador Chocop, and Melchor de Mencos) benefitting approximately 6,000 people including children, youth, and Maya-Q'eqchi' indigenous peoples, one of the most marginalised and exploited groups in Guatemala
- **Community Development Councils** strengthened, and at least one project successfully funded and implemented in each of seven relatively marginalised rural communities, contributing to the communities' capabilities of managing their own development.
- **Improvement of management procedures and profitability of community-based forest concessions**, through the implementation of periodic audits, training of supervisory accountability committees, introduction of specialised accounting software, 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 critical control checkpoints, the provision of basic equipment, the implementation of a unified patrol form and legal recognition of community protection staff as park guards

**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:** Five meetings were held in 2011-12, for a total of fifteen meetings from 2009-12. In 2011-12, two resolutions were emitted rejecting a new law for development in the Mirador Basin, supporting a Conservation Agreement in Carmelita, and supporting the REDD GuateCarbon project in the MBR's Multiple Use Zone. The strategic links between the Roundtable and officially recognized decision making spaces has allowed Roundtable decisions to influence governmental policy.
- **Environmental Justice Forum (EJF):** Six EJF events were held in 2011-12 with judges, prosecutors, and institutional officials from the regional level to the central governmental level, including presentations of environmental justice monitoring, a compendium of environmental legislation, a workshop on Guatemala's hunting law, a presentation of human rights violations against environmental activists, and a workshop on international treaties signed by Guatemala. The EJF has also continued to pursue high-profile cases in the MBR. In 2012, WCS and project partners completed the process of legally registering the Environmental Justice Forum as an independent foundation in order to ensure its sustainability after funding for the GTF programme ceases.
- **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 international cooperation.
- **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 in 2011-12:

- Increased governmental capacity for M&E through support to CEMEC
- Thirty-six over flights clocking more than 90 hours of air time and 18,000km traversed, detecting forest fires, illegal clearing, illegal logging, illegal roadways, and illegal dredging, as well as discovery of important archaeological sites and areas of high biological value.
- Strategy and indicators coordinated with US Department of Interior programme, and joint report produced on governance in the MBR
- Baseline data, annual reports, web page, videos, bulletins, and press releases produced, and “State of the MBR” presentation completed
- Seventeen meetings held with project partners in order to build consensus around priority strategies for improving governance in the MBR
- Numerous presentations given in Guatemala City, including to President Alvaro Colom in the National Palace, 11 articles in national newspaper and one scholarly article published on GTF programme activities

### ***Challenges and external events***

During 2011-12, the greatest challenge faced by the GTF programme was the Guatemalan governmental transition, including loss of programme continuity during the election process and subsequent turnover of key public officials (e.g. Governor, CONAP Regional Director). In order to mitigate this challenge, WCS and project partners institutionalised key structures and policies with the outgoing administration, launched a public outreach campaign to highlight the successes and importance of actions to improve governance in the MBR, pressured for proper vetting of candidates through forums and debates, and met with newly elected officials as soon as they settled into their positions. The programme has encountered access to, and support from the new governmental administration, and programme activities depending upon governmental alliances continue without pause (see photo below).

### ***Unintended consequences of interventions***

Perhaps the greatest lesson of our GTF programme is that a focus on natural resource governance can be used as an entry point to lead to wider, systemic improvement in governance in fragile areas. Progress to date has continued to exceed expectations, and investments in territorial and natural resource governance have served as a springboard for improved security and quality of life for the reserve's inhabitants. During the final years of the GTF programme, WCS will focus activities toward ensuring sustainability. We hope that the actions and results obtained thus far will serve as precedents for sustained and institutionalised change.



WCS and project partners meeting with outgoing President of Guatemala Alvaro Colom (left) and incoming President Otto Perez Molina (right) during FY 2011-12

#### 4. Programme Management

No change since last report. The programme leadership changes described in last year's annual report have been implemented; the project now has a new Guatemalan local-level coordinator and the former project manager has transitioned to a part-time supervisory role based in WCS headquarters. These project management changes have functioned to strengthen local management capacity for governance issues, increase the probability of programme sustainability, and spread capacity and lessons learned through the GTF programme to other WCS sites in Latin America.

#### 5. Working with implementing partners

No change since last report.

#### 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>
Uncertainty of continued funding from other sources	High	Medium	Fundraising and complementing GTF investments with other sources; Development of sustainable financing mechanism (endowment)
Loss of programme continuity after DFID project ends	High	Medium	Institutionalise key structures and policies; Increase level of interventions and establish precedents before project end
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
Incompatible governmental vision for development of the MBR	Medium	Medium	Continued meetings with central government; discussion and resolutions within Roundtable if proposals are put forth
Uncertainty of GBP exchange rates	Medium	Medium	Conservative salary budgeting for key staff; Fundraising and complementing GTF investments with other sources
Problems due to programme management change	Medium	Low	Oversight and monitoring of transition; Continued discussion and adaptive management with project partners

#### 7. M&E Arrangements

There have been no significant changes in our M&E arrangements during fiscal year 2010-2011. M&E personnel, resources and activities continued to be assigned during the period according to the specifications of our Inception Report. The web site for the programme is 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 modification to our logframe, changing the focus of Activity 2P4: Perform annual review of CONAP's performance in Eastern Maya Biosphere Reserve to: Advocacy with public institutions, judges, and prosecutors to strengthen environmental justice in the Petén. Since the lessons from the reports from year 1-4 have been consistent, calling for systemic changes including restructuring of the environmental prosecutor's office, we propose to modify this activity in year 5 to focus on advocacy efforts to follow up on report recommendations rather than producing another report. We hope to effect a permanent structural change that will provide sustainable impact.

## 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, Buen Samaritano, and Mirador-Chocop which, like most communities in Guatemala, have extremely deficient access to basic services. In 2011-12, 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. In 2011-12, major progress was made completing educational infrastructure in Paso Caballos.
- **Children and youth** of the abovementioned communities have improved access to basic education, with new distance learning programmes, improved facilities, and computation centres with satellite internet service provided in 2011-12 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. In 2012, community development councils in Carmelita, Uaxactun, Cruce a la Colorada, Buen Samaritano and Paso Caballos had 58 members in total, of which 12 were women (21%). The

Mirador Roundtable is comprised of a total of 35 accredited institutions, of which 6 are represented by women (17%). In Environmental Justice Forum activities 57 out of 192 participants were women (30%). Although a 17-30% 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, and most GTF programme activities have focused on institutional strengthening. 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 2011-12 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 was hired in 2011 to replace the former programme manager for day-to-day operations. The transition to local programme leadership has strengthened local management capacity for governance issues, and increases 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 is working to replicate lessons learned through the GTF programme across other WCS sites in Latin America.
- **Environmental Justice Forum:** In 2012, WCS and project partners completed the process of legally registering the Environmental Justice Forum as an independent foundation in order to ensure its sustainability after funding for the GTF programme ceases.
- **MBR Patrimonial Fund:** WCS and partners are 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, reached consensus on the fund's goal and objectives, and in 2011 undertook a consultancy which determined that a 501(c)3 based in the US is the most viable legal mechanism for establishment of the Fund. In 2011 and 2012, steps have been taken for engagement with the US Government in order to obtain a \$5M Tropical Forest Conservation Act debt swap to partially fund the establishment of the endowment.

- **Brooklyn Bridge Forest:** The Brooklyn Bridge Forest project is a partnership to obtain sustainably sourced tropical hardwood for the Brooklyn Bridge Promenade, while simultaneously supporting community forest conservation and public awareness of global forest conservation issues. WCS began coordinating and supporting the initiative in 2011-12 with partner Pilot Projects, and will continue to develop the project in hopes of raising several million dollars for conservation and development in the MBR.

## 12. Innovation

### ***Environmental Governance as an Entry Point for Systemic Governance Change***

More than 1.6 billion of the world's people depend upon forests for their livelihoods. Many of these people live in extremely remote areas where access to basic services such as education and health care are inadequate or nonexistent. In these areas, local economies hinge upon forest products and services, and forests help the rural poor meet their subsistence needs for water, fuel, food, and medicine. At the same time, the destruction of 13 million hectares of forest each year contributes to climate change, threatens biodiversity, and increases poverty by deteriorating natural resources essential to forest communities. Poorly protected forests also frequently serve as governance vacuums, providing havens for criminal activities. WCS, through the GTF programme, has demonstrated that strategic investments focused on natural resource governance 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. Besides the direct impacts that responsible natural resource management has on livelihoods, a focus on natural resource governance can be used as an entry point to lead to wider, systemic improvement in governance in fragile areas. This approach has shown impressive results in Guatemala through the GTF programme, and WCS has also had similar success in Afghanistan and Pakistan through other funding sources. WCS suggests that DFID and UKAid consider this approach to strengthening governance in some of the world's most fragile and remote sites where typical development interventions struggle to achieve impacts.

### ***Community Conservation and Development Agreements***

In 2009, WCS and Conservation International (CI) formed a partnership with Guatemala's Protected Areas Council in order to implement Guatemala's first community-based conservation incentives payment system. Conservation Agreements provide a clear contract between local communities, the Guatemalan government, NGO partners, and donors to help stem deforestation and provide annual economic incentives designed and managed by local communities. Local communities identify and prioritize the most important social necessities (e.g., education, economic development activities) for co-investment through the financial incentives provided as part of the conservation agreement. Once the terms of the agreement are established by community leaders, the agreement is placed to a vote within the community general assembly. If approved, the agreement enters into force for a period of two years, and, as stipulated, an NGO works closely with the community to implement and oversee the agreed-upon activities during this time. At the end of the two-year period, each agreement is evaluated by partners including



the responsible government agency (i.e., CONAP), modified, and renewed for another two years, based on the lessons learned. Finally, in order to track the social and economic impact of the agreement, the implementing partner NGO works with the government to create economic and environmental baselines to measure the impact of these initiatives over time. To date, three conservation agreements have been signed in the MBR (with Uaxactun, Carmelita, and Paso Caballos), with partial support from the GTF programme. So far, agreements have helped strengthen natural resource management, improve forest protection activities, and strengthen the administrative and financial management capacities of community organizations.

### 13. Learning from GTF

#### ***What are the key factors that determine the ability of civil society organisations to have an impact on governance and transparency?***

Through implementation of the GTF programme, WCS has identified four key factors that have helped civil society organisations have an impact on governance and transparency:

1. **Alliances and collaborative project management** have resulted in a strong sense of teamwork amongst project partners, with government institutions and NGOs working together in a coordinated manner. Project partners each have particular strengths and connections which the alliance can take advantage of. Furthermore, for difficult governance issues, alliances allow partners to speak as a consortium, thereby spreading risk.
2. **Entry points** allow CSOs access to influence issues otherwise off limits or beyond their capacity to change. We have found the issue of environmental governance to be an ideal entry point for tackling controversial and conflictive issues such as large infrastructure projects, extractive industries (oil, mining), land tenure/land conflicts, organised crime, and corruption. We have also found multi-stakeholder forums to be a powerful tool for opening dialogue and reaching consensus on difficult governance themes.
3. **Champions** in civil society and within government often serve as key entry points and are critical players during the implementation of interventions. Champions rally and build confidence amongst otherwise hesitant groups, allowing complex processes to get past sticking points.
4. **Flexibility** must be built into governance-promoting programmes to adapt and take advantage of opportunities. For example, our GTF programme has promoted reflexive learning by interpreting monitoring information and recent events 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.

#### ***What evidence is there of innovative practice e.g. a new way of tackling a governance issue or an unusual alliance to bring about change.***

We have submitted several examples of innovative practices in the “Innovation” section of this and previous annual reports. One pervasive lesson from our GTF programme is that civil society demand for change can be most effective when complemented by parallel support for governmental agencies and dialogue between government and civil society, as per our 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. When possible, we have tried to develop

creative, win/win solutions for complex problems which respond to the motivations and interests of all parties involved, through critical analysis and consensus building processes.

***Which intervention strategies are most influential in bringing about meaningful social change at the local, national and regional levels?***

In order to bring about meaningful social change at the local and national level, our GTF programme has focused heavily on creating spaces for cooperation, learning, and collective action at multiple levels. 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. At nearly every level, governance indicators from our monitoring and evaluation framework, presented in visually striking graphs and images, have been an extremely powerful tool for advocacy.

***Can you attribute significant social change to your programme?***

Social change is difficult to measure and even more difficult to attribute to a specific project or intervention. However, we can unequivocally state that the WCS GTF programme has placed governance issues front and centre in the public and political sphere of Petén and Guatemala. Governance issues have both made headline news through our project and become fodder for household conversations. For example, President Colom made numerous political statements supporting efforts to recuperate usurped areas of the MBR, and the term “narcoganaderia” or “narcocanching” was coined and became commonly used in the region. Whereas several years ago trends in the MBR seemed hopeless, there is now a palpable sense of hope that the reserve and the people who depend upon it may have a fighting chance.

**c) Environmental governance**

***How has your programme helped local communities to increase their influence over their natural resources and led to an impact on livelihoods?***

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. In the Maya Biosphere Reserve, as in many other extremely rural areas facing severe governance and development problems, livelihoods are completely interdependent with natural resources. Our GTF programme has empowered community organisations within natural protected areas to continue their traditional livelihoods by strengthening community development and management capacity and by protecting the resources the communities depend upon for income and subsistence. By re-establishing territorial governance through state agencies and with community-based protection activities, community land tenure (through forest concessions and accords) remains secure, and resources such as timber, xate palms, allspice, and archaeological sites persist. By strengthening internal capacity for forest management and administrative management, community forest concessions are more efficient and profitable, translating into increased dividends and self-financed social development. The communities are now more capable of accessing basic services such as education and health care from state agencies. Lastly, 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.

***Has your programme helped CSOs combat the impact of environmental degradation?***

Our GTF programme has not only combated environmental degradation, but has actively recovered more than 120,000 ha of usurped land in protected areas that had either already been converted to pasture, or was slated for conversion. These areas are currently undergoing natural regeneration. The programme has reduced the rate of deforestation significantly, and reverted trends in forest fires. 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. The establishment of good governance and more effective management has helped to mitigate significant releases of carbon to the atmosphere by anthropogenic forest fires, habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, and disruption of habitat connectivity. Furthermore, the interventions and successes have spilt over to help promote good governance for themes not directly related to environmental governance – a model that may be useful for development interventions in other extremely rural places facing severe governance issues.

### **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 A3.6 – Value for Money**

WCS has consistently prioritised efficiency and value for money in our GTF programme in order to ensure maximum impact with DFID funding. At every decision point, we have considered cost savings and alternatives. WCS has charged a low overhead cost for the entire GTF fund, and has passed funding through to sub-grantees with no administrative charge. We have used open bidding processes for the mid-term project evaluation, selecting the least expensive consultant. Especially given the devaluation of the British Pound, we have used the GTF as a framework for attracting complementary funds to extend and increase benefits and impacts. We have used GTF seed funding to leverage other funding sources – usually at a ratio greater than 2:1. Importantly for the GTF, WCS has ensured that funds committed to promoting basic services under governmental responsibility are matched by significant commitments from governmental institutions. Finally, in order to independently verify the responsible, efficient, and transparent use of project funds by WCS and its partners, a financial auditor has been hired to revise all expenses annually (see annex 10 of this report).

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

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
1	3/19/2012	Outlook for the 2012 fire season	None for now, uploading and updating
2	3/21/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 1	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120321.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120321.pdf/view</a>
3	3/30/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 2	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/Segundo%20Informe%20Extraordinario_20120330.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/Segundo%20Informe%20Extraordinario_20120330.pdf/view</a>
4	4/4/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 3	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120404.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120404.pdf/view</a>
5	4/12/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 4	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120412.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120412.pdf/view</a>
6	4/19/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 5	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120419.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120419.pdf/view</a>
7	4/26/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 6	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120426.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120426.pdf/view</a>
8	5/3/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 7	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120503.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120503.pdf/view</a>
9	5/11/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 8	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120511.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120511.pdf/view</a>
10	5/17/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 9	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120517.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120517.pdf/view</a>
11	11/14/2011	El Estado de la Reserva de la Biosfera Maya 21 Años Después (6 page document)	N/A
12	11/14/2011	El Estado de la Reserva de la Biosfera Maya 21 Años Después (presentation)	N/A
13	3/27/2012	Press release: "New Agreement Protects 80,000 Acres of Guatemala Forest"	<a href="http://www.wcs.org/press/press-releases/new-agreement-protects-guatemala-forest.aspx">http://www.wcs.org/press/press-releases/new-agreement-protects-guatemala-forest.aspx</a>
14	5/01/2012	Radachowsky, J., et al. Forest concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala: A decade later. Forest Ecol. Manage.	<a href="http://www.era-mx.org/biblio/Decada_concesiones_Guatemala.pdf">http://www.era-mx.org/biblio/Decada_concesiones_Guatemala.pdf</a>

### **Annex A5.1 – Web Update for your programme**

See attached word file.

### **Annex A5.2 – Photographs to accompany the web update**

Images are attached as separate .jpg files. 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 A5.3 – Documents uploaded to your website**

1. Project website: [www.StateOfTheMBR.org](http://www.StateOfTheMBR.org) and [www.EstadoDeLaRBM.org](http://www.EstadoDeLaRBM.org)
2. Web addresses for:
  - a. First Annual Report:  
<http://estadodelarbm.org/Portals/88/Informes/GTF%20322%20%20WCS%20Annual%20Report%2030%20June%202009.pdf>
  - b. Second Annual Report:  
[http://estadodelarbm.org/Portals/88/Informes/GTF322\\_WCS\\_Annual\\_Report\\_30Jun2010.pdf](http://estadodelarbm.org/Portals/88/Informes/GTF322_WCS_Annual_Report_30Jun2010.pdf)
  - c. Third Annual Report:  
[http://estadodelarbm.org/Portals/88/Informes/GTF322\\_WCS\\_Annual\\_Report\\_30Jun2011.pdf](http://estadodelarbm.org/Portals/88/Informes/GTF322_WCS_Annual_Report_30Jun2011.pdf)
  - d. Mid-Term Review:  
[http://estadodelarbm.org/Portals/88/Informes/Mid\\_Term\\_Evaluacion\\_DFID\\_WCS\\_GTF322.pdf](http://estadodelarbm.org/Portals/88/Informes/Mid_Term_Evaluacion_DFID_WCS_GTF322.pdf)
3. The date your Fourth Annual Report will be uploaded to your website: 31<sup>st</sup> July 2012

### **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 C1 – Outstanding Issues**

There were no outstanding issues detailed in feedback letters provided by KPMG in relation to our previous annual report.

## 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 2011-2012 fiscal year (01/04/11-31/03/12). 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

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


Señor:  
**Ing. Julio Morales**  
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 periodo comprendido del 01 de abril del 2011 al 31 de marzo del 2012. 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 2012; basándonos en los anexos que se acompañan al presente informe de auditoria administrativa de Ejecucion Presupuestaria.

Santa Elena, Flores, Petén, 11 de junio del 2,012

  
RENE VICENTE CASTILLO HERNANDEZ  
Contador Público y Auditor  
Colegiado No. 7,916

