



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes



Submission Deadline: 30 April 2013

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-018
Project Title	Agroforests: a critical resource of sustaining megadiversity in Guatemala
Host Country/ies	Guatemala
UK contract holder institution	University of Greenwich
Host country partner institutions	National Coffee Association (ANACAFE); University of Valle Guatemala (UVG); Foundation for the Defence of Nature (FDN)
Other partner institutions	
Darwin Grant Value	£250,256
Start/end dates of project	April 2012 - March 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2012 – Mar 2013) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2012 – Mar 2013; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Jeremy Haggar
Project website	
Report authors, main contributors and date	Jeremy Haggar, Rosa Maria Aguilar (ANACAFE), Diego Pons (UVG), Eldin Sierra (FDN)

2. Project Background

Agroforests of coffee, cocoa and other crops shaded with diverse assemblages of native species provide forest-like habitat in the lower montane areas of Guatemala and much of Mesoamerica. However economically they are not the most productive systems for these products, and especially when prices fall tend to be converted to other less biodiverse production systems. The project aims to evaluate the role of these agroforests in the landscape mosaic to improving connectivity for biodiversity between forest patches, identify and facilitate access to incentives and markets that promote to biodiversity by farmers managing agroforest systems, and inform public and private policies on how they can be more effective in providing those incentives.

The project is implemented in two contrasting areas of Guatemala the first Palajunoj is on the southern slope of the Pacific volcanic chain between the departments of Retahuleu and Quetzaltenango, the second site Polochic is on the east on the northern slope of the Sierra Las Minas Biosphere Reserve (the reserve is administered by FDN). In Palajunoj the project works with the local producers association – an association of about 32 medium to large scale farms with interests in conserving biodiversity and two small-scale producers associations with about 150 members between them. In Polochic the project works with the Polochic Organic Producers Association (APODIP) which has about 500 members focussing activities in 6 indigenous Q'eqchi communities with about 120 organic coffee producers.



3. Project Partnerships

Based on the responsibilities indicated in the original proposal subcontracts were developed for each project partner: National Coffee Association (ANACAFE), Foundation for the Defence of Nature (FDN), and the University of Valle Guatemala (UVG). Within these institutions the collaborators are the Environmental Coordinator and Retalhuleu regional office of ANACAFE, the Sierra Las Minas Biosphere Reserve Director and his staff of FDN and the Centre for Environmental Studies and Biodiversity of the UVG. At the start of the project we held a workshop between all the partners to define our respective roles and responsibilities and define six-monthly plans of actions. We hold six-monthly meetings to review progress and revise and plan the next periods' activities; we hold skype meetings at least once between these meetings and are in frequent e-mail communication for follow-up. We have also held one formal meeting with each of the two principal farmer associations the Palajunoj Association and the Polochic Organic Producers Association (APODIP) to present the aims of the project, receive feedback from them and confirm their interest in collaboration. We have held a formal meeting with the National Biodiversity Office - OTECBIO to explore how the project can contribute to Guatemala's Biodiversity Strategy (which was in draft at that moment); we have had an exchange of letters and OTECBIO assigned a formal contact person. Unfortunately recently both the Director and the contact person left OTECBIO and we are in waiting for the appointment of a new director to re-establish dialogue. The former Director of OTECBIO, Dr Selvin Perez also participated in the project launch. We have also maintained the British Embassy informed of the project and its progress, and the Embassy participated in the project launch and in promoting the project in the news media in Guatemala

4. Project Progress

The activities in the first year have concentrated on conducting field research to reinforce the knowledge base as to the importance of agroforests for biodiversity and their relationship to biodiversity in forests and other land-uses. In the second and third year's activities will shift to those related to generating capacity and identifying incentives for farmers to conserve biodiversity. In the third year the lessons from these actions will be used to inform public and private policies related to promoting the conservation of biodiversity

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Activity 1.1 Integrated maps of coffee, agroforests, and forests to evaluate ecosystem connectivity for two study sites

One of the limitations to evaluating the ecological importance of agroforests is that we don't know how extensive they are as they are difficult to distinguish from forest itself through remote sensing. The Centre for Environmental Studies at UVG has a contract from the Institute of Forests to monitor forest cover in Guatemala and a project with ANACAFE to map the area under cover. This Darwin project is providing detailed ground-truthing for the two project study zones to attempt to identify sensory signature of coffee agroforests where forest cover and coffee overlap. The activities are slightly behind schedule as we had to await availability of the 2012 images, to which we have access through UVG other contracts (and thus don't represent a cost to this project). A first land-use map has been developed, which we are now in the process of verifying and improving (see attached file: coffee and forest mapping 06mayo13.pdf).

Activities 1.2, Synthesize and complement comparative studies of biodiversity in agroforests (coffee, cocoa and cardamom) and forests for key groups (birds & macroinverts) and 1.3 Tree populations dynamics between agroforests and forests

These two activities have been combined into one integrated biodiversity study to facilitate and integrated analysis of the relationship between tree and faunal diversity. After review of previous research and the land-use mosaics of the study sites it was decided to concentrate the project research on insect diversity. It was felt that bird diversity has been extensively studied in Guatemala, Mexico and Costa Rica and we were unlikely to significantly add to existing knowledge, while insect diversity has been less studied. Furthermore the small field size in Polochic would not allow separation of effects for such mobile animals as birds which would easily cross between different habitats. It was decided to sample leaf-litter and herbaceous vegetation to quantify diversity of ants and hemipteran insects respectively. In addition tree diversity and vegetation structure were characterised. A sampling strategy was developed to sample the four main-land-uses on ten farms across an altitudinal gradient of 600-1200 m above sea level in each zone. Conducting one sampling in the wet season and one in the dry season. Each sampling generates 240 samples for each insect group. So far sampling is complete for one field zone – Polochic, while only the dry season sampling has been conducted in Palajunoj. Identification and quantification of the samples is 80% complete for the first sampling; two entomologists specialists in these groups have been contracted to identify the insects. In the case of the hemipterans the insects collected will form the first reference collection for this group in Guatemala, while the ants collected will complement the existing collection of the University of Valle. Tree inventory, diversity and vegetation characterization has been completed at both sites. A formal request for permission to conduct the study was submitted to CONAP as is required for all studies that include making collections of biodiversity. Currently we are in the process of analyzing the data as it is completed. A separate summary report on the advances in the biodiversity study from University of Valle is attached and an example report on the identification of hemipteran insects (file hemipteran 1st report).

Activity 2.1. Determination of the drivers affecting farmer decision making in managing agroforests

A base-line survey to characterise the farmers in the association of each zone has been conducted. This includes information on land-use change of the past 5 years; productivity, prices and certification of agricultural production; and participation and access to incentives for biodiversity conservation. This covered 30 farmers from the Palajunoj region (covering 20 of the 24 medium-scale farms members of the association, plus 10 farmers from the small-scale producer Coop Loma Linda – 10% of members) and 50 farmers from the Polochic zone (10% of the membership of APODIP). Currently the survey data are being digitized prior to analysis (copy of format in supporting documents).

Activity 2.2 Training of producer organizations in management to promote biodiversity.

Although a full training programme isn't due to start until the second year, farmers and local technical staff have received training in biodiversity evaluation as part of the studies being conducted; farmers, community forest guards and students have collaborated in the field collection of the samples. In the Polochic area due to demand from the farmers training has been initiated in control of leaf rust in coffee and thrips in Cardamon which have severely

reduced production and income from these crops which are the main sources of income for the farmers (copies of training programmes are included). Training was provided by ANACAFE, Ministry of Agriculture and the Cardamon Association; in the second year project staff will give follow-up to this training with the farmers in the communities. For participant summary see supporting information.

Activity 2.3 Participatory development of conservation strategies with producer associations to enhance biodiversity in their agroforestry systems. Although full engagement on this theme will not start until the second year, we have undertaken meetings with both producer associations, and in Polochic with the six communities where the project is focussed to present the objectives of the project, obtain feed-back and agree collaboration in the development of the project. Obviously this commitment is critical to the on-going implementation and success of the project.

Activity 3.1 Development of marketing materials to promote agroforest coffee as biodiversity friendly.

No marketing materials have been developed as yet as we are waiting for the results of the biodiversity studies, but also because initial contacts with 3 coffee roasters in UK indicated they did not perceive a demand from consumers or supermarkets for further differentiation of biodiversity friendly products beyond the sustainable certifications that already exist. The consultations with roasters was conducted a part of a distinct project on Promoting Ecosystem Services in Fairtrade Value Chains funded by NERC. Further consultations with buyers of coffee, cardamom and macadamia are planned for 2013-14.

Nevertheless, the project has been widely disseminated in Guatemala and to a lesser extent the UK (see dissemination).

Activity 4.1 Engage CONAP/Biodiversity Office in discussion on the value of agroforests for biodiversity

Between the writing of the proposal and start of the project Guatemala has developed a national Biodiversity Policy that substantially supports sustainable and equitable use of genetic resources, and promotes the development of sustainable production systems. During the past year the Technical Office for Biodiversity (OTECBIO) which is responsible for the CDB within the Council for Protected Areas- CONAP has been developing the Biodiversity Action Plan. At the start of the project we initiated a discussion with the Director of OTECBIO on how the project can best contribute to the Biodiversity Action Plan and identified many areas within the plan to which the project contributes (see attached correspondence: Letters from OTECBIO, and Response to OTECBIO). Unfortunately recently the Director has left and we are awaiting the appointment of a new director to identify specific actions that the project can contribute to.

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1. Demonstrate the importance of agroforests in the conservation of biodiversity in lower montane areas of Guatemala

The biodiversity studies are well advanced to make a significant contribution to this output, and should generate a high-quality international scientific publication. It remains to be seen what resolution of the mapping of the agroforest systems can be achieved, and this could limit our ability to state how extensive these systems are in the landscape.

Output 2. 2. Identify effective support mechanisms for communities and land-owners to conserve biodiverse agroforest systems

A preliminary list of support mechanisms have been identified including national reforestation and forest conservation incentives (PINFOR/PINPEP), private natural reserves, eco-tourism and certified coffee production (subject of output 3). Initial steps have been taken to support the indigenous communities of Polochic to present projects to apply for forest incentives, that can be used for agroforestry systems such as shaded coffee, as well as forestry plantations and natural forest conservation. In the second year a study is being conducted of private natural reserves and eco-tourism to evaluate whether or what actions the project should support to expand their impact.

Output 3. Private policies and markets provide greater recognition of biodiversity value of agroforest coffee

Initial consultations with three coffee companies in the UK who work with sustainable and alternative markets (CafeDirect, Taylors of Harrogate and Matthew Algie) indicate that they do not perceive a demand from UK customers for further product differentiation such as recognition of biodiversity value. Overall demand for Fairtrade and Rainforest coffee is strong, while organic is at best stagnant. At the same time organic or sustainable coffee and cardamom is threatened by a new pest the cardamom thrip and the resurgence of coffee rust that has hit coffee production from Mexico to Peru. These pests have considerably reduced production and in the case of the cardamom thrip. This is combined with lower international prices for both products (coffee prices have halved in the last two years), creating the perfect storm of loss of production and lower prices for the two main sources of income for the indigenous peoples of Polochic, and indeed most of Alta Verapaz department. Farmers are considering abandoning organic production to be able to use chemical pest control and apply fertilizer to increase productivity, which would have a negative environmental impact in the buffer zone of the Sierra Las Minas Biosphere Reserve. Also this would affect their ability to sell coffee to organic-fairtrade markets – which with falling international coffee prices will be important to achieving higher prices for their production. The project is developing a strategy with the Polochic Organic Producers Association on how to support farmers to combat this threat using organic production techniques. The three small-scale organic producer organizations in Palajunoj face similar problems as regards coffee rust, but at least their second crop Macadamia so far doesn't have significant problems, but also is not sold as a sustainably certified product. It is probable that this output may need to change emphasis from promoting increased certification and sales to environmental markets to supporting organic producers to not abandon the certification they have been working with.

Output 4. Recommendations for public policies that support agroforests as a biodiverse land-use

Our engagement with the National Biodiversity Office of the Council for Protected Areas has been explained in the section on partnerships. Once a new Director has been appointed we do not see any reason this output cannot be achieved. It should also be noted that the implementation of the project in the Sierra Las Minas Biosphere Reserve is through one of the project partners the Foundation for the Defence of Nature who are responsible to CONAP for the management of this protected area and implementation of the Biodiversity Policy and Action Plan.

4.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	2						2
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	2						4
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (not in 1-4 above)	0						2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (not in categories 1-5 above): Note, there is overlap in participants between events, and durations are variable, therefore a project specific indicator of person days in training has been developed to replace 6A and 6B	-	-					200 20

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided							2
7	Number of different types of training materials to be produced for use by host country	0						3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	5						24
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0						2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0						3
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	0						1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to the host country(ies)	1						0
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to the host country(ies)	1						0
14A	Number of conferences/ seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/ disseminate findings	1						8
14B	Number of conferences/ seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2						4
15A	Number of national press releases in host country	1						1
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	1						1
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced (incl policy briefs and marketing material)	1						5
	Memoria de Labores ANACAFE							

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	500						500
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK							200
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	0						2
18A0	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	1						0
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0						3
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	80						80
New - Project specific measures	Number of newspaper and on-line media articles in host country	3						0
	Number of person days of training provided							
	Farmers	72						
	Technicians	28						
	Forest Guards	10						
	Community representative	6						
	Students	4						
	Total	120						

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Journal	Haggar J., Medina B., Aguilar R.M., Munoz C. (2013) Land use change on coffee farms in southern Guatemala and its environmental consequences. Environmental Management 51:811-823 DOI 10.1007/s00267-013-0019-7	Springer	http://www.springerlink.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&id=doi:10.1007/s00267-013-0019-7	29.95

Note although the paper is not a result of Darwin funded research (but was funded by British Embassy) the research is from one of the project sites and contributes to the project purpose and output 1.

4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Purpose Improved *access for farming families* to public and private policies that recognize the role of agroforests in meeting the objectives of the CBD

We are proposing a change to the project purpose that we feel better reflects the projects actions towards the overall goal. We have included in the purpose the words “access for farming families to”. In the indicators we have consolidated the projects proposed incidence in policy to “Public and private policies with greater recognition of the contribution of agroforests to biodiversity conservation”; while adding the an indicator to reflect the projects actions to support farmers to conserve biodiversity “Number of farming families accessing and implementing public and private incentives to conserve biodiversity”. Thus the purpose and its indicators reflect the projects actions to directly support farmers and communities to access incentives to conserve biodiversity, while maintaining the objective of informing public and private policies based on this experience and the results of the research studies. A change request is being submitted for approval of this change.

4.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

Through the participation of farmers, forest guards and students in the biodiversity research we believe we have increased awareness of land-owners for aspects of biodiversity not usually considered, i.e. insect biodiversity. Indeed almost all farmers actively participated in the collection of the biodiversity samples on their farms (see Photos). Nevertheless, the farmer surveys conducted indicate that the occurrence of pest and disease out-breaks in coffee and cardamom is leading some farmers to abandon organic production and/or eliminate shade trees which would substantially reduce the biodiversity value of their farms. The project is planning to urgently provide training and organic inputs to support to these farmers in maintaining organic production methods and shade grown production.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The project conducts six-monthly review and planning meetings between all project partners that analyse advances against the activities planned, review of the lessons from them and consideration of changes in activities to achieve the outputs. A work-plan is developed as a result of each meeting for the following six-months specifying actions, responsibilities and resources required.

As indicated under Activity 2.1 a base-line survey was conducted of a sample of farmers to characterize the changes in land-use of the past five years, their principal sources of agricultural income and whether those products are certified, whether they have accessed any incentives for conserving biodiversity or had other support to conserve biodiversity. We are in process of analyzing the results of the survey what will contribute to the development of the biodiversity plans with the farmers’ organizations. Nevertheless as a result of feedback from the farmers during the survey in our annual planning we agreed to make adjustments to the projects activities in the second year to provide support farmers tackling new pest and disease threats to the coffee and cardamom using organic products that have less effect on the environment.

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

N/A

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

8. Sustainability

The sustainability of the projects actions is primarily assured through the project partners who are responsible for implementing the actions of the project. At the same time these actions respond to the strategic plans of the collaborators and are incorporated in their actions plans, this is particularly true for FDN and ANACAFE. Similarly the project actions with the farmers are in joint agreement with the farmer associations responding to their needs and priorities. The project aims to build capacities that will enable these associations to continue with the actions initiated with the project, but also with continuing support from the national partners.

9. Dissemination

The main dissemination activity of the project was the project launch in which both the British Embassy and the National Biodiversity Office participated. The launch was widely disseminated and reported in the media with the support of the Embassy and the ANACAFE press office (press release attached). Nine journalists attended the event and the project was reported on television and in the press in the following media:

- i. TV Interview on notisiete with British Ambassador and President of ANACAFE (see video TV report Noti7).
- ii. Article in Diario Centro America (see supporting information)
- iii. Article in Siglo 21: Economia (see supporting information)
- iv. On-line paper El Financiero
(http://www.elfinancierocr.com/ef_archivo/2012/junio/17/istmo3199112.html)

The British Embassy in Guatemala also requested that we contribute to their blog (<http://blogs.fco.gov.uk/ukinguatemala/2012/06/14/wake-up-and-save-the-coffee/>), and the story was then promoted by the Natural Resource Institute and University of Greenwich communications and press offices in the UK (<http://www.nri.org/news/archive/2012/20120323-darwin-init.htm> & <http://www.nri.org/news/archive/2012/20121121-assessing-habitats.htm>). Also the project was reported in the “Memoria de Labores” annual report of ANACAFE (500 copies) and the NRI electronic bullet “The Resource” (<http://us4.campaign-archive2.com/?u=41e3e8599eec88d344fa46851&id=14df028032>).

10. Project Expenditure

Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013)

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual			+4% (NRI staff costs higher due to pay awards)
Overhead costs			+6% (overhead on NRI staff and higher UG overhead)
Travel and subsistence			-7% (one flight paid by other funds)
Operating costs			-3%
Capital items/equipment (specify)			0%
Others: Consultancy			0%
Others (Consumables and publications)			0%
TOTAL			+1.5%

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

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2012-2013

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		<p>Improved knowledge of farmers, communities and institutions about insect biodiversity in agricultural and forestry systems</p> <p>The activities programmed for the next two years will address the sustainable and equitable use of these resources</p>	
<p>Purpose Improved access by farming families to public and private policies that recognize the role of agroforests in meeting the objectives of the CBD</p>	<p>Public and private policies with greater recognition of the contribution of agroforests to biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Number of farming families accessing and implementing public and private incentives to conserve biodiversity</p>	<p>Research being undertaken to inform policies on the biodiversity contribution of agroforests</p> <p>Potential public and private incentives identified and in process of evaluation to determine those of greatest potential benefit to families and biodiversity</p>	<p>We propose a change to the purpose to generate a balance between the outcomes related to public and private policies that result from outputs 1 and 4 with the outcomes to be generated at the level of farmers and communities accessing these policies which result from outputs 2 and 3</p>
<p>Output 1. Demonstrate the importance of agroforests in the conservation of biodiversity in lower montane areas of Guatemala</p>	<p>i. Quantitative assessment of extent of agroforests</p> <p>ii. Landscape biodynamics between agroforests and forests determined</p>	<p>Mapping is in process, though it remains to be seen to what degree it is possible to separate agroforests from forests using the remote sensing information available – note we are dependent on the images that are being used for mapping national forest cover.</p> <p>Research to determine biodiversity relationships between forest and agroforests is 60% complete</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Integrated maps of coffee, agroforests, and forests to evaluate ecosystem connectivity for two study sites</p>		<p>Development of land-use maps with greatest possible differentiation of land-uses is 50% complete.</p> <p>Survey of 80 coffee farms (30 in Palajunoj and 50 in Sierra Las Minas) on changes in land use completed</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2, Synthesize and complement comparative studies of biodiversity in agroforests (coffee, cocoa and cardamom) and forests for key groups (birds & macroinverts)</p>		<p>Methods and results of previous studies have been collated and summarised as part of the proposal for permission to conduct the research presented to CONAP</p> <p>Research study has completed 3 of 4 samplings; generating 720 insects samples from which approximately 400 have been processed for identification of ant and hemipteran species totally some x,000 individuals and x species</p>	
<p>1.3 Tree populations dynamics between agroforests and forests (NRI, Univ Valle)</p>		<p>Tree species diversity, density and size structure quantified for 80 permanent plots plus vegetation description to relate to insect biodiversity evaluation with x tree species identified</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
Output 2. 2. Identify effective support mechanisms for communities and land-owners to conserve biodiverse agroforest systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Incentives for farmers to conserve biodiversity identified ii. Two producer's associations with strategies to conserve biodiversity iii. Number of producers accessing policies that support on-farm biodiversity 	<p>Producer associations and communities have been engaged sharing and validating the objectives of the project with them</p> <p>Strategies for engagement with farmers may be through the producer associations or at community level so second indicator may need to be broadened to reflect this</p>	
Activity 2.1. Determination of the drivers affecting farmer decision making in managing agroforests		<p>Socioeconomic diagnostic conducted of 80 farmers – 30 in Palajunoj and 50 in Sierra Las Minas; field surveys have been completed but data analysis is in process</p> <p>Further studies foreseen for 2nd year</p>	
Activity 2.2 Training of producer organizations in management to promote biodiversity		<p>Workshops have been held with both producer associations on biodiversity studies, providing training for them to participate in those studies.</p> <p>Workshop conducted in Polochic/Sierra las Minas region on organic methods for control of pests and diseases in coffee and cardamom</p> <p>Implementation of this activity was foreseen for 2nd and 3rd year</p>	
Activity 2.3 Participatory development of conservation strategies with producer associations to enhance biodiversity in their agroforestry systems		<p>Events have been held with producer associations in both zones to share and get feedback from farmers on objectives of the project. Implementation of this activity was foreseen for 2nd and 3rd year</p>	
Output 3. Private policies and markets provide greater recognition of biodiversity value of agroforest coffee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Private policies/Sustainable certifications reinforce criteria that recognize biodiversity ii. Number of farms with sustainable certification iii. Increased sales of sustainably certified products (Rainforest Alliance, Bird Friendly etc) 	<p>Although we can inform certification standards of results of our research, we cannot ensure that will result in any changes in those standards or how they are implemented</p> <p>Initial consultations with coffee buyers in UK indicates there is little interest in greater differentiation of products based on their conservation value and demand for organic coffee is stagnant, though Fairtrade and Rainforest Alliance certification remains strong</p>	
Activity 3.1 Development of marketing materials to promote agroforest coffee as biodiversity friendly (ANACAFE, NRI, Univ Valle)		<p>Had a broad participation in the Project launch, and extensive coverage in the media, including support from the Embassy. We are in the process of developing further general promotional materials and website.</p> <p>Not marketing materials are currently under development as market demand looks weak (see above)</p>	
Activities 3.2, 3.3 & 3.4		<p>Actions to start in 2nd year</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
Output 4. Recommendations for public policies that support agroforests as a biodiverse land-use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Policy brief on supporting biodiversity in agroforests ii. Public policy makers informed of lessons from research 	Achievable, though achieving these indicators cannot ensure there would be changes in those policies should that be considered necessary	
Activity 4.1 Engage CONAP/Biodiversity Office in discussion on the value of agroforests for biodiversity		Director of Otecbio – National Biodiversity Office participated in the Project launch and we had subsequent meeting to explore how the project can contribute to the implementation of the CDB. Unfortunately both the director & our point of contact have just left Otecbio and we are waiting for a meeting with the new director	
Activities 4.2, 4.3 & 4.4.		Actions to start in 2 nd or 3 rd year	

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal:			
Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Improved policies on sustainable use and equitable benefits in the implementation of the objectives of the CBD Guatemala	Biodiversity policy recognizes semi-natural systems and has strengthened elements for sustainable management, and generation of equitable benefits from those systems	Periodic reports from Biodiversity Office of National Protected Areas Council of Guatemala on implementation of CBD	
Purpose: Improved public and private policies that recognize the role of agroforests in meeting the objectives of the CBD	<p>Recognition of Agroforests as biodiverse system in national biodiversity plan of Guatemala</p> <p>Adjustment to private policies on sustainability to reinforce biodiversity aspects</p>	<p>Annual Biodiversity report from Biodiversity Office of National Protected Areas Council of Guatemala</p> <p>Content and access to public policies that support biodiversity on farms</p> <p>Criteria of sustainability certifications for products</p>	<p>Change in government could affect importance of biodiversity in national policy</p> <p>Willingness of private certification agencies to engage in discussions on criteria</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Outputs 1. Demonstrate the importance of agroforests in the conservation of biodiversity in lower montane areas of Guatemala	iii. Quantitative assessment of extent of agroforests iv. Landscape biodynamics between agroforests and forests determined	Report to stakeholders Draft scientific publication or thesis	Access to existing mapping data allowed Logistics not affected by natural disasters
2. Identify effective support mechanisms for communities and land-owners to conserve biodiverse agroforest systems	iv. Incentives for farmers to conserve biodiversity identified v. Two producer's associations with strategies to conserve biodiversity vi. Number of producers accessing policies that support on-farm biodiversity	Report of study on farmer decision making Minutes of producer association directors meetings End of project survey of producer adoption	Producer's associations maintain interest in collaboration High coffee prices (or price crash) could create disincentives for maintaining environmental management
3. Private policies and markets provide greater recognition of biodiversity value of agroforest coffee	iv. Private policies/Sustainable certifications reinforce criteria that recognize biodiversity v. Number of farms with sustainable certification vi. Increased sales of sustainably certified products (Rainforest Alliance, Bird Friendly etc)	Certification criteria of sustainable standards Sales figures from farms in associations	Willingness of certification bodies to consider adjustment of standards Economic and market conditions provide incentives for biodiversity friendly products
4. Recommendations for public policies that support agroforests as a biodiverse land-use	vii. Policy brief on supporting biodiversity in agroforests viii. Public policy makers informed of lessons from research	Publication of policy brief Minutes of CONAP discussions consider support for agroforests as a biodiverse land-use	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <p>1.1 Integrated map of coffee, agroforests, and forests for two study sites (Univ Valle, Defensores, ANACAFE)</p> <p>1.2 Comparative study of biodiversity in agroforests (coffee, cocoa and cardamom) and forests for key groups (birds & macroinverts) (Univ Valle, Defensores)</p> <p>1.3 Tree populations dynamics between agroforests and forests (NRI, Univ Valle)</p> <p>2.1 Determination of the drivers affecting farmer decision making in managing agroforests (NRI, Univ Valle)</p> <p>2.2 Training of producer organizations in management to promote biodiversity (Univ Valle, Defensores)</p> <p>2.3 Participatory development of conservation strategies with producer associations to enhance biodiversity in their agroforestry systems (ANACAFE, Defensores with support from Univ Valle & NRI)</p> <p>2.4 Evaluation of changes in farmer management of biodiversity and access to support policies (ANACAFE, Defensores)</p> <p>3.1 Development of marketing materials to promote agroforest coffee (and other products) as biodiversity friendly (ANACAFE, NRI, Univ Valle)</p> <p>3.2 Discussion with sustainability standards on recognition of biodiversity (ANACAFE, Univ Valle, NRI)</p> <p>3.3. Support producers associations in complying with sustainability standards (ANACAFE)</p> <p>3.3 Promotion of biodiversity friendly agroforest coffee with UK roasters and traders such as Forest Trade and Twin Trading (NRI)</p> <p>4.1 Engage CONAP/Biodiversity Office on discussion of value of agroforests for biodiversity (Univ Valle, Defensores, ANACAFE)</p> <p>4.2 Field visits to coffee agroforests with CONAP decision makers (ANACAFE, Univ Valle, Defensores)</p> <p>4.3 Publication of policy brief on value of agroforests for biodiversity (All)</p> <p>4.4 Support CONAP/Biodiversity office in recognition of biodiversity in Agroforests in national biodiversity plan (Univ Valle, Defensores)</p>			

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

Promotional and training events

Activity 1:2

Event	Duration	Participants	No persons	Site
Evaluation of ant biodiversity and use of Winkler traps	2 days	Forest Guards	3	Polochic
		Technical Staff	3	
		Total	6	



Training forest guards and technical staff in Polochic on ant biodiversity collection

Event	Duration	Participants	No persons	Site
Evaluation of hemipteran biodiversity and using sweeping	2 days	Forest Guards	2	Polochic
		Students	2	
		Total	4	

Event	Duration	Participants	No persons	Site
Importance of Insect Biodiversity	1 day	Farmers	7	Palajunoj
		Farm managers	14	
		Technical Staff	8	
		TOTAL	29	



Training event with farmers in Palajunoj on the importance of insect diversity

Activity 2:1

Event	Duration	Participants	No persons	Site
Presentation and feedback on Project with Palajunoj Producers Association	1 day	Farmers	9	Palajunoj
		Farm Managers	4	
		Technical staff	4	
		TOTAL	17	

Meetings have also been held in each of the six communities in Polochic to present and get feedback on the project, but a list of participants was not collected. Also meetings have been held with the manager and technical staff of APODIP.



Meeting in community of Cancoy, Polochic to present the project

Event	Duration	Participants	No persons	Site
Presentation of socioeconomic diagnostic	1 day	Farmers	14	Polochic

Activity 2.2

Event	Duration	Participants	No persons	Site
Training on control of pests and diseases in coffee and cardamom	1 day	Farmers	24	Polochic
		Local authorities	6	
		Technical staff	10	
		Total	40	

Activity 4:1

Event	Duration	Participants	No persons	Site
Project Launch	1 day	British Embassy	2	Capital
		Guatemalan government	3	
		Journalists	9	
		Farmer Associations	9	
		Professional staff	6	
		TOTAL	29	

Proyecto Biodiversidad Agroforestal

Diagnostico de línea de basa en fincas pilotos

Nombre dueño(a): _____ Fecha: ____/____/____
Comunidad: _____

Municipio: _____ Nombre de la finca: _____

Edad: _____: Sexo: _____ Etnia: _____

Numero miembros de la familia viven en la finca: _____

Institución a la que pertenece: _____ Altitud

(msnm): _____ Certificación si () No (),

Cual: _____ desde cuando: _____

Información de la finca:

¿Cómo es su finca?	Cantidad ahora	Cantidad hace 5 años	Unidad (mz, cuerdas, caballerías) - especifica
Area de la propiedad			
Area total con café			
Area con café en desarrollo			
Area con café en producción:			
Area con granos básicos:			
Area de cardamomo/Macadamia			
Area de potrero			
Otros usos: tipos			
Area en guamil			
Area en bosque			
Número cabezas de Ganado			
Número de gallinas			
Número de cerdos			
Otros animales			
Tipo:			
Animales silvestres			
Tipo:			

Venta de café

Producción	Certificación o tipo de diferencial	Volumen qq perg	precio
Cosecha 2011/12			

Cosecha 2010/11			

Venta de café cardamomo (Polochic) Macadamia (Palajunoc)

Producción	Certificación o tipo de diferencial	Volumen qq perg	precio
Cosecha 2011/12			
Cosecha 2010/11			

Otros productos de la finca

Producto	Cantidad para uso en finca	Cantidad para la venta	Precio	Ingreso

Área de cafetal y cardamomo con diferentes tipos de sombra

	Café		Cardamomo (Polochic)	
	Ahora	Hace 5 años	Ahora	Hace 5 años
Agroforestal (con una diversidad de especies forestales)				
Policultivo (con frutales, banano o maderables comerciales sembrados)				
Monosombra de leguminosa				
Pleno sol				

Participación en actividades de conservación

Ha recibido capacitaciones sobre la conservación de los bosques, animales y plantas?
En caso que si en cuales temas

Conoce usted sobre si hay acciones en la comunidad para conservar los bosques y los animales y plantas silvestres?
En caso que si cuales

Conoce usted si la asociación de productores a quien pertenece ha hecho acciones para conservar la naturaleza?

Ha tomado usted alguna acción para conservar los bosques y los animales silvestres?
En caso que si cuales

Han reforestado o sembrado arboles en su finca?
En caso que si cuales y cuanto?

Ha recibido usted algún apoyo en especie o monetario para conservar la naturaleza, los bosques, animales y plantas silvestres, o reforestar?

En caso que si, cual tipo de apoyo

JAPÓN - CALIFICACIÓN
La agencia Fitch Ratings rebajó ayer en dos peldaños, a "A+", la nota de la deuda a largo plazo de Japón, invocando el endeudamiento masivo del país.



LA FRASE
"Hay que hacer más para respaldar el crecimiento, en particular mediante reformas estructurales, no mediante incentivos sugeridos".
CHRISTINE LAGARDE, DIRECTORA GENERAL DEL FMI

Latinoamérica consolida su sistema financiero

LOS BANCOS SE CENTRAN DEMASIADO EN EL CONSUMO.

ARIELA NAVARRO | AFP |

El sistema financiero en América Latina se consolida, aunque le queda pendiente mejorar la inclusión bancaria, destacaron representantes del Banco Mundial y el Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF).

Pablo Sanguinetti, director de Investigaciones Socioeconómicas de la CAF, dijo en una conferencia sobre el Desarrollo del sistema financiero en América Latina, que la inclusión financiera en la región supera apenas el 51% de las familias, y que países relativamente ricos no reflejan esa prosperidad en su sistema financiero.

El desarrollo del sistema financiero se mide por el número de empresas y familias que usan sus servicios y no sólo por el volumen total de dinero que maneja, agregó el funcionario de la CAF.

Sergio Schumkler, economista del Departamento de Investigaciones del Banco Mundial, destacó que en la región los bancos se centran demasiado en el consumo y rehúyen a préstamos a largo plazo.

Los bancos a pesar de estar en América Latina y a pesar de estar haciendo dinero en América Latina, tienen por el otro lado presiones a cortar su exposición en la región para poder aumentar sus requisitos de capital en casa", detalló.



ENTIDADES financieras rehúyen realizar préstamos a largo plazo.

NACIÓN EUROPEA PROMUEVE EL VALOR DEL CAFÉ AMIGABLE CON EL MEDIO AMBIENTE.

Reino Unido apoya proyecto de biodiversidad agroforestal

FABRICIO ALONZO | DCA |



JEREMY HAGGAR, especialista en café, dio detalles del proyecto de la Iniciativa Darwin, que se impulsa en el país.

JOSÉ PELICÓ | DCA |

Una donación consistente en 250 mil libras esterlinas, equivalentes a más de Q3 millones, facilitó el Gobierno británico por medio de su embajada en Guatemala, para la ejecución del proyecto Biodiversidad Agroforestal, cuya meta a tres años es proteger la biodiversidad en áreas productoras de café en el país y estimular la comercialización del aromático.

David McNaught, encargado de Negocios de dicha sede diplomática, indicó que el Departamento de Ambiente, Alimentos y Asuntos Rurales del Reino Unido asiste a países ricos en biodiversidad a través de la Iniciativa Darwin.

"Queremos contribuir a que en Guatemala se mejoren las políticas públicas y privadas encaminadas a proteger los bosques y la biodiversidad", manifestó ayer McNaught, quien puntualizó que con el citado aporte se fortalecerá la capacidad de los productores de café y se generarán nuevas oportunidades de negocios.

Ricardo Villanueva, presidente de la Asociación Nacional del Café (Anacafé), comentó que los caficultores han tenido una estrecha relación con ese cultivo y con el cuidado de la naturaleza.

También expuso que dicho gremio está comprometido en seguir trabajando para producir café de alta calidad, con responsabilidad social, empresarial y ambiental.

Una de las razones para incluir a Guatemala en la referida iniciativa es la prominencia de sus sistemas agroforestales, que cubren alrededor del 29% del territorio, así como su abundante uso en forma de cafetales.

En apoyo a iniciativa

"Estamos dispuestos a hacer coherentes las políticas en el territorio en materia de protección del medio ambiente", indicó Selvin Pérez, director de la Oficina Técnica de Biodiversidad del Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (Conap), entidad que también estará involucrada en el proyecto.

OCDE: crisis en eurozona compromete la reactivación

EUROPA PONE EN RIESGO LOS AVANCES ALCANZADOS.

RICHARD LEIN | AFP |

El agravamiento de la crisis de la eurozona constituye el mayor riesgo para la reactivación de la economía mundial, en momentos en que Estados Unidos y Japón tienen crecimientos aún modestos, advirtió el martes la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE).

Las grandes economías emergentes, como China y

Brasil, invertirán en 2012 y 2013, gracias a políticas expansionistas y a un repunte del consumo interno, la desaceleración de los últimos años, provocada por la crisis europea, indicó.

La entidad, con sede en París, mantuvo su previsión de mayo pasado de un crecimiento mundial de 3.4% en 2012, aunque rebajó una décima, a 0.1%, su proyección de aumento del PIB de la zona euro, a la que urgió a flexibilizar su política monetaria y a adoptar medidas a favor de la reactivación.

"Tras haber amainado un poco a fines del año pasado, la crisis de la zona euro se agravó recientemente y sigue representando la principal fuente de riesgo para la economía mundial", afirmó el economista jefe de la OCDE, Pier Carlo Padoan.

La OCDE, formada por 34 países (en su gran mayoría industrializados), prevé que el PIB mundial crecerá un 4.2% en 2013, y que el de la eurozona (formada por 17 países) aumentará un 0.9%, a condición de que contenga la crisis de la deuda.



LAS PERSPECTIVAS son negativas para algunos países europeos.

MONEDAS	GUATEMALA 7.76 QUETZAL	EL SALVADOR 8.75 COLÓN	HONDURAS 19.39 LEMPIRA	NICARAGUA 23.41 CÓRDOBA	COSTA RICA 509.31 COLÓN	MÉXICO 13.77 PESO
---------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------



Llaman a crear juegos

TECNOLOGÍA

◆ Geldi Muñoz
gmunoz@siglo21.com.gt

Representantes de la firma Square-Enix estuvieron en el país para convocar a guatemaltecos a tomar parte del Concurso de desarrollo de videojuegos en Latino América, con participación abierta para personas, grupos o instituciones con domicilio en la región.

Este concurso tiene como objetivo estimular el talento y descubrir el nivel académico en los países de la zona para la creación de juegos.

Los interesados encontrarán detalles de este evento en la página <http://latam.square-enix.com>, no obstante que la inscripción estará abierta hasta el 31 de agosto.



Compañan al presidente Otto Pérez Molina, los empresarios Carlos Arias y Antonio Malouf con quienes recorrió la exposición. F. WALTER VALLE

Buscan proteger ambiente

BIODIVERSIDAD

◆ Geldi Muñoz
gmunoz@siglo21.com.gt

El departamento de Ambiente, Alimentos y Asuntos Rurales del Reino Unido, por medio del programa *Iniciativa Darwin* aportó Q3 millones para ejecutar un proyecto que tendrá duración de tres años en Guatemala para proteger la biodiversidad en el sistema agroforestal como el café, cardamomo y cacao.

"Estamos agradecidos con el gobierno británico por reconocer a la caficultura como un ente que también aporta a la biodiversidad en general", expresó el presidente de la Asociación Nacional del Café (Anacafé), Ricardo Villanueva.

Planifican llevar industria de ropa hacia áreas rurales

Manufacturas

Unas 40 firmas estadounidenses buscan regresar o tener negocios con el país

◆ Geldi Muñoz
gmunoz@siglo21.com.gt

El sector de vestuario y textiles y el Gobierno anunciaron una alianza para crear una política que permita llevar empresas de la industria de textiles y confección hacia áreas rurales, con el fin de generar empleo en zonas con problemas de pobreza.

Así se anunció en la inauguración del *Apparel Sourcing Show*, la exposición del sector de ropa y telas, que se celebra en el Centro de Convenciones del *Grand Tikal Futura Hotel* y en la cual se busca cerrar negocios en torno a los \$200 millones.

El presidente de la Comisión de Vestuario y Textiles (Vestex), Carlos Arias, reveló que trabajan un plan para impulsar en el área rural esta industria y crear empleos de calidad en esas regiones.

"Se iniciará con un plan piloto a fin de crear las condiciones para ese plan; esperamos en los próximos 30 días anunciar la propuesta", dijo.

El presidente de la República, Otto Pérez Molina, confirmó que apoyará a los empresarios de este clúster, pues se propone generar nuevos trabajos. Aseguró que es un sector que mantiene unos 100

1.4

MILLONES DE DÓLARES EXPORTÓ EL SECTOR VESTUARIO Y TEXTILES EN 2011

32

MILLONES DE PRENDAS DE VESTIR ENVÍA EL SECTOR DE CONFECCIONES CADA MES AL EXTERIOR

mil empleos y que el año pasado se colocó como el principal generador de divisas, por encima de productos como el café y el azúcar.

Vuelven sus ojos al país

El presidente del comité organizador del *Apparel Sourcing Show*, Antonio Malouf, expresó que en esta 21 edición, que concluirá mañana, están de visita 40 empresas de EE.UU. Algunas se habían ido y otras están interesadas en invertir por primera vez (lea: *Buscan atraer clientes*).

"Ahora regresan a ver cómo marcha la región y nuestra meta, con las visitas a fábricas, es hacer negocios", subrayó.

En opinión del ministro de Economía, Sergio De la Torre, el hecho de que China se haya encarecido es una gran oportunidad para recuperar y atraer nuevos clientes.

Apparel Sourcing Show Buscan atraer clientes

La 21 edición del *Apparel Sourcing Show 2012* arrancó con la inauguración a cargo del presidente Otto Pérez Molina.

Según los organizadores, la plataforma internacional es una ventana de la industria de vestuario y textiles de la región, la cual busca promover la competitividad y la integración del sector. En esta ocasión se espera recibir más de 4,800 compradores y visitantes

de Estados Unidos, México y Centroamérica.

La feria cuenta con 200 stands clasificados en pabellones, como área de servicios y accesorios, textiles, paquete completo, maquinaria y, por primera vez, calzado. Es, a juicio de los organizadores, la única plataforma internacional que promociona las capacidades de la región con el fin de explorar oportunidades de negocios.



Síguenos en www.facebook.com/s21gt



See also attached video of TV interview: noti7

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You need 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 want 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.	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.	